New Orleans Republican.

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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything of that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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[Communicated.]

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The newly elected Legislature, which is soon to convene, besides the important business of electing a United States Senator, will have some other very necessary work to occupy its session.

Though there may be many private acts and lots of incorporation before this body which no doubt will be very attractive, in respect to personal advantages accruing from the enactment of this class of bills, our legislators must not forget the duties they owe to the people of the State in first considering that kind of business which will be for the public good and welfare.

At the present time there is not a good exemption statute in existence in our State. The one now in vogue is not worthy of a place on our statute book. It is not such an one as protects the poor people in the possession of such articles and exemption from seizure and sale, as are necessary for the comfort and support of a family such as most of our laboring classes have to maintain. Our community, like most other communities, consists mainly of the poor laboring people, who have to live upon their daily earnings, and from hand to mouth. How are they to live and exist without the use of those articles of furniture and wearing apparel, which now are subject to the grasp of some of the harpies of the law, who have no mercy or compassion for them? The Legislature should set to work and enact a just and wise exemption law for the benefit of the poor, toiling people of the city and State.

The homestead law is not yet perfect, and needs amendment in regard to the value of the estate which should not be subject to the debts of the husband.

Landlords ought not to have a privilege upon the property of their tenants, which other creditors are not permitted to have. A landlord's debt for the use of his or her property is not more sacred, and should not be protected beyond that of any other creditor, for instance those who supply food, fuel or raiment to those in need of such articles. The writ of sequestration in favor of landlords is a remnant of the feudal system which prevailed a century ago, and ought to be abolished.

If there be any class of persons in our community who deserve sympathy, and the action of the Legislature in their behalf, it is the worthy poor, half-starved laboring classes, male and female. It is their destiny to struggle against poverty, sickness and distress, and the grinding rapacity of Shylocks, who exact the penalty of their bond without pity or remorse. Let these people be protected in their person and property, against wrong and oppression, by appropriate laws.

We have in this city too many courts, more than are necessary for the transaction of the business of those who choose to favor them with matters for adjudication. These, with all the paraphernalia connected with them, such as clerks, sheriffs and deputies, required to be in attendance, might be dispensed with, thereby saving to our people thousands of dollars.

Where we have now eight District Courts, the business could be done with four, and at the most with five. Let there be a First District Court with criminal, the Second with probate jurisdiction, the Third with appellate powers from Justice's Courts; a fourth, consolidating the present Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, with their several powers and authority, and with the same jurisdiction, and a Fifth (now the Eighth) with its present powers and jurisdiction. Abolish four of the present District Courts with their clerks, deputies and tipstaves, and place the business of those courts which now is said to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less, and the inducements for litigation will be materially lessened.

Besides, the room now required for the use of these courts, and the expense to the city and State, will be greatly reduced, thus economizing in the items of our expenditure, now bearing so heavily upon our people. Let any one visit the courts held at Jackson Square for a month, each day of the month except Sundays, and they will find more than half of the judges with little to do, and that little not requiring more than an hour or two of time each day.

For this they receive a salary of $5000 a year. It is said that the clerks of these courts get in their fees a compensation more than double that of the judges. This may well be when it is found that in taking the testimony in cases before the court, a charge is made by the clerk of $1 per page of about ten lines on a page, and other enormous and extravagant charges of a similar nature. Let the Legislature establish a new system of fees for sheriffs, clerks, constables, etc., and they might save to the people large amounts of money that is now paid out to support an army of drones of no earthly use except to draw their daily stipend and walk or stand more than half their time on the banquettes of Canal street, to stare at the ladies passing up and down that street.

The justices' courts of the city might be remodeled and consolidated, to the great benefit of the people of the city, especially the poorer classes.

Thus much for the present is offered for the consideration of our Legislature, wherein they might serve the people and obtain much credit for themselves, as men that favor economy, retrenchment and reform.

LAWYER.

WHARF REFORM.

We copy the following from the *Price Current* of the fourteenth instant:

In the earlier days, when New Orleans was the sole port of clearance and entry for the Mississippi Valley, there was the most enormous and heterogeneous conglomeration of commercial contradictions that was ever seen. Thirty parallels of latitude brought their products and took away foreign commodities in exchange. This immense amount and indescribable variety of consignments, made it very difficult for the factor to do justice to the receipt, storage and delivery of the articles. The streets at that day, unpaved or paved with cobble stones, were inadequate to bear the vehicles employed in the transfer, and the careless and reckless drivers, often upset or strewed with produce the broken thoroughfare. The crowded state of the levees, produced the same confusion, and the crash of drays employed in getting this commerce out and in, resembled the efforts to save property from a fire, ship wreck, or any other imminent danger. The width of the levee rendered it difficult to protect this accumulation from the injurious effects of rain, sun, dust and wind, each of these elements, in our very fitful climate, would have an opportunity to assail some commodity especially sensitive to its effects.

But if at that day a shipper of Western flour complained that his consignment had been reduced a grade or two by an inopportune shower, or that the too amorous sun had melted his lard; if lines of yellow grain had trickled from the perforated sacks of Illinois, or casks of Bourbon whisky moistened the cobble stones of Tchoupitoulas, the sole indemnity for the damage would be an unsatisfactory correspondence, closed possibly by a change of factors on the part of the aggrieved shippers. But the torrent of produce came and dashed upon our shore, for then there was no other outlet to the ocean than by the Balize. Such was the position of New Orleans from the date when Intendant Morales suspended the right of the Western people to deposit their produce upon "the istard of New Orleans," until modern enterprise, succeeded in getting the first communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, by canal and railroad. The Alleghanies were then in effect leveled, and commerce flowed in a direct current between the East and West. Practically, then, the Mississippi has about eight principal rival conduits, which convey much of that stream of trade which once could have had but one outlet. The effect of this rivalry upon our imports and exports need not be here shown in detail. The sudden stagnation of our city, and the unprecedented growth of those cities seated and thriving upon this commercial intercourse, which had fostered New Orleans, furnishes evidence of the fact. We are now to consider how this diversion of our legitimate trade may be counteracted. It is not necessary to recapitulate the measures which we have heretofore indicated as tending to effect this desirable result. It will be sufficient at this time to note certain facilities for the transfer and protection of commodities which have been adopted by the competing routes to which we have referred, and which are also employed upon all the most important transit and transfer lines of modern commerce. London has built extensive warehouses on the borders of her numerous and magnificent docks. The rail is laid along the opposite walls of her warehouses, so that on either side of the Thames any commodity, howsoever bulky, can be transferred by machinery, and almost without manual agency, from the vessel that may have borne it across the Atlantic to the interior store or workshop where it is to be subjected to use. The same may be said of Liverpool, of Bremen, Antwerp, and other port cities of Europe. In the United States there are some splendid examples of this system. The New York and the Hudson Railroad occupies with its elevators, depots, tracks, and turntables, several acres of ground in the heart of the city. With the aid of these agencies, a case of merchandise from the Pacific ocean may be placed on board the steamer for a transatlantic port. The facilities for conducting this through trade or travel are such that the distance around the world by the route of Hong Kong, San Francisco, New York and Suez, is stated at 25,000 miles, and the time guaranteed at seventy-eight days, by rail and steamer, nothing except the most complete mechanical connections at the principal points of junction could insure this extraordinary undertaking. We refer our council, merchants and others, whose duty it may be to consider this subject, to the proper authorities. It would be improper, however, to pass without especial notice the complete system of transfer adopted in Chicago and in Baltimore. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a series of speeches made in the Western cities, has attributed the growth and greatness of Baltimore to the wise administration of its municipal and railroad interests. After describing in detail the shelter afforded to commerce in transit by two immense wharf warehouses, which connect the ship and car, he asserts that chiefly through this agency the receipts of the road have advanced from $300,000 to $1,000,000 per month; St. Louis and Cairo have likewise combined the wharf and warehouse.

After unprecedented opposition the Jackson Railroad has reached the levee, it is met there by two other roads and a union freight and passenger depot is proposed, just as has been done elsewhere. The principal steps have been taken, then, to effect the transfer and dispatch of commodities arriving at or departing from New Orleans by rail. Nothing then is wanting except wharf warehouses to shelter and transfer this commerce.

We do not affirm that the foundation will be sufficient to bear a high or heavy superstruction, we shall not anticipate the opinions of the engineer, but assuming that it is possible to construct such works we will proceed to explain the legal and mechanical principles upon which it should authorized. Just here we come upon a petition addressed to the Common Council and bearing the names of several merchants entitled to consideration; the petitioners set forth the damages done by natural agencies to commodities landed on the levee; it affirms that such commodities suffer more at this than at other ports. It justly criticises the flimsy protection afforded to valuable articles by tarred sail cloth. The petitioners then offer to cover with sheds the whole wharf between Common and St. Joseph streets. They also propose to maintain the wharves in good condition at their own expense without interfering with the jurisdiction of the city on wharfage and port charges. In compensation for this concession the petitioners ask:

1. The exclusive right to impose upon articles landed on the wharf charges according to a tariff filed by them but not published.

2. Exemption from municipal taxes upon their property investment.

3. That the city shall, at the expiration of the lease, pay half valuation for the buildings erected upon its own property.

4. Some guarantee against future municipal legislation.

We think the petitioners entitled to the thanks of the community for their manly testimony as business men upon a great defect in our transfer system, but their proposition does not afford the most practical remedy, for these reasons: 1. The New Orleans public are not at all convinced that the performance of any great municipal or social duty should be conferred upon a private corporation. The wharf concession made by the Council to Mr. Morgan has excited legal opposition. The sugar sheds are complained of as affecting the use of the levee landing by the shipping interest. 2. The proposal of the petitioners would give to certain enumerated corporators the control of the whole wharf front from Common to St. Joseph streets. It also devolves upon them the duties and the responsibilities of the administrators, and assures to them all the functions now performed by wharfingers and other civic functionaries.

We will not scan the value of the services proposed to be performed in compensation for these concessions. We have no idea that the various great interests concerned would consent to see these duties taken from the Council and conferred upon any body of men, however responsible. We have no idea the Council could discharge themselves of the legal responsibility now resting on them by such a transfer. The prosecution of so large a demand will concentrate against it an opposition which will defeat an improvement of the utmost importance. It is the duty of the city authorities to do this thing. If it proves injurious to our interests they can pull down the sheds, or they can adjust the performance of this duty with the interests intended to be advanced. We want no more monopolies, with injunctions and mandamus embarrassing commerce at every step. The Legislature has improvidently granted some concessions which have interfered greatly with private industry. It passed a bill by which a company modestly asked legal jurisdiction over the whole line of levee, and a concurrent right of special taxation with the State Legislature. We hope the people will put some better lawyers into their law and ordinance-making bodies than it has been heretofore fashionable to do. Nothing suffers more from monopoly and taxation than commerce, and it should be left free, or subject to the control of the authorities responsible for its protection.

We will, however, bring this prolonged lecture to a practical close by submitting a plan for these indispensable improvements, based on what has been done elsewhere

First—The legal administration of the wharves should be left precisely where it is, subject to the jurisdiction of the Common Council, as defined by the courts.

Second—The Council should direct a survey and report by the engineer upon the capacity of the wharf foundation to bear a warehouse superstructure. He should submit plans and specifications of the buildings suitable to be erected.

Third—At a height of twelve feet in the clear above the wharf floor, should be built on iron columns, so placed as not to obstruct the use of the wharves, warehouses of one or more stories.

Fourth—The right to erect these wharf-warehouses should be granted by the city to responsible lessees. The occupants of the wharf-warehouses should be allowed sufficient wharf space for tracks, stairways and other convenience necessary for receiving and discharging goods. Beyond this the wharves should be open as at present to the use of the public. Of course the erection of these upper story warehouses would protect all the commodities upon the wharf. When these commodities were to be stored they would be raised into the warehouses by machinery or conveyed to other warehouses as the owner might prefer; the whole effect of such a system would be to shelter the wharves and rent out a couple of stories of the public atmosphere. To such a result no friend of commerce or of progress could be opposed. Let us have it.

A CALIFORNIA ROMANCE.

A Scheming Widow—A Daughter Destroys Her Father's Will.

A letter from San Francisco, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: About the year 1825 a Scottish sailor boy, named James Black, deserted from a ship lying in San Francisco bay, and, after divers adventures, settled down at Mission San Rafael, about twelve miles above the metropolis. He learned the Spanish language, and eventually married into the Spanish family of Sepulveda. He received an immense grant of land from the Mexican government, covered it and 10,000 acres beside with his cattle, and gradually enlarged himself into the form and stature of an old-time California grandee. In the process of time he had a daughter born unto his house and vast estates—his only child, I believe.

Then came the amazing rush and thronging hither of thousands, and again thousands of hungry miners, and this whilom Scottish lad, who had once skulked like a malefactor in the tule swamp, found himself suddenly in possession of a "wee bit of silver." "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." He was evidently of this latter sort, like many other early Californians, for he appears to have been of a rather feeble order of understanding. He deeded one of his valuable ranches to his daughter, and, in 1864, she married a dentist in San Francisco named Burdell, a nephew of Dr. Burdell, murdered in New York, to which marriage her father was opposed.

About a year afterward Mrs. Black went down to San Francisco, to have a dental operation performed by her son-in-law, and she died under the influence of his chloroform. This drove her husband almost distracted; he became dissipated and besotted, fell into the toils of a managing Mexican widow, named Pacheco, who scared him by a falsehood in regard to her condition into a hasty marriage. She poisoned his imbecile mind against his daughter, and caused him to believe that she had mortgaged the ranch he deeded to her. He became flighty, made a new will every week, and tore it up, but in every one alike he cut off his daughter portionless, except for the ranch already given.

Finally he fell off his horse on a hill-side while riding after cattle, struck his head with violence on a rock, and, after lingering awhile, died, though he made no new will after his head was injured. After his death the parties assembled in the family parlor to listen to the reading of the will, and the daughter then learned beyond a peradventure that she was cut off without a dime, except the ranch. She rose quietly and calmly, and asked to see the will. It was handed to her, and in the twinkling of an eye she tore off her father's signature, and would have reduced it to ribbons in a trice if she had not been seized.

She was indicted for this offense once, but nothing was done. She now appears, through her counsel, to contest the will on the ground that her father was of unsound mind, and the case has been tried once, the jury disagreeing, and is now on the tapis again, exciting great interest at San Rafael. The value of the property involved, for which the scheming widow Black is struggling, is said to be $750,000

In certain portions of Texas the inhabitants are subject to severe privations. The forlorn condition of Wood county, especially, demands commiseration, and has provoked one of her citizens to appeal to the Governor. He says: "The people have no amusement. In eighteen years there has not been a hanging or monkey show in the country. The young men are sadly ignorant on this point. Their only amusements are pitching half-dollars and running mule-eared rabbits." He begs the Governor to send some monkeys to that country, or to order a small man hung for the amusement of the people.

An ounce of gum sandarac and one ounce of mastic are to be dissolved together in a pint of alcohol, to which an ounce of white turpentine is to be added. At the same time a very thick glue is to be kept ready, mixed with a little isinglass. The solution of the resins in alcohol is to be heated to boiling in a glue-pot, and the glue added gradually with constant stirring, so as to render the whole mass homogeneous. After the mixture is strained through a cloth it is ready for use and is to be applied hot. It dries quickly and becomes very hard, and surfaces united by it do not separate when immersed in water.

Some funny correspondent of the Chicago *Advance* tells this anecdote to that journal: "A good many years ago a liberal clergyman of Boston met Dr. Woods and undertook to make himself merry at the Doctor's expense. 'I saw the other day a picture of your seminary—a man putting pumpkins into a mill and coming out min'sters.' 'Yes, how would you like to go through the mill?' And any one ought to be familiar with the Doctor's drawl to get the spirit of it, but it isn't bad any way."

The old maids at Sioux City enjoyed a banquet at a hotel recently. A Miss Kennedy made the concluding speech, and created a furore by saying: "Let others do as they please; as for me, I am determined to have a husband as soon as I can get one. And let us all see to it, so that when another Thanksgiving Day rolls around, there will not be an old maid in Sioux City." The banquet closed with the song, "No one to love."

TRIFLES.

The griefs that fall to every share,
The heavier sorrows that life brings,
The heart can nerve itself to bear—
Great sorrows are half holy things.

But for the ills each hour must make,
The cares with every day renewed,
It seems scarce worth the while to take
Such little things with fortitude.

And he before whose wakened might
The strongest enemies must fall,
Is overcome by foes so slight,
He scorns to hold them foes at all.

FAMILIAR TOPICS.

A correspondent in Gretna sends us the following letter, embodying the result of his observations and reflections on various topics. Without accepting in full the views of the writer, we present them for the consideration of our readers:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Coming to my place under orders, to discharge a high duty, I saw an unfortunate idiot, who has, by reputation, a living father and mother in our city who are able to support her, but nevertheless allow her to roam the streets, at the risk of being run over by vehicles, in order to pick up sticks, cotton, and all other kinds of combustibles, for kindling purposes at home. This poor creature had her hair trimmed very closely all over, with here and there long locks, from three to six inches in length, and from one-half to an inch in diameter, as though it were done more to disfigure her than from any desire to comport with decency, or that tender regard for offspring which the Creator has implanted universally in the parental bosom.

We read in the word of God, of "children of the devil," and the beholder, bearing in mind this passage, would inevitably be forced to the conclusion that here was a case in point. Can the municipal authorities do nothing to ameliorate the condition of this poor girl? Can she not be provided with tutors, trustees, or some tender-hearted protectors? Or is she to remain upon the streets to shock the stranger, and to leave upon his memory, in all coming time, the character of our public laws in relation to humanity?

I have just seen a gathering together of the saints, fifty in number, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at New York, to hear the Rev. G. Cather, secretary of the British and Foreign Systematic Benevolent Society, make a two hours' speech in favor of every man giving one-tenth of his wages or income to the church, and the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* says, in commenting upon it, "Of course we are in favor of giving one-tenth of all the world's goods to charity," but suddenly stops, leaving it to others to make amendments and annotations to suit themselves. But also, in this forlorn case, neither a home nor a country remain for her. Desolation, nakedness and ubiquity are her lot. Look to it Metropolitans. Bring up the parents before the city courts. Let them examine the case, and compel the flint-hearted, unnatural parents "to be rated" out of condition. They deserve it.

Another small, good-looking boy was seen picking up old iron hoops very carefully, old castaway ropes, etc.; a home I offered him; he ran off like Oliver Twist at the words of gentleness. There are many such wandering through the streets. Something should be done to gather these ragged and homeless orphans, for they may have parents who send them out very probably to buy, beg or steal something to procure whisky with, and that's a poor way to bring up a child in the way he should go. Bind them out if even there is no law for it. The General Assembly will soon be on hand. Governor, look to it. I know you will; you are the right man in the right place—young, ardent, full of intelligence, and brave enough for such an enterprise. See that these future men are to be of some account. Send them to the United States Marine School—all who are fit and sufficiently grown, and provide for the remainder closer by.

The idea of giving one-tenth of all we have came originally from the Old Testament, and more recently has been reiterated in a small book published somewhere, known as "Post Oak Circuit," and written by a Methodist preacher. I commend this book to every one as a practical commentary of the gullibility of the professing Christians by their leaders, who preach more for money than they do for spiritual salvation. "See that you do not prove a charge upon your ministry," said Paul the Apostle, and he informed his correspondent that he labored every day. The Rev. Cather wants to erect an excise office, with branches in every parish, and glen, and mountain side upon upon the earth.

This idea of confiscating other people's property is the worst form of agrarianism, and will create a priesthood and hierarchy more intolerable than Tyre or Sidon. Religious toleration is a great blessing, but let religion learn to preach Christ crucified, and not have such an eye to other men's possessions.

The New Orleans journals press heavily upon President Grant a charge of "nepotism." My convictions are that his nephews and family generally, are about as good as any other family in the country, and are just as much entitled to promotion to office as any other man's nephews or family, and a failure on his part to consider them so would be tantamount to acknowledging the fact, and prove to them a great misfortune. Is a man to ignore his kinsmen because of the fact? In that event a prominent man's relations would go against his elevation, and might bring to bear slanders and other foul play to defeat him, in order to have a dim chance of seeking office under some opponent with whom there was neither consanguinity nor affinity. I see no objection to any appointment he has made from his kindred in the country. They must stand or fall by their talents and ability like other men, and he will be first to remove any of them who are found wanting. The people everywhere like him. They confide in him. They know his strength. He's no brawler, nor vulgar cross-road politician, and the people have far better ideas of their true safety and security, than the editors of the newspapers can possibly create in their minds, here in New Orleans or elsewhere, by throwing continually scurrilous charges, and graceless flings at the Chief Magistrate of the nation! They only exhibit the frothiness that rises from a public sentiment depraved by a fungus huntodes, that requires the scalpel and cautery, or the skillful application of bandages.

A free press does not justify blackguardism, and the country is kept together by the ears, by these machinations of malice and envy.

It is a great misfortune to the country that editors who should rival each other in the daily products of well schooled and cultivated minds, should descend to mere Billingsgate editorials, to pander to the demoralization that surrounds us.

I would suggest a review of their studies. That they fall back upon Puffendorff and Grotius, Malthus on Population, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Day's Political Economy, Vattel's Law of Nations, Story's Commentaries on the Federal Constitution, M. de Tocqueville on American Democracy, and his Monosyllabic Recapitulation on the "Ruling Spirit of Monarchy," which is *Fear*, while he assures his readers that that of Democracy is *Envy*.

There is great quantity of railroad iron coming into our port of Gretna, mostly from Cardiff, in Wales. Four large British and Nova Scotian ships, and one American, are here now disgorging their heavy cargoes, over which American citizenship is to travel—in Texas, Arkansas, and elsewhere in our great country.

Will our Congress do anything to develop the great interests of iron and salt in the South?

Here in Louisiana are the most valuable salt mines in the world, and of sulphur also; while Texas and the Southwest abound with the best deposits of iron ore on the planet, with rich, unlimited fields of coal on the margin of good navigation. New Orleans, at the gate of her great valley to the sea, is unprovided with the means of doing anything. She has been "hag ridden" by Democracy and the French language until she is dwarfed into Cretinism and physique, and looks more like like a mummy from the pyramids of Cheops than a live city of 1870.

It is to be hoped that men will now prove equal to their destiny, who have the city and the country in hand, and will never rest, but pull away together, until all things rise from the dead past, Phœnix-like, to wealth, brilliancy and power.

XIX.

SANTA CLAUS.—When we were a little shaver of five or six, and had a firm faith in all the various stories about that mystic individual, Santa Claus, we always associated our ideas of him with Mr. B. Piffet, and had a sort of quiet belief that the grand source of all the old saint's drafts for Christmas gifts came from the great bazar of that wonderful old gentleman. In our eyes this store was the Indies, Persia, Golconda—and everywhere else where wonderful things were to be seen, and wealth to be found without limit. As for him, we took it that he had a dozen or more genii at his beck and call, and knew where to put his hand upon everything that was wonderful, just as well as we did upon the biggest lump of sugar in the bucket in the pantry, day or night. And he also, we thought, had the knack of detecting lazy, undutiful or disobedient little boys; therefore we were always on our good behavior when in his neighborhood. Now the strangest part of all this is that these ideas still stick to us, and our children have inherited them. In our mature manhood we are as much astonished at the extent of Piffet's stock as ever, and sincerely believe that there could be no Christmas without a visit to his store. Our boys and girls believe the same. Who could help it who ever had visited it?

WALSHE'S VICTORIES AT MOBILE.—How the furnishers and clothiers of Mobile must have bit their lips when our fellow-citizen, Major Walshe, literally swooped down upon them and carried off all their medals and diplomas at their late fair. Just think of the loss they sustained: five medals, a silver goblet, a silver cup and four diplomas. He beat all competition in shirts, boys' suits, gents' trunks, umbrellas, dressing gowns, boys' and men's furnishing goods and clothing, whether from among his New Orleans competitors, or from those from the rest of the world. Major Walshe went there to literally slaughter all opposition, and succeeded just as he does here. The fact is his stock can not be beat. It is beautiful, it is well made, fashionable, new and good, and cheap. A man who would ask more should be doomed to go shirtless all his life.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—If a capacity to produce an exact counterpart of natural objects constitutes genius in an artist, then Mr. Anderson, whose gallery is at No. 183 Canal street, is a genius of whom our city may well be proud. His pictures are real models—whether it be simple photographic *cartes de visites*, Rembrandt's or life sized portraits—all are gems and would reflect credit upon any artist of this or any other country. Besides, there is not a more agreeable place in the city to visit, rooms large and grand, with walls lined with pictures at once beautiful and interesting. While the company to be met with there is always of the best. It is a real treat to go there. That is a fact.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.—This week the principal duty of heads of families will be to lay in supplies of good things for consumption during the Christmas week, and we know of none more deserving of patronage than our neighbors, Messrs. J. W. Platt & Co., corner of Poydras and Camp streets, for their stock of good things would attract attention even in the West End of London, or from the Board of Aldermen of that ancient city. It comprises everything that can make the Christmas holidays pleasant to both grown up people and children, and we hope that they will not be allowed to remain there.

Those who wish to buy shoes for ladies, children or gentlemen, of the very best quality, at the most reasonable prices, should by all means patronize Mr. B. Oppenheim, No. 550 Magazine street, near the Magazine Market, and next door to the Bank of Lafayette. His goods were all made to order for his own sales—not picked up around at the jobbing houses, or bought at auction. They are made, too, to fit people—not to destroy by slow torture; to wear, and let the purchaser get his money's worth—not with an eye single to appearances. But if the readers go to Mr. Oppenheim's store, they can see for themselves.

What better Christmas present could a fond father, husband or brother give to daughter, wife or sister, than one of those splendid pianos at Grunewald's. Not more costly than a watch and chain, or a set of furs, a cashmere or a set of laces, they are a thing of joy forever, and unlike most other Christmas gifts, refine and elevate the recipient. A man who so loves music as to feel the truth of our remarks can never prove himself so great a lover of lucre as to fail acting upon our hint. At any rate, he will talk to Grunewald about the matter, we are sure.

Said a lady friend to us, a day or two since: "They can never improve upon Coats' thread, Rogers' scissors, Warren's needles, Jouvin's gloves, or Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machines. There may, from time to time, spring up competitors who, by force of great efforts through the newspapers and elsewhere, for a time attract attention; but the faith of the real housewife will never be converted from these great articles—particularly the Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine." And who can 'say that she was wrong? The simplest in construction must be the most durable. Like the old English patent lever watch, the simplicity of the Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine can not be improved upon. Neither can its serviceable qualities.

THE BEST OF WORK.—Such has long been the verdict of all those who have patronized the establishment of Mrs. A. M. Parish, No. 221 Canal street. She took the highest premiums at the two last State Fairs, and the awards have never yet been questioned. Numbering as she does among her patrons, all the elite of our city, she can not fail to give satisfaction as to fit and style of garment. Read her advertisement.

Who is there that does not love to enjoy the solace of one of Havana's best cigars? If any, let him forever hide his diminished head in this community, for he will never find a friend or sympathizer. But for those who do love a good regalia, something *sans pareil*, we would advise them to call on Mr. M. Pesant, No 5 Carondelet street, who is, par excellence, the importer of the very best brands from the "Gem of the Antilles." Mr. Pesant sells at small profit and never deceives. Try his cigars.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ROBERT BURNS.—We learn that the "Scots wha hae" will have a grand gathering on the twenty-fifth of January next, to celebrate the anniversary of their great Bard's birthday, as the St. Andrew's Society is preparing for a "Burn's festival," and that that gifted lady, Mrs. Virginia Thomas, has kindly consented to write a poem on "The Scottish Poets," to be read on that occasion by a member of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.

If the great value of the Grover & Baker sewing machine had not long ago been established beyond the possibility of a doubt, the action of the committee of awards at the Mobile Agricultural and Mechanical Fair recently would be enough in itself to set up the reputation of that valuable sewing machine. As will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, the Grover & Baker machine received six premiums—all first class, and one special diploma. The premiums were each for some separate good quality in the machine—not all given in a lump, but each specialty required in a sewing machine was tested. For instance, it proved the best family machine, the best for manufacturing purposes, the easiest understood and worked, the most rapid, the least liable to get out of order, and so on. It was a thorough test, and all the competitors were duly and thoroughly examined; and when the awards were given, we have been told, there was a general rejoicing among the ladies present, for it is almost needless to remark that the Grover & Baker machine is the favorite everywhere with the ladies. But if the examinations of the machines were close, what must that have been when the special diploma was to be awarded for the best made shirt. Yet Grover & Baker got it. Who could doubt it, after once seeing the work done upon it?

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—It is beyond doubt a truth which even the most disputatious will agree to, that the goods offered for sale in a house of only a few months existence, must be all new and of the most recent patterns and fashions. An old house often has old stock which it is anxious to work off; a new house can not, by any possibility, have such goods. It is true that an old house often does keep fresh and new goods; but it is *positive* that a new house has them always. Therefore, the wise buyer never fails to give new houses patronage, because he is certain of not getting swindled by having palmed upon him goods out of date. Messrs. O'Neill & Gleason, No. 205 Canal street (Blaffer's Building) are a new dry goods house, having opened during the present season. Their stock is all *new* and of the *very latest* modes. But they are not new men, nor do they come before the public here as adventurers. They succeed one of the oldest and most respectable dry goods dealers, Mr. M. R. Haggerty, with whom both were associated as employes for years, and have lived here all their lives. Their assortment of goods comprise *everything in their line*, while their prices are low enough to astonish most people. Pay their house a visit.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN JEWELRY AND RICH GOODS.—On Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, there is to be an auction sale, by Messrs. Neville & Van Solingen, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets (in the loan office of Mr. Judah Hart), a large and varied assortment of unredeemed pledges, taken in that establishment during the past six months. These pledges consist of gold watches, by all the most celebrated makers; diamond sets, rings, brooches, solitaires and clusters, gold chains, silver ware, pistols, guns and rifles, etc., and will afford the general buyer one of the best opportunities ever had of getting most desirable goods for a mere song—for the money market is stringent and goods will sell low.

It would certainly pay any of our readers well to go and take a look at the stock of Messrs. B. & W. Croner, dry goods merchants, corner of Magazine and St. Mary streets. As extensive as that of any house of the kind in our city, and being as varied as a bazar, their stock is sold as cheaply as goods of a like quality could be purchased in New York. Dress goods of all patterns, silks of all degrees of richness, house linens, carpets and curtains; in fact, everything that could be desired. And we say cheap; and we mean it.

CHRISTMAS DRY GOODS AT DASPIT'S.—That Daspit, the popular dry goods dealer, opposite the Magazine Market, is selling bargains, may be understood from the fact that his store is crowded daily with the elite of the Fourth District. They tell us that they buy real French corsets from him at about half the price they would have to pay elsewhere, and Balbriggan hose at six and seven dollars per dozen. While his flannels, dress goods, parasols, kid gloves, etc., are equally cheap. Go and pay him a visit.

The fact that the very best kinds of boots and shoes for ladies and gentlemen, misses and children, can be had at Martin's old stand, No. 113 Canal street (next door to Tyler's), is patent to every one who has been long in our city. The goods sold there are never common or carelessly made, but always excellent. Go there and get your shoes, if you want the very best.

Three governments in South Africa claim the region of territory in which the great diamond fields are situated, and are going to have a fight over the matter. The government favored by the colonial authorities is called "The Waterlever," and will of course win in the dispute.

One hundred and fifty Swiss immigants passed through Lynchburg, Virginia, lately, on the way to Water Valley, Mississippi. It is said that 5000 more are expected from Switzerland within the next three months, all of whom design locating at Water Valley.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD from the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the

ARTIFICIAL FREARSTONE YARD,

on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 36 Natchez street.

In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, [illegible] lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden-walks, etc.

Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.

NEWTON RICHARDS, President.
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.
Depot for the sale of RICHARDS' CAPE LIME.
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REMOVAL.....REMOVAL
A GREAT DESIDERATUM.

Dolbear Commercial College

Is removed to Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, opposite Christ Church, and on the same square as the Law and Medical Colleges, the University of Louisiana, and the Mechanics' Institute—the Headquarters of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association—thus concentrating the leading Educational Institutions of the State on the same square. Ladies and gentlemen will find our new location far superior in every respect, and entirely private.

Hours for Ladies, nine to ten, and five to six. Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College. The Faculty extend friendly greetings to all, especially to Teachers, and will be happy to see the patrons and friends and the public generally, Monday, eighteenth instant, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. Special Departments and Professors for each study. Open Day and Evening. Success guaranteed to all who follow instructions.

N. B.—A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all business communities. For terms—which are liberal—apply at the College, or address

dec8 1y RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, or to W. SEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans,