New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1873.

The weather was warm yesterday.

The seed cane in all portions of the State is reported to be in excellent condition.

Cleveland can secure 150,000 population if she can annex towns seven miles away.

The Boston *Advertiser* says it gives its readers six inches of continuous reading a year.

There was a heavy rain in Madison parish last week, the heaviest since the big rains of last July.

The pardons, by the Governor, of Carey Jones and Claiborne Benson have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of R. H. Singleton as tax collector of the parish of Tangipahoa.

The "Red Pocket Book" will be produced at the St. Charles Theatre this evening, with Mr. Joseph Proctor as *Maurice*.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Carondelet Hall, Exposition building, will be open to the public for roller skating.

A Boston zoologist has tabulated fifty-four varieties of fleas, all of which are, however, traceable to the same polecloton.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 21° at Pittsburg. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 78 at Vicksburg.

The Madison *Journal* suggests that planters should begin to make their calculations for another crop, and suggests that they should not neglect cotton.

Senator Wilson's announcement of his resignation in the United Senate was eighteen years to an hour from his first taking the oath as a member of that body.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company have completed the laying of the track from their depot to the steamboat landing. This will greatly facilitate the shipment, delivery and reception of freights.

The Summit *Times* has information that J. E. Johnson, sheriff of Leflore county, Mississippi, has absconded, taking with him about $30,000, embracing the full amount of his tax collections for the past year.

Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend (Narida), has been designated as the Poet Laureate by his Royal Highness the King of the Carnival. Mrs. Townsend is a most charming poetess, and is well deserving the honor conferred.

An unfortunate man in New York is haunted by what he terms "soul shadows." They used to come upon him only at long intervals, but since the tax on whisky has been reduced he has them two or three times a week.

The fusion platform on Lafayette square is neither useful nor ornamental. It is too rickety for the children to play on with safety, and as a work of art it cannot command the admiration of its friends. Let it be removed.

In Connecticut the law does not permit the death sentence to be executed within a year of the time it is passed. Noticing this, the Washington *Star* says that the long suspense must be far worse than the final suspension.

Hon. George E. Bovee, Senator elect from St. James parish, arrived from Washington Friday, where he has been sojourning for a week or two. He left for his parish last evening, but will return in time to take his seat in the Senate on Monday.

The Martinetti-Ravel troupe will open at the St. Charles Theatre to-morrow evening, with the eccentric Ravel specialty pantomime entitled, "Dechalmeau;" after which the ballet pantomime of "Stella;" the whole to conclude with "Pat a Cake."

We learn from the Shreveport *Telegram* that Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, from Montgomery, Alabama, died on board the John T. Moore, on her way up from New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, and two little boys, were moving to the Red river country.

Dr. R. H. White, of Catahoula parish, died recently of small pox, which he contracted while attending a patient. He was, says the Madison *Journal*, a young man of fine talents, and was about entering upon an extensive practice at the time of his death.

Let us advise strangers who have come here to witness the Mardi Gras festival, and who delight in a real fragrant Havana cigar, to go to the store of Mr. Jayme Magi, at the corner of St Charles and Common streets, as that gentleman keeps none but the very best, and sells them at the most reasonable prices.

The Louisville *Commercial* alludes to the arrangements perfected by the Louisville and Nashville railroad to carry passengers to New Orleans who desire to attend the carnival on the twenty-fifth instant. The *Commercial* adds that it will be a pleasant trip, and to those who have never witnessed the great carnival day, will be a most interesting and enjoyable occasion.

The St. Louis *Times* notices the fact that to meet the wants of those desiring to come to New Orleans to the celebration of Mardi Gras, the Cairo Short Line will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis to New Orleans and return at $34.50 each. Sales will commence on February 17 and cease on February 21. Tickets will be good to return until March 5.

The Rev. E. P. Garvin, of the Boston daily *News* was assaulted one evening by four ruffians. One of the robbers seized him by the collar, and, presenting a pistol at his head, demanded his money or his life, while the other three surrounded him, apparently to prevent interruption of escape. Mr. Marvin shouted lustily for assistance and the highwaymen fled.

Intelligence has been received that the British ship Duke of Wellington, Captain Allen, of Liverpool, and which cleared thence for this port with a cargo of salt, put back January 19, having labored heavily and made nearly two feet of water during heavy weather encountered January 18, between Ormeshead and the Isle of Man. She was discharging her cargo on the twenty third instant.

ABOLISHING THE GOVERNMENT.

The more desperate of the fusionists who are now catching at everything that looks like a straw, endeavor to persuade themselves to believe that the recent report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has virtually abolished the Supreme Court of this State, leaving every man to be the judge of the law in his own case, and relieving him from obedience to any mandate that does not run in his own interest. Because a majority of the committee could not find any analogy between the decision of the Supreme Court as to which was the legal returning board and the decision of the latter as to which were the duly elected presidential electors, it is taken for granted that the Senators regarded the decision of the court as of no account, and that every man for himself may take the same view in all matters in which he is interested. This looks to us like a new outbreak of the old spirit of nullification in a fresh place. Heretofore the idea was to nullify an obnoxious United States law by the so-called sovereign power of a State in convention assembled; whereas, now it is proposed to abrogate all the machinery of a State government on the authority of the opinion of a congressional committee. This would not be sound doctrine, even if the committee had really reported against the authority of the Supreme Court, which they did not do. On the contrary, we find in the report a positive recognition of the legality of the Lynch-Longstreet returning board, which recognition was, of course, based upon the decision of the court:

> The election of the Greeley electors was certified to by the Governor of the State, but the official returns of the election have not been counted *by the returning board created by the laws of Louisiana for that purpose*, and the persons who in fact made the examination in the count had no legal authority to do so. The election of the Grant electors is certified *by the Lynch returning board*, but that board did not have the official returns before them, and their election is not certified to by the Governor of the State, as required by the act of Congress.

Thus the Greeley electors were rejected because the returns of the election had not been counted by the returning board, and because those who made the count, Messrs. Bragdon, Woodward, Wharton, DaPonte, Hatch & Co., had no legal authority to do so. The election of the Grant electors, it is stated in this report, is certified to by the legal (the Lynch) board, but failed because the certificate did not have the Governor's signature. It will be borne in mind that our Supreme Court did not pass upon the case of the electors, but only upon the proper officers to make the returns. Therefore, the Senate committee has not, as the fusionists claim, called the authority of the Supreme Court of this State in question in the slightest particular. The premises being false, the structure must fall.

But to admit, for the sake of argument, that the report of the committee was just what is claimed for it, are the people of this State prepared to accept that as a virtual nullification of the laws of Louisiana? It has never been contended that there is any authority in the United States superior to that of the Supreme Court of a State in any case arising under State laws.

For the purposes of local government, what the local authorities direct is the measure that the citizen must respect; for even in our intercourse with the national authority we are to receive our orders from the general government through our own agents. When the federal legislature enacts laws that supplant our own, it provides place of enforcement for the same, as it cannot use a single officer of the State except with the consent of the State. When the State enacts a law it proceeds in the same way to provide an agency to enforce it, not being authorized to call in the services of the federal officer who stands idle at the corner. The two systems are distinct in their organizations and entirely separate in their operations, and our Supreme Court does not require recognition from the federal judiciary any more than the latter require recognition from the State tribunal. And above all, what the citizen of Louisiana is required to do is this, that until an absolute and undoubted revolution has taken place, he is bound to abide by the decrees of his own officers, not only because they represent himself immediately, but because they represent the national authority presumptively. Every decision emanating from the public authorities of Louisiana is based upon and must be supported by the entire national strength until the same is reversed by subsequent and superior instructions. It is apparent, as a proof of this, that when the federal soldiers respond to Governor Kellogg's request, as they have done and will do as occasion may require, the supreme power of the government recognizes his authority and will sustain the same.

In view of the notorious facts that prevail on every hand, how stupid, not to say criminal, it is in McEnery and his partisans to pretend that because the Senate committee did not take notice of an irrelevant fact, therefore the bonds of allegiance between the citizens and the State have been destroyed, and we are now without any authority to protect society and defend ourselves from the lawless. This is a deeper and darker shade of that treason which reared its head at Charleston, and was only suppressed after the South had been reduced to poverty and prostration. It invites the citizen to recommence within the limits of the State that sanguinary and unfortunate battle which was but recently suppressed in the South at large, and it suggests to ourselves the horrors of civil war concentrated upon ourselves. Any man who has eyes in his head and intelligence in his mind, who can look about him at the ruin and misery that one mistaken conduct has produced, and then deliberately propose another, is either incitated to make martyrs of himself and friends, or he is an adventurer who has nothing but his life to lose.

NOT NEIGHBORLY.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce, in considering various measures of improvement recommended by the National Board of Trade, says:

> The subject of the ship canal, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, does not affect the interest of this State to any appreciable extent, but we recommend that the most strenuous support of the chamber be given to the project for constructing a work of this kind across the peninsula of Florida.

If the representatives from Maine or Georgia could recommend the construction of the Mississippi outlet canal, it seems strange that Galveston should be indifferent to its construction, and if it supports the Florida peninsula canal because "fifty million dollars of Galveston commerce now seek the markets of the world" by way of Key West, how can it expect distant States to support its special interest?

It is certainly a very narrow estimate of the value of a national work to say that the Mississippi canal "does not affect the interest of this State to any appreciable extent;" but Texas takes a different view of the matter. A great deal of goods consumed in Texas is shipped from New Orleans. These goods will come cheaper to the consumer with improved facilities of importation. The first rail connection with interior Texas will increase the importation and distribution of coastwise and foreign goods by way of New Orleans. Almost all the immigrants into Texas arrive at New Orleans by ocean steamers. New Orleans exports a very large amount of Texas cotton, hides and other products, all of which commerce will be greatly promoted by deeper water at the river outlet. Galveston has usually less than twelve feet water on her bar. New Orleans has maintained all this winter nineteen and a half feet, and a vessel drawing twenty-two feet has crossed the bar. It is natural that the products of upper Texas will come by rail to New Orleans, and that its coastwise and foreign trade will be distributed by the same means. The rivalry of Galveston does not excite a passing thought, but it is not neighborly for her to withhold approval from a work in which New Orleans is interested, and certainly not wise to proclaim a selfish preference for another work as an argument why other communities, not interested in that work, should come to the assistance of Galveston.

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

We have received a copy of the charter of this association, the objects of which are to introduce immigrants, foreign and domestic, into Louisiana and encourage their settlement upon lands owned or controlled by the company; to facilitate and aid the owners of real estate shares to dispose of the same in the interest of immigrants and of all persons desiring homesteads. It is also proposed to assist in the organization of home industries and handicraft, and to aid settlers in the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the lands on which they locate.

We anticipate much good from an association of respectable citizens manifesting such patriotic purposes, and therefore commend it to the consideration and support of the people of Louisiana, without respect to past condition or color. It is a move in one important direction. It says:

> The immigration of an intelligent, virtuous and toiling class of people is the only present feasible plan by which our political troubles can be solved.

The solution of "political troubles" is indeed an important consideration. The homestead feature in this plan favors greatly that object. The laborers of the State desire to establish themselves as, at least, the cotters and peasantry of other lands with this difference here, that they will own their own little holdings in fee simple. This may be favored greatly by the subdivision of lands as contemplated by the association. Nothing will tend more to invite the confidence of capital and labor than this care of the laborer. Nothing will increase the immigration of labor from the worn lands of the Eastern planting States than to make it known that within the beneficent climate and fertile soil of Louisiana homesteads may be had payable in labor. It is the system of day labor so well understood in France, where the farm laborers live in villages and go daily to their work in the adjacent fields. It has been even introduced in Plaquemines parish, where strips of land, running from the river to the swamp, and laid off in lots fronting on a street, dividing the strip along its whole length, have been sold to the colored people. Each family has here its own independent home, and carries its labor to the daily market.

We cannot impress upon these gentlemen too strongly the importance of toleration towards the civil, religious and political opinions of those who come among them. These gentlemen should remember that respectable immigrants *will not bring their families where they are received with social ostracism*. No fertility of soil—no beneficence of climate—no possible compensation in money, will make a good immigrant compel his family to stay where they are not received as equal associates. The REPUBLICAN has heretofore treated of the success of Virginia in attracting population from Europe and the North. A writer in the Richmond *Whig* thus illustrates the importance of doing unto your neighbor as you would that he should do unto you:

> There is no difference of opinion about the great importance of immigration, and the only practical question in connection with it is as to the best plan for bringing immigrants into the State. There is scarcely a man in any community who has it not in his power to aid this great work. *Whenever an immigrant settles in a community the neighbors, instead of pouncing upon him like so many Shylocks to screw his money out of him, should vie with each other in acts of neighborly kindness towards him.* As soon as the immigrant has had time to fix up his household a little, the neighbors should all call upon him, and in a delicate manner ascertain whether he needs any help, and if so, it should be freely extended without charge. And whatever he wishes to buy let it be sold to him at the very lowest price possible. Such course as this will never fail to exert the most salutary influence, as the writer has seen in several instances. Every immigrant has influence, more or less, where he came from, and whenever he meets with a kind and cordial reception, he is gratified and pleased, and his own influence is at once thought to bear upon others. In this way an influence is started that widens and extends from one to another until whole communities flock to the place.

I will give you a couple of instances. About three years ago a gentleman of influence from the "valley" purchased a tract of land and settled here. He was treated in the kindest manner by our people, and he became perfectly satisfied with his move. Since that time he has been the cause of six other families settling here, and a great many others have been induced to visit this section with a view of settling. The other instance was that of a Northern gentleman, who settled here about two years ago. He met with the same kind reception, and with similar results. He is now exerting all of his influence upon some of his Northern friends, and we have the prospect of having several Northern gentlemen of wealth and influence to settle here also.

This is infinitely better than to wait on a new arrival to know what ticket he voted last, and to salute himself and family with a charivari if his civil and religious sentiments do not exactly accord with those that surround them. We anticipate the influence of the gentlemen who compose this association in favor of toleration, and neighborly offices, with a genuine and genial welcome to all who may, come from whatever part of the civilized world they may have emigrated. This is not merely the best solution of our domestic troubles, but of our financial embarrassments also: to double the value of our lands is to halve the rate of taxation which rests upon them: to increase the laborers and the customers of our merchants and mechanics is to diminish the cost of their licenses by enabling them better to pay them.

A WELCOME TO THE WEST.

Virginia has the reputation of having done as much, and suffered as much, in the late war as any of her associated sisters. Somehow she took her own course after surrendering her sword and accepting terms of capitulation. It by no means met the approval of professional politicians at the North, who insisted that she should "fight on, fight ever," and regain by chicanery what she had lost by arms. The politicians had their way. She calmly held her own course. The politicians formed under Andy Johnson, whose administration put Davis and Stephens in the casemates of Fort Monroe, and, but for Grant's remonstrance, would have put Lee and Johnson alongside of them. The politicians escorted Andy into a rather ignominious retirement. They then commended Mr. Blair, one of the most decided invaders of the South. They handicapped him with the the repudiation of certain federal debt and currency, and had him double "distanced and drawn." Then the politicians presented Mr. Greeley, the particular patron of John Brown, the protective tariff, and "on to Richmond." They played this theory to the bottom by nominating radical and other Republicans for State offices for a share of the spoils.

Virginia asked them to leave her hand out of this disreputable game. She addressed herself to her own affairs. She was neither rich enough, nor yet needy enough, to obey the orders of the Washington politicians. It is not necessary to repeat all the important results of this homely policy of attending to her own business. But while this great city has been for more than two months past awaiting demi-daily telegraphs to know whether we have a legal government or anarchy, when our missionaries return from Washington with the news that Louisiana has no vote in the Union, Virginia has a more encouraging duty to perform. On the thirteenth instant—

> There was an immense demonstration in honor of the arrival of the first through train from the Ohio river over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.
>
> The procession was composed of the First Virginia Regiment, the fire department, various commercial associations, the City Council, other city officials and many private citizens, was formed and marched to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot.
>
> Soon after their arrival the expected train came in, and was saluted by two batteries of artillery stationed on the neighboring hills, each firing one hundred rounds. Several of the church bells and all the city bells rang their joyous peals, while the steam whistles of the engines of the fire department kept up a continuous scream.

It is proposed to have another and grander celebration in May. The policy of restoring the position of a State by development, rather than by intrigue, receives here a signal support. This great line has been taken up and completed by Northern capital and enterprise. It brings the trade of Cincinnati over the lightest grades, through the most favored climate, and by the shortest line to forty feet water in an ocean port. Well may these sagacious people turn out with regiments and corporations, with processions of gratified and hopeful men, women and children, to welcome the inauguration of this way to the West. To New Orleans the rivalry of this great work is particularly important. It threatens to carry to another ocean outlet a commerce which nature had dedicated to the Balize. It is a new spigot put into the trade reservoir of the Mississippi. Now if the Virginians had been seduced by the Washington ring to denounce the federal government as corrupt and oppressive, to treat with incivility all strangers who came from wrong points of the compass, and rely upon the gift of lottery, levee, slaughterhouse and similar charters, with State bonds and taxes as a fund, for regaining her position, it might have been much better for New Orleans. Then this new and formidable route and rival would never have been thought of: or, if the money had been voted, it would never have passed beyond the lobby and Wall street. If Louisiana had, on the other hand, devoted herself to removing the obstruction of a toll canal at Louisville, or deepening our outlet, establishing communication with foreign countries, inspiring the confidence of foreign capitalists, perhaps the Alleghany mountains would still lay between Cincinnati and the sea. There is, however, a better day at hand. Our political physicians are about to abandon the patient that their prescriptions have brought to death's door. The people will discharge them, and the patient left to the curative forces of nature will recover. A different practice will be adopted. What Virginia has done toward the restoration of her welfare, other Southern States may effect.

Society demands men who rely upon action, not agitation, whose remedial system is practical, not theoretical; domestic, not dependent upon the charitable or interested intervention of others. This change of policy will soon bring the whole trade of our vast interior rushing to its natural vent. We may chronicle the success of that game old State, Virginia, without jealousy, since what she receives is but the overflowing of a cup so full that the drops which overflow its brim are but a libation that New Orleans sprinkles to freedom and fraternity.

THE BENEFITS OF RECOGNITION

The Senate of the United States recognized the Kellogg government when it threw out the vote of the State, for it declared by that act that the Lynch-Hawkins board was the proper authority to make return in the premises. It distinctly repudiated the McEnery government by declaring that the returns in its favor were not made out by the proper returning board, and that therefore it had no legal existence whatever, not even to make a showing in an issue outside of the State. The government further recognized the authority of Mr. Kellogg when it placed its troops at his disposal, and it still recognizes him by maintaining the same attitude. Let McEnery ask for troops or commit a disturbance if he is anxious to test the matter of his status at Washington. Congress has adhered to the position taken by the President in its rejection of the certificate of Governor Warmoth. Thus the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the national authority have decided upon the status of Mr. Kellogg, and the decision by the federal government corresponds with that made by our State authorities. The question is, therefore, closed to all the modes of peaceful discussion, and Mr. McEnery knows it, for he invites into the field the bloody abitrament of the sword. This demonstrates the desperation of the man and his faction, and should prove to the people that they have escaped a great evil in escaping from the control that such men attempted to establish over the State. The men who are willing blindly to provoke war upon their friends in order to promote themselves or to overthrow their enemies, are not safe to be trusted with power, for they might not be willing to lay it down when their day of authority was spent. Indeed, it is most fortunate that the State has been so thoroughly recognized, otherwise we might have trouble at the hands of men whose disposition to hold office is superior to their disposition to regard the regular forms in obtaining the same.

BIGOTRY.

While constantly abusing the Puritanism of New England, the *Picayune* regularly parades a degree of bigotry and intolerance that the Yankees left off, if they ever possessed it, more than one hundred years ago. In noticing the arrival of Bishop Haven in the City of Mexico, it takes occasion to disparage him because he delivered a prayer in the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. The animus of this assault is to be found in the intense hatred of the *Picayune* for anything that emanates from the North (except its patronage), even to the question of religion. The visit of Bishop Haven to the City of Mexico is calculated to be of infinite service to New Orleans, and yet his sacred office and friendly effort do not stay the snappish disposition that exists in the hide-bound Southernors to bite him because he is not one of them. It is the duty of the bishop to pray, and if the Legislature is as bad as the *Picayune* says it is, it needs all the prayers it can obtain. Christian charity should have applauded the act of duty that invoked men to do their work honestly and faithfully and pronounced an endless punishment upon those who failed to do so. Patriotism and love of country should make us feel a pride in the efforts of those who go abroad to make friends for our community. And yet the bigotry of the *Picayune* is such that it rejects all these things because the North is doing it. And yet the men who rail at and quarrel with these Yankees never helped the South nor the city of New Orleans, except down hill, in a single instance. Their creed began and ended in slavery, and their disposition now is to produce a condition of anarchy, for out of that they hope to reproduce the method of living which was lost when freedom was established.

A DRUM BEAT TO QUARTERS

The "uncompromising" fusion organ utters the following brave words in a meek voice:

> The time has come when every man in this community must define himself and take sides, either for or against the people of Louisiana. Neutrality is no longer possible. Events have brought us to the turning point of our destiny.

Without intending to arraign our neighbor for plagiarism, we wish to remind it that we read a very large amount of that sort of writing here in the beginning of 1861. "Those who are not for us are against us," persistently preached the rebel organs. The great "us" referred to was intended to mean the whole Southern people, but it really meant the rebel politicians who did the stealing and cheating for the Democracy in those days. The editors of the *Picayune* are excusable, however, for repeating it now, as being comparatively new comers they are not well informed of what took place here so long ago as a dozen years.

But the case is different now from what it was in 1861. Then there were timid souls who were scared by such bluster. Now there are not so many; but, on the contrary, men ready to resist any attempt to enslave their opinions. "Every man in the community must define himself." must he? How is it to be in case he refuses to bow to the dictator power? What is to be done about it if he informs his interrogator that he is in favor of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost?" In case he should turn interrogator, and cross-examine his volunteer inquisitor, how then? We are very glad at this time to make a counter assertion to the one above quoted. In our judgment, the time has come when every man in this community may be a man on his own account if he has the necessary energy; when he may own himself, his labor and his political and religious opinions; or he may be spiritless and mean and have no ambition, no opinions. But, in any case, he will be protected from the conscripting officers, whether sent out by a mob of ruffians or by what is left of the old slave-owning element.

We can assure these agitators that their vaporings do not scare anybody. They hardly provoke even a smile of derision, for they have become so common and so meaningless that they merely bore one.

TWO BULLS

The proclamation of McEnery restraining the collection of taxes, and the proclamation of the Pope suppressing the comet, are so much alike that one must have suggested the other. They were conceived in a spirit of rebellion, and the end of the imitation bull issued by McEnery will be quite as insignificant as was the end of that one issued by the head of the Church. The Pope found himself incapable of altering or disturbing the laws of God which had set the comet in motion and held it in its course, and his failure subjected his authority to the suspicion of weakness in quarters where it had been accepted as all-powerful. The McEnery proclamation will be set aside and laughed at by the tax collectors, and this will impair and reduce to still greater depths of ridicule the pretentious authority which its author has been setting up in this community for weeks. We sympathize with the honest citizen who really believes that the McEnery government has the right to do what it is doing, but he will find very little sympathy in the judicial officers who come after him to collect the taxes he withholds because a rebellious faction in the community advises him to do so.

A PLEA IN RECONVENTION.

The sins of our Democratic thieves who dominated poor Louisiana twelve years ago are yet remembered against us. We see it stated that in case this city makes a demand upon the United States government for the restoration of the Mint property, it will be met by a counter demand for the $350,000 in gold stolen from the Mint by the rebels in 1861. This larceny was committed in this city, and approved by the perverted public sentiment of that day as brilliant spoliation of the public enemy. The gold was used to pay the expenses of the secession convention, and divided up among the high-toned politicians generally. About the same time, we believe, there was a confiscation of the funds in the Postoffice and Customhouse. Perhaps, however, the cotton tax may be regarded in some measure as an offset to those larcenies, and the Mint given to us notwithstanding the fact that we have forfeited our right to it. But it will be the result of Republican generosity rather than Democratic honesty.

THE LOUISIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

We publish in another column a reply to the article in the *Times*, in which the request of the above company for a charter was considered, with the remark that we sincerely hope the cheerful picture presented by Colonel Edwards may be fully realized. It is from no opposition to the road, but from a fear that it will not be built at all, that our Legislature is so deliberate in granting the charter. We commend the reply to the careful attention of the Senate.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Our special dispatch from Washington confirms the impression among the Republicans of this city that Congress will take no action in the Louisiana matter contrary to the course adopted by the President when he decided to recognize Pinchback as acting Governor, and the Republican administration of this State. All we have to say by way of comment, the sooner our people conclude to acquiesce in this decision, the sooner there will be peace and tranquillity.

THE LAST EDICT

OF

KING CARNIVAL.

GET YOUR SHIRTS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

Mardi Gras Equipments

AT

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets,

By Royal Appointment

SHIRTMAKER TO HIS MAJESTY.

The most splendid stock just received for GENTLEMEN'S FULL DRESS, embracing all the novelties just out in London and New York and the display of GLOVES, NECK WEAR, EMBROIDERED SHIRTS, and RICH TOILET ARTICLES, will be found to be the most comprehensive in the Southern country.

VISITORS TO NEW ORLEANS will not forget the renowned

Six Champion Shirts for $9,

And a complete outfit, equally cheap, at

S. N. MOODY'S

CHAMPION SHIRT AND FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

feb16 2c

TAX NOTICE.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Will pay the taxes on stocks and bonds at a fair discount. Orders solicited.

Office, No. 32 Carondelet street.

feb16 1m

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal Street.....168

New and elegant styles of Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Window Shades and Cornices, Floor Oil Cloths and mattes. nov17 1m3m

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. 1 Carondelet street, where will be found the most improved styles in photographic art. Without giving patronage to the most accomplished artists, we strive for the FINEST WORK that has ever been done in this city, at the most moderate prices. Call and see specimens. N. B. ANDERSON & CO. THE SUN PEARL a specialty. All work guaranteed. feb2 3m

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Smallpox and contagious complaints

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to necessity; private or paying cases are received for Wards $1 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. my23 1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

The committee of ladies to afford Mr. R. B. D. JULIO the opportunity of pursuing his studies in Europe with the ultimate view of settling in New Orleans and that he may accomplish the noble object of devoting his talents to Southern historic art, recommend to our people the proposed drawing of some of his best works of art, with engravings of his celebrated painting of Generals Lee and Jackson, the whole making 120 prizes, valued at $325, to be distributed to the holders of 500 tickets at $5 each.

The lists now in circulation are designed to obtain the signatures of those in favor of this project, and the signing of them does not lead to any outlay of money those who sign.

The paintings may be seen at Mr. Julio's studio, No. 16 Canal street, over the store of W. K. Sebo d. feb 14 2p

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, February 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals in accordance with act No. 19, as amended by act No. 24 approved February 12, 1873, are hereby invited for the purchase of $47,500 of Auditor's warrants.

By the above act these warrants are made receivable for all licenses now due the State and for General Fund taxes.

Bids will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., February 21, 1873, when bidders are invited to be present.

A deposit of ten per cent of the amount bid for is required to be placed in the hands of the State Treasurer, which will be forfeited to the State in case an accepted bidder fails to comply with the terms of his bid, should it be accepted according to the above acts.

A. DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

feb 15 2p

REDMOND B. MANNION,

29.....Carondelet Street.....29

NEW ORLEANS

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London, Messrs. DeROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, Paris, Messrs. S. M. DeROTHSCHILD, Vienna, Messrs. M. A. DeROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort, And all their correspondents. ja22 1m3m

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU,

96.....Canal Street.....96

Over Zimmerman's Jewelry Store.

To suffice a want widely felt by parties resident in the parishes of Louisiana and adjoining States, this BUREAU was organized one year ago. The demands made upon it by the lady of fashion, the dressmaker, the milliner, the housekeeper and the dealer are rapidly on the increase.

Not only are its correspondents saved ALL EXPENSE OF TRAVEL, but they profit through its complete arrangements with all the large importing and retail houses by which FRESH ORDERS can always be filled by FRESH GOODS. The Bureau possesses especial facilities for the purchase of

JEWELRY, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, SEWING MACHINES, BABY OUTFITS.

And all other articles common to family use.

All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and State, or orders so addressed cannot be made. If more than a sufficient amount in cash is received with any order, the unexpended balance will be returned.

Send for Circular.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

feb11 1m Tu Fr Su

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

72.....Camp street.....72

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia22

M. SCOOLER,

105.....Canal Street.....105

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES,

Fancy Gold Headed Canes,

SPECTACLES

and a large and choice assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Has constantly on hand and is in daily receipt of direct invoices of the most elegant and choice selections of Jewelry from the very best European manufactories.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Gerard, Hoffman, Bassen & Son, Jacot and others.

Diamonds set with care and in the latest style.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. ap 6 6m 2p

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CASEY & BLOOD,

John Casey — Andrew Blood,

SODA, MEAD AND PASTRY,

No. 187 Canal street,

Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Next door to the entrance of the Varieties Theatre. feb16 1m

D. M'KENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc., No. 64 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Materials, Gas Fixtures, etc. feb16 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER

132.....Julia street.....132

(First street Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Look for the Manufacturer and Dealer's Exchange. feb25 1y

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Oyster and Lunch Saloon,

In the rear of Hawkins' Saloon, Varieties Place. Hot Chops, Porter House and Tenderloin Steaks, Birds, Game, etc., served up to order and in tempting style, by F. P. JUSTILL, Formerly of the steamers Natchez, Pargoud and other river steamers. ap 6 1m