New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 10, 1871.

The latest thing in the way of speculation is a "corner" for flirtation.

A young lady, evidently well informed, says: "The men are a covet-us set."

Thirty Hindoos are said to be studying law in London. Well, who hinders 'em?

In Racine there is a hotel called the Huggin House. It is a great resort for young married people.

Hon. L. A. Sheldon, of the national House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for public documents.

The Empress Augusta of Germany, attended by a numerous suite, has just taken up her winter residence at Coblentz.

A pedant being taken to task for saying that Cæsar founded Rome, retorted: "I tell you he did found it; he found it in Italy."

Mr. Cornelius Fellowes, a well known citizen of New Orleans, died yesterday morning of diphtheria, after a brief illness.

The annual election of directors of the Louisiana National Bank will be held at the banking house on the ninth of January next.

Club room and office to rent at No. 227 Terpsichore street. Application may be made to George W. Homan, on the premises.

An adjourned meeting of the board of city school directors will be held to-morrow at two o'clock, in the Council chamber, City Hall.

Worth, the man milliner of Paris, has reduced his charges, and now makes a plain dress for the moderate sum of three hundred dollars.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

The quantity of beer manufactured in New Jersey last year gives two and one-half barrels to every man, woman and child in the commonwealth.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and National Bank Note List for December is received. No counting room or cashier's desk should be without it.

Mr. George Cronan, proprietor of Cronan's foundry in this city, has contracted to furnish the iron front for a large and handsome four-story building, to be erected in Galveston.

Laboulaye pays a neat compliment to this country in a recent article, by saying that there "is no country at once more democratic and less revolutionary than the United States."

The Chicago children shouted "hurrah" when they heard that the Sunday school children in Massachusetts proposed to send them Christmas presents.

"I ain't going to live long, mother," said a wo-begone looking youngster one day to his maternal parent. "Why not, pray?" "Because my pantaloons is all tored out behind," was the conclusion.

It turns out that the Senate wished the Catacazy correspondence kept secret for executive session, but by one of Cameron's blunders, it was allowed to go into the hands of the correspondents.

We have received from the Austin *Journal* office reports of the Senate select committee, with the evidence in the case of Hon. J. C. De Gress, superintendent of public instruction, State of Texas.

Number one, series of 1871-72, statistics of commerce and navigation, for the month ended July 31, 1871, and the seven months ended at the same time, has been received from the chief clerk of the bureau of statistics.

There is a report in London that a marriage between the daughter of Mr. Gladstone and a German gentleman, who was the tutor of the Princess Louise, has been arranged; and that the queen had much to do in making up the match.

Garrett Davis has hit upon a plan—not quite original—of compelling attention to his speeches in the Senate this winter. If Senators fail to listen to the first reading, he threatens to read until "proper respect" is shown him.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says the "reaction against Grant seems to be deeper, stronger and more determined than was at first supposed." And it is arousing the friends of Grant in opposition with a corresponding degree of determination.

A grand fancy dress and mask ball will be given by the United Brethren Association, at Stonewall Jackson Hall, Third District, next Saturday evening. We have received complimentary tickets from Mr. Charles A. Carrigee, chairman of the managers.

The first grand annual fancy dress ball of the Third District Mutual Aid and Relief Association, for the benefit of their relief fund, will be given at Mechanics' Institute to-morrow evening. We are obliged to Mr. F. Barthelmy, chairman of the committee of arrangements, for a complimentary ticket.

The cotton clearances at this port for the last two days have been immense. Last Friday there was cleared 6135 bales for Liverpool, 4568 bales for Havre, 2004 bales for Bremen, 3010 bales for Barcelona, 1517 bales for New York and 1211 bales for Boston—in all 18,445 bales of cotton. Yesterday 11,256 bales of cotton were cleared for Liverpool and 16,373 bales for Havre—in all 27,629 bales. Total cotton cleared in two days 46,074 bales. The clearances of cotton yesterday were greater than in any one day since the war.

The War Department signal service reports that the thermometer, at seven o'clock yesterday morning, was 51° at Augusta, 25° at Boston, 25° at Buffalo, 26° at Cairo, 56° at Charleston, 8° at Chicago, 25° at Cincinnati, 10° at Davenport, 50° at Galveston, 17° at Indianapolis, 67° at Key West, 12° at Leavenworth, 25° at Louisville, 33° at Memphis, 54° at Mobile, 26° at Nashville, 56° at New Orleans, 28° at New York, 40° at Norfolk, 7° at Omaha, 24° at Pittsburg, 20° at Portland, 53° at Savannah, 43° at Shreveport, 22° at St. Louis, 5° at St. Paul, 42° at Vicksburg. The coldest place in the country was St. Paul. Light rain at Galveston. No storm elsewhere.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

With the assembling of our national legislature on Monday last commenced the long session of the Forty-second Congress. It is the sixth in which the Republican party have had a majority; and throughout the eleven years during which the country has been under the control of that party its principles and policy have been sustained by the people. It remains to be seen whether the action of the present Congress will be such as that the Republican party shall have a further lease of power from the people. Heretofore the long sessions of Congress immediately preceding a presidential election have generally been devoted to the business of President making, and it is desirable that the present Congress may not trouble themselves about this matter, but give their attention to subjects of more importance and of greater interest to the nation. There are abuses in our national affairs which need investigation and correction. There is need of a searching and thorough reform in the civil service system of the country, and a remedy applied which will be radical and permanent. The people demand in the selection of officers that the appointees shall be men of integrity and capacity. There has been too much of change and removal on political influence and political activity rather than competency and honesty, and the time has come when such a system should be abolished. The necessity for the continuation of the levying and collection of internal revenue or taxes from any source, with perhaps the exception of liquors and tobacco, does not exist. Dispensing with this obnoxious bureau would relieve the country of a large number of burdensome and expensive officeholders.

The tariff upon imports needs a thorough revision and one should be framed with direct reference to the yielding sufficient revenue for the payment of interest and the expenses of the government, placing the heaviest duties upon articles of luxury, and making a just discrimination for the protection of our home manufacturers. All those which weigh on industry, either by taxing raw materials or machinery, or the materials which enter into machinery, should be reduced to the lowest possible point.

All others, of which there are many yielding a return disproportioned to the expense of collection, or affecting the consumer in a vexatious manner, should be repealed. Those taxes yielding large returns and yet distributing themselves very equitably among consumers, and satisfactorily by them, should be retained. It has been shown by the experience of other countries, as well as our own, that sugars, coffees, teas, wines, liquors, fruits and spices are of this character.. The duties on iron and steel should be greatly modified.

The land grant subsidies to railroad corporations ought not, for the present at least, to receive any attention from this Congress. There is too much land already in the hands of railroad jobbers and speculators, to the exclusion of the actual settler and emigrant.

There is one last and crowning act in the work of reconstruction which should receive the early and prompt attention of the present Congress. It is the granting of general amnesty to all who were engaged or participated in the late rebellion, with, perhaps, a few leading exceptions. This would do much in reconciling many of the disaffected people of the South, in affording to them the evidence that the Republican party, acting upon the principle of the great Lincoln, has charity for all, without malice toward any; is willing to forgive and forget.

Another subject of especial importance to us here should also obtain the prompt action of Congress; that is, the immediate reconstruction and repair of the levees of the Mississippi. It is to be hoped that our members especially will urge this measure with earnestness and success.

The subject of a national system of education might be introduced, and, perhaps, embodied in form so that it might be examined and discussed by the people. This is an especial need of the South, and will greatly assist in giving to the newly enfranchised race a better opportunity than they now have in some of the Southern States of preparation for the proper exercise of their rights of citizenship so recently conferred upon them.

The country, too, should have an early resumption of specie payments, and the sooner the better, to prevent the fluctuation of values which so frequently bring loss and disaster upon trade and commerce.

Let our Congress attend to these and other measures of interest to the people, and they may then return to their constituencies satisfied that they will be rewarded for their labors.

A THREAT.

Messrs. Packard, Casey, Carter & Co. did not spend much idle time at the tomb of the late Lieutenant Governor, nor did they allow his political succession to remain unopened any longer than they could make application to be put in possession of its effects. They gave but little time to lamentation, and less to retirement, having even cast lots for his robes of State as the dead officer lay unburied. While the Republican party, which honored Mr. Dunn, and which laments his loss, was quietly preparing to fill his vacant place, these factionists were soiling the crape which they wore by trading with the men who could not be reconciled to the deceased for favors to themselves. If this is doubted, look at the coalition which occurred between the Democrats, who refused to attend the funeral, and the factionists, who pretended to be the chief mourners at the tomb.

And as they lost no time, so they lost no argument in attempting to succeed with their effort to betray the Republican party. Every stone that lay in the way was turned over to discover the secret by which Senator Pinchback could be defeated; every corner was rounded close and every lot crossed direct to bring the factionists nearer to the objects of their desires. Senators were bored with reasons, some of which were stupid, and some of which were base, and others of which were false, why they should defeat the acknowledged choice of the Republican members.

When the factionists pretended that the Governor was not in earnest in his Republicanism, they committed a folly that even they themselves did not believe; when they accused him of a design to sell out to the Democrats, they basely perpetrated a slander against another which properly belonged to themselves; and when they approached Senators with threats of interference from Washington, they committed themselves to falsehoods, as we believe, which the proper authorities will denounce and deny. It is now for the Republican party to pass judgment upon the case as it stands. Governor Warmoth stood fast by the party, while those who had accused him of a design to join the Democrats are themselves discovered voting with the Democrats. He has been accused of intending to desert the negroes, and yet, while he stands fast in support of a colored man, the presuming and ready promising friends of the negroes vote for a white man. He thus at one blow destroys two slanders directed at his honesty of purpose, and assists in convicting his assailants of being guilty of the very acts which they had charged him with the design to perpetrate. And, not satisfied with defaming a Republican Governor and spreading division and distrust in the Republican party, they still further demonstrate their wickedness by using the name of the President in a way that, we can not suppose for an instant, they are justified in doing. Marshal Packard certainly never had the authorization of General Grant to threaten the State with martial law, in order to carry a point in the Legislature of the State. And yet Mr. Packard has abused the name of the President in this very fashion, threatening Louisiana with a military government in the event she does not observe the dictates of the Customhouse ring. This is what Mr. Packard has deliberately suggested in the name of President Grant. He used this threat, too, at a time when it was calculated to serve a political purpose. It was delivered deliberately, in order to affect a Senator's vote. The design was to shape the action of the State Senate in its highest capacity. Mr. Packard has put himself in the attitude of a man who attempts to intimidate the State. He says to Senator Butler, "Do so, or you will be put under martial law." He says to a Senator that his duty is to vote as President Grant desires, and not as he himself would elect to vote. It is the government of one man that Mr. Packard desires to establish. We are to have Senators and pay for them, but they are only to be the mouthpieces of the President. Martial law will supervene if they act as Senators, and not as echoes.

The letter of Senator Butler, which we print below, tells this story and declares all this significant information. We do not believe that Mr. Packard spoke by authority of the President; but that he spoke as he is represented to have done we firmly believe, because the tenor of the Customhouse organ is to the same effect in its article announcing the appointment of General Emory to the command of this district. The threat is deliberately renewed therein that military law is contemplated by Carter, Casey, Packard & Co., since they are too weak to win their game in any other way.

LETTER OF SENATOR BUTLER.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8, 1871.

I consider it a duty to make public the following facts, in order that President Grant may know how he is misrepresented, if he be so, and that the people of the United States, if he be not misrepresented, may learn to what desperate extremes the President has determined to go to extend and perpetuate his power.

Just before the election for Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, vice Hon. O. J. Dunn, deceased, the United States Marshal for this State, Hon. S. B. Packard, sought me and stated that I was ruining my future prospects by not joining his side, to wit: the Republican minority and Democratic coalition; that it was of no great consequence whether the Warmoth Republicans elected the Lieutenant Governor or not, or even if Warmoth succeeded in obtaining re-election in 1872, for in that event *they had the guarantee of President Grant that he would at once declare martial law, and give his political friends all the offices.* He urged me, for these reasons, to vote for his candidate, and added that General Reynolds would be in military command here, and everything would be right with him.

E. BUTLER,
Senator Fifth Senatorial District.

MR. CARTER EXPLAINS.

Mr. George W. Carter is well named Speaker. He will be such, in fact, all his life, whether the House ejects him from the chair or not. No man in this community better likes to hear himself converse. His last attack of fluency resulted in an explanation to the *Picayune*, regarding his action in connection with the "obnoxious printing law."

He received, on Thursday, a notice from the charman of the Printing Commission, that there would be a meeting on the eighth, at twelve o'clock. To this the Speaker replied in a note that he should decline attending, on the ground that the recent call of the Governor for an extra session of the Senate was unconstitutional. We do not see how this could affect the Printing Commission were it true. And he further objects, because he had reason to suppose he would meet Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, whose right to act as a member of the commission the Speaker questions. Is it to be inferred from this that Mr. Carter will refuse to attend the next session of the House of Representatives as a member in case it shall be made to appear to his logical mind that some of the members of that body have not been legally elected? Had such a rule been generally observed last winter we know that the honorable Speaker's own case would have kept away a number of the members; for it is generally believed that the election in Cameron parish was one of the very doubtful events of the campaign. But as we are disposed to recognize Mr. Carter's right to act as a member of the Printing Commission, we must hold him to a faithful performance of its duties. If he supposed any person not legally elected a member intended to apply for a seat in the board, he should have been on hand to vote against it. But leaving all this aside, let us consider what he says about his conduct heretofore as a legislator and commissioner.

He defines his position by informing the *Picayune* that he was elected Speaker too late in the session to introduce any repealing or modifying act in reference to the printing law. He was elected Speaker on the thirty-first of January, and the General Assembly adjourned on the second of March. There yet remained a fraction over half of the session unexpired. Surely this would give ample time to so fluent a gentleman as the honorable Speaker to prepare a little bill for that purpose. Besides, he had been a member from the beginning, and as such had more leisure to prepare bills than he had after he assumed the more engrossing duties of presiding officer. His pretense that he was in position too late for any attack is very thin indeed, and he must have smiled when he wrote it.

But he found the law in force, and no possibility of repealing it. How he ever found out the latter must remain a mystery, as he never made the attempt. He did not have time. And as the law was in force and odious, he took a singular method of applying such corrective as his official position enabled him to do. So painfully convinced of the necessity of reform were both Governor Dunn and himself, that they immediately extended the provisions of the odious printing bill to forty-seven country journals, against about fifteen the year before. Some of the papers thus favored were in esse, the majority were Republican, but four or five were, and have continued to this day to be, Democratic. Here began the coalition, that culminated the other day in the attempt to elect an employe of the Customhouse to the office of Lieutenant Governor. Governor Warmoth had no part or lot in this original work of reform. The grand idea came probably from the fertile brain of the Speaker. The Lieutenant Governor, doubtless dazzled by the brilliancy of such genius, closed his eyes to shut out the light, and signed the contracts. Here we have a sample of the reform that Speaker Carter then acted. He preaches the correct doctrine once in a while, but when it comes to the application, he scarcely finds papers enough in the State upon whom to practice his patent style of reform. And he and the late Lieutenant Governor not only stretched the bounty of the State to include half a hundred papers, but he gave them a bit of advice, which, for briefness of illustration, we call a muzzle. He handed to each a contract, and at the same time cautioned them not to say anything in favor of Governor Warmoth. Three or four editors, supposing this a piece of pleasantry, disregarded the injunction. Emerson Bentley, our friend Hartman, and Captain Francis, happening to see pleasant little news items about the Governor in their exchanges, written probably before Carter had begun his great work of reform, copied some of the mildest into their respective papers, and were astonished to receive, by return of mail, notices that their contracts had been annulled. Were it not that Mr. Carter calls this reform, we should have been under the impression that it was an attempt to bribe the press of Louisiana and pay the bills out of the State treasury. And now, after hinting at these well known facts, the Speaker, in his letter to the *Picayune*, "submits to the judgment of our citizens whether he has acted wisely or not." We should say more wisdom than honesty, and not much of either, were we to write the answer.

But the Speaker makes one point which we are compelled to concede. Finding his house of cards falling around him, under the vigorous attack of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, he throws out the mocking taunt as he retreats. "If all said contracts were revoked now, it would save the State little, * * * as the laws and journals have long since been printed, and the money collected therefor." That is, Messrs. Warmoth and Pinchback, you may lock the stable door, but the horse is not there at present. So thorough has been this work of reform that forty-seven papers have already printed the laws at an expense to the State of some three thousand dollars each; three, if we are correctly informed, have published the journals of both houses at a further expense of about $10,000 each. And the painful conviction that seized the minds of Messrs. Dunn and Carter that instant reform was necessary cost the State $200,000 at the outset. And the arch reformer now triumphantly informs his colleagues of the Printing Commission that they have applied their corrective too late! This point we must concede.

Mr. Carter's supposition that the Governor would not consent to annul contracts of any papers except those that were politically inimical to him was premature. The clean sweep made by the commission shows that the Speaker erred, as usual.

As for the State Printer, whose contract the Speaker once tried unsuccessfully to annul, permit us to explain that it is not in the power of the State to break it. It is made in pursuance of specific law for two years from the thirtieth of January, 1871. Good faith will not permit its annulment, and even "reform" does not require it. For with warrants at fifty cents on the dollar and an appropriation of only $125,000 a year, the profits are by no means princely. Up to December 31, 1870, the State Printer had exhausted the appropriation, and had received certificates of indebtedness amounting to $59,000. The parochial journals at the same time had also exhausted their appropriation of $125,000, and received certificates to the amount of $81,000. During that year, in addition to the regular State printing, we printed and delivered to the State one thousand copies each of the Revised Statutes, the Civil Code and the Code of Practice, the mere compilation of which by Senators Ray and Blackman (two other famous reformers of the Customhouse-Carter persuasion), cost the State $75,000. The assertion, therefore, that the REPUBLICAN receives three times as much as all the other papers put together is a fiction of the honorable Speaker's exuberant imagination.

THEN AND NOW.

A Democratic paper, in advocating the admission of negroes to the jury and witness box in Kentucky, makes the honest confession that it has taken a wide departure from what it supported three years ago. How many of our New Orleans newspapers will come down to the facts and confess the truth in this honest fashion? How many of our Democratic orators will admit that they have shifted their positions in the same space of time? The REPUBLICAN occupies the same ground that it did in 1868, claiming for all men their equal rights, standing up for the Union and insisting on the strictest obedience to the laws. The papers and orators that abused us then, and pointed to our office as one that was spreading incendiarism and all manner of social degradation abroad in the State, now stand side by side with us, preaching with healthy lungs the very doctrines which a little while ago they derided and and denounced as poison to any community. And though we still live, and though the slander that was told against us still lives, and though the men who propagated the scandal knew that they committed a great wrong, and that it has never been atoned, there is no confession on the part of the Democratic press that admits the injustice and owns up as to its folly. We submit to the public if it is not about time that those who have been converted to our belief, and who are now going even beyond us in the way that they once said was the road to ruin, should confess that the REPUBLICAN was right when they were wrong, and it deserves to be accepted as a more faithful and capable prophet than they are. What says the unprejudiced arbitrator?

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The following case is referred to the committee of fifty, and the Carrollton *Register* designated as the witness. We insist that this drainage business receive the proper attention:

The drainage commission, which was a sort of infirmary for lawyers and old Democrats, attempted to perpetuate its existence after the power that created it had decreed its dissolution; and for doing this it now demands from the city of New Orleans enough money to make forty poor families happy all their lives, to be given to Roselius, Walker and Fellowes, attorneys at law. The Legislature decreed that the drainage commission, which had never benefitted the public, should give up its office to another agent, but this, the drainage commission, for reasons of its own, refused to do. And to hold on to its advantages, it employed Fellowes, Walker and Roselius to be its lawyers. Manifestly, the commissioners had no right to saddle their lawyers' fees on the people, for they were fighting for the success of their own little game, and seeking to protect themselves in their own little little fatnesses. They did so, however, and what is more, in making the engagement they stipulated for fees eight times larger than they would have agreed to pay if the money had had to come out of their own pockets. Somehow the door was shut upon the commissioners before they could get the money out to pay the lawyers, and now these gentlemen are wrestling with the city of New Orleans for the enormous fees which they were promised by a set of defunct officials who were struggling to hold on to agencies which had been abolished. Mr. Roselius probably includes this fee in the honestly contracted debt of the city of New Orleans.

As a conclusive argument in favor of the necessity for the Southern Pacific railroad, it may be mentioned that the Northern route has been frozen up for several days. When the trains speed in midwinter through the orange groves on the Rio Grande over the Southern route, as they should do in four or five years, it will be a wonder that any other line was ever selected upon which to construct a road that ought to be open all the year. People are afraid to travel at present, as there is no insuring that the trains may not be snowed up for weeks. Passengers would have a very different time wedged in the Rocky mountains, with nothing but a vast snow bank on every side to arrest their movements, from what they might expect running at the rate of thirty miles an hour over the beautiful plains of Arizona, and down through the purple lined gorges of the Gila valley. If there is a necessity apparent to all the world at present it is that the route from the East to the West should be opened where the seasons are not vested with power to lock it up, as the Northern Pacific railroad is now blockaded by the snow.

We have little doubt that the General Assembly will soon settle the question whether Lieutenant Governor Pinchback is to continue to be the presiding officer of the Senate, and another analagous question at the same time. Whether to the satisfaction of Speaker Carter or not will depend upon the view he takes of the situation.

Even the *Picayune* wants a new charter for the city, in order to promote economy and efficiency. As the wants of the "family organ" are generally very weak and inconsequential, this new one can be put off without producing a physical or financial crisis any where.

Brilliant.

Why the Warmothites will persistently proclaim that the Dunn party intend the damnable heresy of uniting with the Democracy, passes comprehension. That is their scheme, and we can prove the assertion by facts and documents. The Dunn party represents true Republicanism, and when they affiliate with the Democracy, which they will never do, we, individually, intend to bolt.—*Natchitoches Times.*

After the vote in the Senate for Lieutenant Governor the editor of the Natchitoches *Times* must see that the Governor and his friends are determined to sell out to the Democrats. The Governor's friends cast only *eighteen straight Republican votes*; the Casey-Carterites cast *nine* Republican votes, and made up their deficiency by getting the seven Democrats in the Senate to vote with them, Carter, Casey, Packard & Co. affiliating with the Democrats. The Governor carries his point by pure Republican votes. Of course, Warmoth is selling out to the Democrats.

The queen of Madagascar has become sufficiently civilized to wear hoops. This being settled, the royal intellect will probably turn next to panniers.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The committee appointed at a public meeting held October 10, 1871, in the Lyceum Hall, New Orleans, to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, report the following as the result of their labors.

Fifty-eight subscription books were issued, and were returned with the following amounts:

No.	Committee.	Amount.
1.	John I. Adams & Co.	$730 00
2.	Sanford, Raymond & Dolhonde	2 638 00
3.	Charles Cavaroc	1,100 00
4.	F. LeBorde	637 50
5.	Charles E. Mayhack	501 00
6.	Joseph Killson	1,037 00
7.	Dr. J. S. Copes	435 00
8.	James T. Tucker	475 00
9.	E. J. Hart	173 50
10.	L. H. Josephs, Marks & McCreavy	1,690 00
11.	A. Broussean, returned blank	.....
12.	J. L. Levy	435 00
13.	A. E. Blackman	57 50
14.	Am. Fortier	1,050 00
15.	Isaac Scherck	7.0 00
16.	Edward Courey	128 50
17.	James Jackson	1,258 00
18.	B. M. Pond	31 00
19.	B. T. Walshe, returned blank	.....
20.	George D. Hite, returned blank	.....
21.	S. Hernsheim	635 00
22.	John G. Gaines	245 00
23.	George Jonas	70 00
24.	S. H. Kennedy	735 00
25.	Rudolph Seig	1,107 00
26.	Louis Schneider	750 00
27.	Walter G. Robinson, returned blank	.....
28.	Patrick Irwin	100 00
29.	Thomas Layton, returned blank	.....
30.	Albert Baldwin	477 50
31.	Alfred Moulton, returned blank	.....
32.	Fred Wing, returned blank	.....
33.	J. Q. A. Fellows, returned blank	.....
34.	G. A. Breaux, returned blank	.....
35.	B. Soulie	167 50
36.	John R. Clay	423 65
37.	L. F. Generes	650 00
38.	J. L. Gubernator	225 00
39.	Quevrouze A. Bois	573 00
40.	H. B. Foley, returned blank	.....
41.	R. S. Morse, returned blank	.....
42.	Emanuel Blessey, returned blank	.....
43.	James A. Gresham	352 50
44.	David Jameson	470 00
45.	A. Rochereau, returned blank	.....
46.	Henry Rice	176 00
47.	Charles Lalitte	100 00
48.	R. M. Arvis, returned blank	.....
49.	Davis A. Jackson	235 00
50.	S. Cam'on	120 00
51.	Harmon Doane	2,500 00
52.	Benjamin F. Flanders	4,150 50
53.	Amedee Couturie	25 00
54.	S. M. Todd, returned blank	.....
55.	A. B. Seghers, returned blank	.....
56.	S. B. Packard	77 00
57.	P. F. Herwig, returned blank	.....
58.	Louisiana National Bank, returned blank	.....
	Private subscriptions returned by I. N. Marks, and not estimated in books	222 00
	Total subscriptions	$29,454 65

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Chicago Relief Fund:

Amount subscribed, as per subscription books from 1 to 58		$29,232 65
From employes of Customhouse		219 00
From I. N. Marks, private subscriptions from sundry parties not included in subscription books as above		222 00
Total receipts		$29,673 65
DISBURSEMENTS:		
By I. N. Marks	$121 00	
By Mayor and committee	752 75	
By remittance to mayor of Chicago	10,000 00	
By remittance of bank of America	1,000 00	
By counterfeit note	20 00	12,073 75
Balance to credit Chicago fund		$17,599 90
Balance in Hibernia bank	$17,329 16	
Cash with Mayor	270 75	17,599 91

The amounts disbursed by I. N. Marks and the Mayor and committee were to the Chicago sufferers arriving in distress in this city and appealing for aid.

The various books and papers and vouchers remain at the Mayor's office for inspection.

The committee and subscribers are respectfully invited to meet in the Mayor's parlor, on MONDAY, December 11, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., to pass upon the accounts and to determine whether any or what portion of the funds remaining on hand shall be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the fires in the Northwest.

I. N. MARKS,
Chairman Committee.

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113 CANAL. 113 CANAL.

GO FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS. NEW YEAR.

DEMIJOHNS, TO THE FRONT AND CENTRE.

MARCH!

Joe A. Walker, of the Italian Warehouse, No. 113 Canal street, and "The Bank," No. 6 Royal street, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to supply his patrons with the choicest WINES AND LIQUORS, PRESERVES, PICKLES AND FANCY GROCERIES, suitable for the holidays, at reasonable prices. Having on hand and constantly receiving invoices of the following articles he will deliver the same to any city address, and guarantees the quality of all articles.

Attention is particularly called to his WHITE PORT WINE, IRISH AND IMPERIAL WHISKIES, CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

CREME DE THE.
Japanese Tea Cordial (never before imported).
WHISKY.
Acme (fifteen years old), Imperial Rye (superior), McGibbon Bourbon, Meehan's Irish, Ramsay's Scotch.
BRANDY.
Sazarac, Poultney, Castillon, Old Blackberry, Old Cherry.
PORT WINES.
White Port (very choice), Cockburn (superior), Ordinary.
SHERRY.
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WHITE WINES, of all grades.
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Pontet Canet, Calon Segur, Chateau Margaux, Battally Pauillac, Choice Table.
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SUPERIOR HOLLAND GIN.
SCOTCH ALES, LONDON PORTER and LAGER BEER of all kinds.
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PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell.
Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, Picalilli, White Onion, Capt. White, Imperial Hat, Queen Olives, Pickled Limes.
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The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full facilities to obtain a prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to

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At the office of Fred B. Earheart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.

Refers to:
Avendano Brothers, No. 135 Common street.
Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
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Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

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