New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 28, 1872.

The *Morning Star* still dabbles in politics, and spits its venom at Governor Warmoth.

Theodore Tilton thinks that Fisk was a good hearted fool and Mrs. Mansfield a cold-hearted knave.

Owing to the facilities for heating, the Academy of Music is the most comfortable public building in the city during this inclement weather.

We have received, with the compliments of Hon. J. S. Morris, the annual report of the Attorney General of the State of Mississippi.

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

A Philadelphia dispatch, received yesterday by William Creery, states that the Juniata sailed at 8 A. M. for this port, via Havana.

The members of the Board of State Assessors for the parish of Orleans will meet at their office, No. 18 Royal street, next Tuesday at eleven o'clock.

The steamer Alaska, which struck on Beacon rock on Saturday of last week, was owned at Cincinnati, and valued at $36,000. Her cargo was valued at over $100,000.

The *Mississippi Educational Journal*, for January, is received. It is devoted to popular instruction and literature. H. R. Pease, editor and publisher. Two dollars a year.

On being asked by an antediluvian whether Mr. Fernando Wood was still in the House, Mr. Dawes was reported to have replied, lately: "Wood is in the House, but not still."

Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Harry Beckett have a grand set-to this evening, at the Academy of Music. "This is not another Mace and Coburn fizzle," so says the bills of the play house.

A mathematician of note is calculating the chances for a repetition of the Chicago conflagration. All the progress he has made thus far is to ascertain that there are 10,000,000 cows in the United States.

We have received a polite invitation to attend the grand fancy dress and mask ball of the United Brethren Association on Shrove Tuesday evening, February 13, at the Deutsche Company hall.

William Tweed has been sent to prison at Buffalo for stealing a ride on a railroad. If it had been the original Tweed, he would have stolen the railroad, and gone through the prison like a buffalo bull through a cobweb.

About a mile of the track of the Carrollton and Carondelet Street railroad is now completed. City Surveyor Bell, for the interest of the city, superintends its construction to a limited extent, and sees that everything is done well.

A recently arrived English servant girl pitched a cup of scalding coffee into her mistress' face, at San Francisco, because the lady hoped the Prince of Wales would die. She is now looking for another place. British family preferred. References unexceptionable.

Cady Stanton alludes with anger and regret to the fact that some women-suffragists picked up an orphan boy, bought him nice cloths, educated him for the ministry, and when they went to hear his first sermon were struck with consternation to hear the text, "Let the women keep silent in the church.

The Mardi Gras ball at the Academy of Music, on the evening of February 13, will be a grand affair, judging from the advertisement in another part of this paper. All the details are stated clearly, and those who intend to participate in that festival should think about getting their tickets.

The *Evening Wisconsin*, published at Milwaukee, says of the congressional committee: "We hope that this investigation may be thorough, to the end that the country may know what is the exact state of affairs in New Orleans, and what part the federal officials have taken in the troubles there."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The President's error in New Orleans is his patience with the follies of officials, who do not know enough to see that the best service they could do their party would be to cease meddling with the factional quarrel. He would do the country and himself a service by putting sensible men in their places."

The cultivation of the Chinese bamboo in California is exciting some attention. Its appearance is beautiful; its shade most graceful. The Chinaman sits under it and upon it; he sails in it and upon it; he rocks in it; his furniture is made of it, and he spanks the young ones with it. In fact, the "graceful bamboo" is as useful as it is ornamental.

A railroad official at Albany had on his mantelpiece a portrait of Fisk, given him by the colonel himself. On the day of Fisk's shooting it fell to the floor, at almost the fatal moment that Stokes fired the fatal shot. It was picked up and placed in a safer position, but at the hour of Fisk's death next day it dropped again, and was broken to pieces.

Miss Lydia Thompson presents one of the best pieces in her repertoire at the Academy of Music this evening—"The Nymph of the Lurleberg." It is in this piece that Beckett, the comedian, introduces the saying, "And yet I am not happy." The burlesque is well written, and has a plot—recommendations not always possessed by productions of this character.

The memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State will be read with deep interest, and the facts embodied in the document merit attention of all who are interested in the welfare of our city and State. The memorial simply asks that the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad be allowed to issue its own bonds, and that the $6,000,000 subsidy be withdrawn. By so doing, the State debt will be diminished, the State relieved, and a rapid communication secured. The merchants and property-owners are anxious the city should have a road into Texas, and the foreign capital can be secured to build it. In fact, the money is pledged to build the road as soon as the act is amended.

DOCTORING THE CITY BADLY.

Some efforts at reform resemble the struggle that a strong man makes to escape from a quicksand—the more he moves the deeper he sinks. Whenever mismanagement discovers itself in the affairs of the city of New Orleans, the evil is not corrected directly, as it should be, by cutting it off, but a remedy is sought to be effected by suggesting an amendment to the charter. This is chronic, and therefore we are not surprised at the present demand which is being made upon the Legislature for an interpolation into the municipal constitution of a new device, in the interest of popularization, and of new declaratory principles, in the interest of the lawyers.

The amendment proposes to divide the city into thirteen wards, from each of which an alderman is to be elected in connection with the seven Administrators. This is what may be called the popularization device, since it gives to the people a greater voice in the government. As we had these ward men in the council before the adoption of the present charter, and as they did not work even so well as the Administrators are doing, it strikes us that this effort to correct one evil by flying to what has proved itself a greater one, is not the best thing to be done under the circumstances. The people of New Orleans are not interested in being more fully represented in the Council than they are, for they pretend to the common sense view of things, that seven men are as competent to attend to their business as twenty, and the lesser number is certainly the least expensive. And they further assume that if they cannot elect seven good and faithful officers, they are still less prepared to elect twenty. The responsibility is now confined to four members, for no measure can pass without the concurrence of this number; whereas, if the Council was enlarged to consist of twenty, the responsibility would be so completely divided and distracted that the public would be at a loss against whom to enter its complaint for vicious legislation. In the ordinary relations of life men do not adopt this policy of enlarged Councils, but, on the contrary, the greatest plans owe their chief success to the genius and consistency of one or two designers. What is wanted in the government of the city is honesty and ability, and the people will be better satisfied if they get them from seven than they would be if they paid more money for the same qualities in twenty men.

Another objectionable feature in the proposed amendment is that which suggests renewed confusion by another alteration of the wards of the city. Every citizen now knows the number and dimensions of his political district, and any alteration or change in this matter would subject all the people to the necessity of forgetting something that they are familiar with at present, in order to learn another something that some chameleon about the City Hall thinks would be better to be known. An honest government cannot be obtained by altering the geography and confusing proper names of the city. It must come from the desire and intelligence of those who elect, and those who are elected, to office. If we could have more efficiency and less expense under three men than we could have under the rule of all the people, it would certainly be better to limit the government to a triumvirate than to extend it after the manner of the Athenians to a popular plebiscitum on every question of political administration.

In respect to its suggestions as to the collection of taxes, the amendment merely flees from one plain process by being sent to another intricate process that contemplates a seizure of property without or with writ, as the Administrator of Finance may determine. This complication of remedies is not advisable, because it will increase rather than diminish litigation at the hands of lawyers, who never consider the costs they involve the city and their clients in. And it is still more objectionable, since it puts it into the power of a bad man to injure the taxpayers and the city, both by providing for the sale of property without a decree of court. The present system is the best that can be devised for the collection of taxes, provided it is honestly and properly carried out and the costs are kept within the limits fixed by law. That feature of the amendment, however, is good which gives the owner the right to redeem his property within two years. The seizure should not go with the sale, nor should the property be sold for more than the tax and the accrued interest and costs. A provision that allowed the purchaser to claim a perfect title at the end of two years would put the taxpayer in such peril of loss that he would certainly settle with the party who had bought the tax title. This defesible right is the system adopted in many States with perfect success.

As to the amendments concerning the issue of bonds and the construction of improvements, these features are too much mixed up to be understood or explained except after a severe strain. Messrs. Flanders and Shaw, who are the reputed fathers of the project which we have been discussing, either intended to confound the Legislature and the public with a labyrinthian financial complexity, or else they are deeper men than we have given them credit for being. If they can explain the provisions suggested in the amendments, when taken in connection with the original charter, it must be that they have devoted a larger portion of their time to the riddle than other men have, or that, like Blind Tom, they were born with a specific capacity.

Taken as a whole, therefore, the amendments are not such as should be passed by the Legislature. We can not reform the government of the city by tinkering with the charter, any more than we can make a man honest by doctoring his constitution. If the people will not elect good men they must even consent to be governed by bad ones.

Massachusetts has a right to congratulate herself on her good name in the financial world. The last of the loan of the "great bore" through the Hoosac mountains has been taken up in London at ninety-three, gold, or above par in currency."

EMPIRICISM.

Nothing is more stupid than undiscriminating scepticism, an habitual unwillingness to accept anything as a fact unless it can be thoroughly explained and the reasons thereof distinctly set forth. This is a peculiarity of smatterers in science. They are never satisfied with the most positive assurances, from the most reliable of sources, that a thing is so: that it has been observed to be so in countless cases; that it may be positively relied upon in ninety-nine cases of a hundred. If no satisfactory reason, that is, none satisfactory to the smatterer, can be furnished, the testimony of experience is rejected as worthless, "a mere fancy," "an ignorant notion," unworthy the notice of a scientific mind.

And yet empiricism, the practice of methods furnished by experience, in advance of philosophical reason, has always been the forerunner of science. It has collected the facts and science has then sought the reasons for them. The Chaldean shepherd, gazing into the heavens as he watched his flock by night, knew so little of astronomy that he believed the earth to be a flat, irregularly shaped portion of land and water, with the sun, moon and stars arising every morning from some unknown abyss at one side of it, and sinking into the same abyss on the other side every evening; and yet he could call the chief stars and planets by name, and tell the inquirer at what spot in the azure vault any one of them would appear at a given time.

The unlettered Indian will prescribe remedies plucked from the wayside, which shall cure diseases baffling to the skill of the scientific physician; and old nurses will read with accuracy the symptoms of a disease, and prophesy its termination when the same physician would be utterly at fault. If such successful empiricists be asked how they know what they state, the only reply received will probably be, "It is always so." They do not know why, but they do know that these plants usually produce certain effects, and that when such or such symptoms appear, death or recovery (as the case may be) is sure to follow.

The peasant of Europe, and the more enlightened husbandman of this country, in the practice of their business, are often governed by rules for which they can give only the same empiric reason, "it is always so." After a time the scientific physician and the scientific farmer, accepting the testimony of the ignorant as the facts, examines into the subject, ascertains the cause, sets forth both facts and cause to the world, with all the advantages of a learned style and scientific phraseology, and, lo! what was "an ignorant notion" becomes a scientific truth. The celebrated Dr. Jenner obtained the germ of his discovery of vaccination from the remark of a milkmaid who, according to the prevalent belief among the peasantry of Gloucestershire, said that she could not take the small-pox because she had had the cow-pox. A shallow or conceited person would have probably sneered at the girl's remark as an instance of the superstitious notions of the peasantry. A truly scientific mind seized upon it as suggestive, and immediately entered upon an examination whose result revolutionized the medical world.

Thus the experience of the ignorant forms the basis upon which the learned and wise build the temple of science; and while silly and self-satisfied skepticism turns away from the "notions" of the vulgar, wisdom listens to the sayings of the people.

In this connection may be noticed a class of facts as indisputable as they are unexplainable, which have, within the last quarter of a century, been forcing themselves upon public attention. We allude to the so-called spiritual manifestations. Some dispute their existence altogether, without ever having witnessed, or sought to witness, the phenomena alleged to have taken place. Some admit the fact of their existence, but attribute them entirely to jugglery. The Spiritualists themselves attribute them, as is well known, to the agency of disembodied spirits, while a fourth class, unable to withstand the weight of evidence in favor of their existence, and recognizing even in cases of manifest imposture, the truth of the adage, "The counterfeit proves the existence of the genuine," admit that the alleged phenomena do sometimes take place without the aid of legerdemain, but deny that any proof exists as to their cause. This is, perhaps, as much as may be rationally admitted in the existing state of information on the subject; science, not having as yet recognized these facts as of sufficient importance to demand its notice, while the evidence of their existence is too abundant to admit of question. Thus they stand to the unprejudiced facts with an unknown cause, but not to be scouted as incredible on that account. In the course of time, when men of science shall turn their attention to the investigation of the subject, the nature and causes of these so-called spiritual manifestations will doubtless be ascertained. In the meanwhile, having no apparent bearing on the course of human affairs, they may be verbally admitted yet practically ignored, like many other phenomena equally indisputable and equally mysterious. This subject, by a natural association of ideas, suggests that of miracles, which, however, opens too broad a field to be entered upon at the fag end of an article.

To return to the subject under consideration, we would warn all who desire to increase the sum of their knowledge not to despise the results of empiricism, from which important scientific principles having occasionally sprung, may spring again; and to suppress a hypersceptical habit of mind as essentially unphilosophic and barren.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There can be no better evidence that Republican government has successfully asserted itself in Louisiana since the convening of the Legislature, the first of the present month, than the prompt attendance at this time of members, in large numbers, of both houses. In the Senate yesterday thirty-one members were present at roll call, and in the House seventy-five. There has been a quorum in both houses every day this week, and the probabilities are that there will be no more trouble this session about quorums. In the language of our neighbor, the *Times*, "we are glad to perceive that the work of reform has actually commenced in our General Assembly, and trust that it will be carried to a triumphant issue." Peace now reigns around the State House, and mob violence no longer threatens our city. Mr. Carter has ceased to harangue his followers, and Clay statue, the Gem and the Cosmopolitan look deserted and lonely. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war, waged to overthrow Republican government in Louisiana, have had their day and their hero. The good people of New Orleans have cause to recollect both. The excitement which existed a week ago has passed away, and the chief actor has been permitted to retire into peaceful obscurity. This is as it should be. And the consequence is the State House no longer requires the presence of the police to prevent it from being seized by the mob; and the executive and legislative branches of the government are undisturbed in the pursuit of their various duties. That which was intended to be successful revolution has turned out to be rebellion against republican government—and most disgraceful rebellion at that; for, in the name of reform, a selfish and unscrupulous combination of individuals, totally devoid of principle, undertook to supplant the lawfully elected republican government of the people, and in its stead give one of their own making. The conspirators were entirely mistaken in the temper and feelings of the people of this city. They supposed they could be led—under the false cry of reform—to the perpetration of such acts as are common in Mexico and the South American republics. In this the conspirators were mistaken. They did not correctly estimate the American character. The people of the United States, who thoroughly understand and fully appreciate republican government, are content to effect all political changes in a lawful and regular way. They will not resort to violent or revolutionary measures to accomplish even what they may regard necessary changes in public functionaries; nor will they refuse to abide by the majority rule. That is the essence of republican government, and that is what the present State administration has been contending for and have finally succeeded in establishing. Governor Warmoth and the majority in both branches of the Legislature have only contended for this, and if they have been compelled to bring lawful force against unlawful force to sustain republican government they deserve the thanks of the people, not only of this State but of every State in the American Union. The State House has been successfully defended by those whom the people trusted; by those who are clothed with executive and legislative duties, and they are now permitted to pursue those duties peacefully.

In the Senate yesterday the Chair announced the following gentlemen to compose the standing committee on public education: Messrs. Kelso, Harris, Barber, Campbell, Antoine, Thomas, Anderson. Messages were received from the Governor, recommending that Judge Edmondson, parish judge of Sabine parish, and N. A. Robinson, district attorney, be addressed out of office.

Mr. Anderson arose to a question of privilege. He said he desired to refute the calumnies heaped upon his character through a newspaper in this city known as the *National Republican*. These aspersions related to certain certificates of indebtedness. He desired to have the matter investigated, and asked the Senate to instruct the Committee on Finance to make the investigation and report the facts to the Senate.

In the House, Speaker Brewster, yesterday, announced the following gentlemen as composing the special committee on registry of outstanding unaudited warrants and vouchers of the session of the Legislature of 1871: D. W. C. Brown, chairman; A. W. Faulkner, J. Oplatek, J. W. Quinn, T. G. Davidson.

The bill fixing the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly, and providing an appropriation for the session of 1872, was received yesterday by the House through the Secretary of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Carr the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering the bill. It passed its first and second reading, and on motion of Mr. Davidson was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A communication from Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, inclosing a statement of the disbursements of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of his office for the year 1871, with vouchers for the same as far as practicable, was received and read by the Clerk.

FACTS TO OUR DISCREDIT---HOW TO REFORM THEM.

A few figures from official sources may offend our pride, but their proper understanding may prompt us to improve upon the negligence that has subjected the State to the reproach which they cast upon her intelligence. We are in the habit of abusing Massachusetts as the seat of selfishness and intrusive impertinence. She rejoins by impeaching our capacity to form a rational opinion as to what impertinence is, and by pointing to our ignorance statistics to justify that her inference is correct. If she proves her point against us by the official record the world will accept of her judgment; and if we see that she has established her case, and do not attempt to remedy the evil that is reported and accepted as a reproach against ourselves, we do not see how Louisiana is to escape the criticism of being stupid enough to engage in an argument which she might have known would end in her disgrace and defeat.

Now let us compare these two States upon a matter that concerns their intelligence. Massachusetts contains a population of 1,457,351, Louisiana contains 717,026, or about one half of the population of the little State that has been made rich, generous and powerful by the native energy of her people against what almost seemed a decree of nature in favor of inhospitality and sterility. This is according to the census of 1870. The same report contains another matter, to-wit: that out of the fourteen hundred and odd thousand people that inhabit Massachusetts, only 97,742, or about one in fourteen, are classified as illiterate; while out of the 700,000 people in Louisiana, 275,746, or about one in every two and a half, are illiterate. This is the startling fact that the world is informed of to our discredit; and this is the argument that the North points to when she arraigns us before the tribunal of public opinion. And the judgment goes against us all the time, because the world accepts of superior intelligence as the better judge in all matters that are affected by reason. And not only have we lost ground in the forum and before the bar of public sentiment, but we have also lost the battle in the struggle for material supremacy; for while we are poor Massachusetts is rich, and where we are weak she is strong. The best of the argument is with her, and the best of the game, too, which still further proves that we have committed grave mistakes in the past, to our own discomfiture and disgrace.

It may fill the measure of a weak mind to compensate itself for its debility by indulging in abuse of the strong; but the intelligent man will laugh at such a satisfaction, while he deliberately plans the foundations of greater strength in himself. Even the Japanese are sensible enough to pursue this device, for since they have been brought to a realizing sense of American energy and learning they have industriously set about acquiring from the holders of these wonderful qualities the secret of their possession. Inquisitive Asiatics are setting us an example which we have neglected to accept from those who were constantly instructing us that knowledge is power. Massachusetts has not been ill-natured toward Louisiana, since she has constantly set us a good example, has ever advised us to be more thrifty and industrious in learning, and has sent us whole brigades of teachers and untold reams of instruction.

The truth is now before us. We are published to the world as more illiterate than any of our neighbors, and far below the people who have been subjected to our constant abuse. It remains to be seen whether we are prepared to accept of our status or to improve upon it.

Mr. Young, who represents an up-river parish in the House, will please take notice that the REPUBLICAN has not made use of his name in any manner in connection with the subject of expelling J. Henri Burch from the House. The last time we introduced Mr. Young to our readers was for the purpose of refuting the suggestion of the *Times* that a certain check drawn to his order had been given him by way of a bribe. We never heard that he took any further action in the Burch case than to vote on the wrong side. If our defense of Mr. Young in the check transaction be an "uncompromising falsehood," it is all the worse for him.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Of course the rainy weather prevents all outdoor business—it requires no ghost to come from the grave to tell us that—and acted somewhat as a check on indoor transactions, inasmuch as the usual hurrying about hunting up the essentials to every business had to be dispensed with. Those parties who had cash to spare, and who bought up city securities when they were down, are now beginning to get the benefit of their foresight and reap the profits. Especially is this the case in what are known as the "new tens," which sell now at 91 cents, where but a few weeks ago they were worth but 85. The history of the famous rise in city certificates by which they were sold at a profit of 27 cents on the dollar, is already well known, and handsome profits on other city securities realized after a little patience, are also the topic of the corners. In the run of city bonds they are so well propped up by ordinances which counter on ordinance, so well founded in securing clauses and defended by interest, that it is not apparent why they are not worth more, unless it arises from a lack of confidence in political futures, which can have but little to do in a detoriation of their value, as by law they are protected from legislative repeal. For a long time a cloud hung over the street. The ice of inactivity bound in its chains all the currents of the business of handling money. Those who were among the easily impressed attributed this indifference to a forewarning of disaster. As announced on several occasions this was but a temporary embarrassment and not a demoralization. It was produced by a scarcity, not a lack of money, the great, the only Archimedian lever which moves the world being employed in the country moving cotton hither. Soon as the drain outwards set back and money gravitated to its source capitalists soon found opportunities for investment in securities, and the demand steadily increasing to a rapid pulsation, the securities appreciated, and will continue to rise until the summer culmination. The movement in all kinds of city obligations has been upward.

The usual business of Saturday consists of demands made by contractors for ready cash to pay off hands, in which scrip of all kinds, even bills and accounts, are pawned. Cash was obtained at easy rates.

It is a source of congratulation that the tone of business is healthy; that the paint and gewgaws which have tricked up fancy stocks into a semblance of the real flesh and blood has all been rubbed off in the late drain of money into the country, and that serious obstacles stand in the way of this kind of stuff ever again forming the food of speculation. All the fancies have disappeared. The promises with which they were bloated have all been punctured, and those that had a skeleton underneath speedily found it, while those that could not boast of such a thing swiftly melted down into a grease spot. It is better that such material should forever die away. Respectable brokers ought not to be found parties to fishy transactions which promise ten dollars for the investment of one, when, in truth, if the buyer ever gets the original dollar back he is lucky. So susceptible are brokers, as a class, that scarcely one can be pointed out who has not lost thousands of dollars, in the long run, for pinning his faith to this kind, among the varieties of humbug; and the Board could not do better than punishing these flimsies as they do special officers among the police—"drop them from the rolls."

Mexican Gulf stock is now pronounced among the invalids, having been on the sick list for some time. Stimulants and tonics have no effect, and though all hands were at work on the pumps, the ship is sinking fast. The late fall is most unaccountable, the reasons for it, though in existence, has not yet been uncovered. We have heard of sales made at $75.

Slaughterhouse, Lottery, Ammonia, Levee and the balance of the roll show no great change. Slaughterhouse was lately much interested in a Washington decision, of which we can get no accurate news. Lottery has not been hurt in the late legislative assault; holders are calm, though it can not be said they are over confident. Something new is said to be transpiring in reference to Crescent City Gaslight Company stock, which must soon develop itself.

The cotton market simmered down to a very low stage yesterday, the slow way in which the pot boiled owing to the hardening of prices, and this latter effect being attributable to the same old Liverpool advices, the Delphic oracle of the cotton business. The following prices ruled:

Good ordinary	20
Low middling	20 3/8
Good middling	20 5/8
Strict middling	20 7/8
Middling	21 1/8

It will be noted that prices have been upward and so tending for some time, and that there is yet no symptom of collapse.

MARRIED.

MORING—JONES—January 25, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Glenwood, parish of Assumption, Louisiana, Miss CORA W. JONES to Captain WALTER F. MORING, of Baltimore, Maryand.

No cards.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

Merchants, Bankers and Other Citizens

Of New Orleans

INTERESTED IN ITS COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned respectfully represent to your honorable body the great importance to this city and its interests that every facility be extended to the railroad interest, so as to insure or retain the trade of the country to its natural destination, the city of New Orleans.

Your memorialists would press upon your attention the bill introduced in the Senate to provide for the reduction of the liabilities of the State and authorizing the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company to issue its own bonds, and ask for its prompt passage so as to enable the company to commence work immediately.

This company, having secured a grant of nearly four millions of acres of land from the United States Congress, are now enabled to issue its first mortgage bonds, based upon its land grant and its road, releasing the Governor of the State from his obligation to guarantee the second mortgage bonds of the company, to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile.

Your memorialists fully believe that legislation will not only relieve the State from a contingent liability of over $6,000,000, but will secure to the city an unbroken line of railroad to its connection with the Texas-Pacific, and a continuous line of uniform grade from Kansas City to New Orleans. It may be proper to represent to your honorable body that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad is rapidly being constructed; the Iron Rail, southward, are expected to reach Red river in June next.

The opportunity now occurs for the State and city to secure these valuable connections without State or city aid, and ask your honorable body's attention to the importance of immediate legislation that will secure to us these desirable, aye, indispensable connections; and as in duty bound, etc.,

L. J. Higby,	A. Martin,
Chas. E. Slayback & Co.,	Price, Hine & Tupper,
George Martin,	Norton & Bell,
Prudhomme & Grace,	George A. Fosdick,
L. Folger,	Goldenbow & Kelly,
I. N. Marks,	Gaines & Relf,
W. H. Thomas,	G. M. Bayly & Pond,
North, Brush & Mason,	Daniel Wheeler & Son,
C. T. Buddecke,	J. T. Burdeau,
Sternan, Bronson & Co.,	J. T. Belknap,
John Henderson,	A. T. Bennett & Co.,
A. A. Maginnis & Son,	Charles Briggs,
J. T. O'Shaunessy,	James O. Noyes,
I. R. Roberts,	Lovell & Bailey,
J. H. Oglesby,	H. J. Muller & Co.,
Charles Clinton,	Nash & Hodgson,
James T. Tucker,	William Creevy,
Decan, Zerega & Co.,	James Davis,
Bienville Oil Works,	J. B. Woods,
Jackson & Manson,	Schmidt & Zeigler,
William C. Tompkins,	Keep, Jogan & Galway,
Lagan & Mackison,	A. M. Holbrook,

Billings & Hughes.

ja28 1t2p

REMOVAL.

WALLACE & CO.

ARE NOW LOCATED AT THEIR

NEW STORES,

Northwest Corner Magazine and

Common Streets,

And are prepared to offer to the trade

THE BEST STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY.

With increased facilities we are offering inducements to buyers that will render it entirely unnecessary for them to go North, as

WE WILL COMPETE

WITH ANY MARKET IN THIS COUNTRY.

WALLACE & CO.

N. B.—GEORGE W. BANCKER and JOHN WALLACE have been admitted as partners in our firm.

ja14 2p WALLACE & CO.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

Dooley's Yeast Powder is put up in cans of quarter, half, one and five pounds, actual weight, requiring the smallest quantity possible for use.

For sale at wholesale by

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
SMITH & McKENNA,
G. M. BAYLY & POND,
DENEGRE, PAYNE & CO.,
J. M. LEWIS & CO.,
F. RICKERT & CO.

ja13 1m 2p

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1855.)

OFFICERS:

L. L. GENERES.....President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS.....First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE..Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS.....Third Vice President.
SAM JONES, JR.....Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

L. F. Generes, Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer,
David Urquhart, George Jonas,
Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Gird Street, one door above City Hall.

de22p81y

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

Have removed to

No. 89 Canal Street,

Second door from the corner of Chartres street.

New Orleans, January 1, 1872. de31 1m eod 3p

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANNER & TOOMER,

A. C. DANNER & Co., Mobile. WILEY G. TOOMER, New Orleans.

Office and Yard 301 and 303 Julia Street,

Between Liberty and Franklin, opposite New Basin.

Postoffice Address Lock Box 921.

WOOD! COAL! WOOD!

We are supplying families, bakeries, steamboats and factories with ASH, OAK, BAKERS' PINE and LIGHTWOOD, of the best quality, and all kinds of COAL, delivered to any part of the city, free of cartage.

Wood sawed to stove length kept constantly on hand, the actual cost of sawing only being added to the price. Full measure guaranteed.

Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Etc.

We are agents for several large saw mills on the lakes and Mobile Bay, and are prepared to fill bills for city, plantation use or for shipment of the best yellow pine or cypress LUMBER, promptly and correctly.

The best quality of cypress SHINGLES always on hand. Orders sent to our office or addressed to us through Postoffice Lock box 921 will receive prompt attention.

We are determined to give satisfaction.

DANNER & TOOMER.

References—Thomas P. Miller & Co., Mobile; Baker, Lawler & Co., Mobile; John T. Moore & Co., New Orleans; Sterling Price & Co., St. Louis; A. J. Ward & Co., New Orleans; Tooner, Sykes & Billings, Mobile; W. G. Wilmot & Co., New Orleans; William Otis, Mobile. ja5 1y

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 84 New Levee street.

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja5 1y

FAIRBANKS SCALES

Of All Descriptions,

FOR SALE AT

FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN DEPOT.

53.....Camp Street.....53

de31 W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

JOHN G. FLEMING,

DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES.

Has now on hand and for sale at his store No 144 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourselves. no26 6m

D. URBAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,

Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de5

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER.

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de31 1y

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all stock sold as represented.

JAMES RAGAN.

Stonewall Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street.

de20 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

de16 1y M. S. HENDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public that we are prepared to pay city licenses at a liberal discount; also, back taxes (State, city and parish), allowing a fair deduction when warrants are receivable in payment of same. Particular attention paid in paying arrear taxes. City appropriations and State warrants for sale, in sums to suit. VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,

No. 28 Carondelet street.

Back of Continental Life Insurance Company.

ja25 6t

SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,

HARDWARE IMPORTERS,

No. 71 Canal, and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common streets,

ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.

Agents, and for sale—

James H. Hall's Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
W. W. Baldwin & Co.'s Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
Garrett & Cottman's Sugar PLOWS.
Calhoun & Atkinson's Cotton PLOWS.
Brinley's, Hall & Spear, Bickwell's, and all other approved makes, together with a general assortment of Farming Implements. ja20 2m

SAMUELS & KNOOP,

(Late Samuels & Oliver).

DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions. Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yards

No. 287 Julia street, New Basin.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Plantation, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 39, Merchantes and Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 558. ja21 6m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. a19

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.

ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.