New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 21, 1873.

A staving business—The barrel maker's.

Brass founder—A cheeky man brought to grief.

The levity which is least humorous is tax evyty.

Call and see us at No. 118 Canal street—Hartz & Levy.

The "Sword of Bunker Hill"—The grassy green sward around the base of the monument.

Six good linen bosom shirts for $7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

When a railroad conductor punches a hole in your ticket he decides to let you pass through.

Wonders, novelties and curiosities can be obtained at Hartz & Levy's, No. 118 Canal street, for Christmas.

An amateur tenor, bald-headed and no longer young, has been singing "I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping."

A young man in St. Louis, who wanted a lively time, seasonably sprinkled a pound of pepper on a ball room floor.

The Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach to-day at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks that people heretofore have been going to Cuba to recruit. They now recruit to go to Cuba.

French diagonals, in all colors, D. B. Newmarkets at $15, sacks at $13, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A grand concert will be given at Grunewald Hall, to-morrow evening, in aid of the building fund of the Free Church of the Annunciation.

Picayune fame—To have one's name misspelled in a contemporary's political romances. Perhaps there was an intent to avoid a possibla libel suit.

It is said that a certain district attorney in Texas is paid only when he convicts. He has a large family, and his appeals to the jury are terrific.

Hamlet wished to impress upon the queen the fact that his wardrobe was not borrowed, when he said: "It is not a loan, my inky cloak, good mother.

"The Old Barn Gate" is a new song—words by R. B. Jones and music by Henry Bollman—which Grunewald has added lately to his stock of popular songs.

Attention is called to the fact that an election of officers of Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held on Tuesday evening next.

The Baltic Social Club invites its friends to a fancy dress, calico and masquerade soiree, to be given on New Year's Eve, at Jackson Hall, corner of Clara and Calliope streets.

"Owing to John Robinson's circus being in town the regular Thursday evening prayer meeting has been postponed," said a recent number of the *Enterprise*, of Dallas, Texas.

Rejected contributors form so large a class in England that they support two magazines, whose pages contain nothing that has not been declined by the editors of other periodicals.

It is claimed for the Hon. Bernard Pratte, whose seventieth birthday recently occurred, in St. Louis, that he was the first American child born in the territory of Louisiana.

"Can you steer the main mast down the forecastle stairs?" asked a sea captain of a new hand. "Yes, sir, I can, if you will stand below and coil it up." The captain didn't catechize that man any more.

The fur trade in Lewiston, Maine, is becoming quite a business, and several firms buy largely of the Maine trappers. Furnishing animals appear to be plentier this season than last, and at lower prices.

The friends of a wit expressing some surprise that, with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it worth while to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "they began to say of me that I drank too much for a 'single' man."

An Essex street man bought a pig, Saturday, says the Danbury *News*. "What do you feed your pig?" asked a neighbor. "Corn," he said. "Do you feed it in the ear?" asked the friend. "Do you think I am a fool?" said the Essex street man, sarcastically.

Hiram Fuller, of the old New York *Mirror*, is the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, published in London, Paris and New York. In the old days he was the partner of General Morris, the song-writer, and the poet N. P. Willis. It is a peculiarly interesting paper to Americans abroad.

The service this morning in the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. The children of the Sunday school will sing some hymns, and a sermon will be preached on "The children coming to Jesus." Owing to the meeting of the Bible Society, there will be no service in the evening.

It is reported that the Russian government is constructing a submarine war vessel of enormous dimensions. Two thousand tons of iron have been employed in making it. It is propelled by two powerful air engines; will be armed with a formidable ram, and will carry all the means of fixing to the hulls of vessels large cylinders of powder which it can afterward explode by electricity. Two glass eyes will enable the crew to find their way about, and they choose their course at what depth they please below water.

Will the *Picayune* please define its position? Does it want the Fusion legislators who can get seats in the General Assembly to be on hand the first day of the session and aid in an attempt to destroy the harmony of that body, or to obey the instructions of "Governor" McEnery and remain in retirement until he orders them out? We have no particular interest in their movements, but we have some distinct recollections of attempted combinations between Republicans and Democrats, in which the former always came to grief, and we have a curiosity simply to know who will compose the next batch of victims.

"WHAT IS A STATE?"

"What is a State?"—asks the *Picayune*. Sir William Jones answered it a long time ago. It consisted, in his opinion, of men "who knew their rights, and knowing, dare maintain." We have a majority of this class in Louisiana who properly comprehend their rights, and have maintained them at the ballot box. So we are all right in respect to statehood, as based upon the undisputed axiom of the noble poet.

But the *Picayune* does not seem to accept this definition, and insists upon substituting its own diction. It characterizes Senator Morton's maintenance of the State government existing in Louisiana, as "a most unscrupulous and transparent sophistry." It then proceeds, by logical approach and circumvallation, to demolish the position of the Senator. 1. "By a State is clearly meant the *de jure* representatives of the people. 2. "A usurping government is certainly not the State." Suppose Senator Morton should grant both these positions? What then? The question remains who are the *de jure* representatives of the State? The argument goes on: "It suffices for him [Senator Morton] that it has been recognized by the President and the State government." And it is assumed: "But these authorities are not charged with the decision of the question."

It is not usually the custom of courts to allow a party in the pleadings to dismiss the plea of his contestant by acknowledging for him, on the record, that he has no ground of action, but such apparently are the rules taken in the *Picayune* office. For, having assumed, as if admitted by Senator Morton, that neither "the President" nor "State government" are charged with deciding the legality of the State government, the inference remains that the representative department of the federal government has such right. But skipping off from the conclusions of its own argument, the *Picayune* assumes and asserts that the government of Louisiana is a "usurpation." Then resuming its reasoning, says: "A usurping government is necessarily *de facto*," and demands "and will it be said that a usurping government is a Republican government entitled to representation in Congress?" And concludes with the conclusive and triumphant inquiry:

Is there a State, in the constitutional and political sense, that would be represented by the admission of Pinchback?

Having thus "whipsawed" the argument of Senator Morton, by assigning him a position he never occupied, and deducing consequences which would have rendered his argument unnecessary, the logician of the *Picayune* brings the grand question, "What is a State?" down to the "admission of Pinchback."

With all our respect for our Senator elect, we submit that this is a partisan and inconclusive solution of the great question.

Indeed, the *Picayune* and Jones differ irreconcileably. Jones thought the people made the State; his antagonist thinks they are manufactured by an outside and limited legislature. This question was one most discussed. Messrs. Douglas and A. H. Stephens were of opinion that the people inhabiting a territorial area had the right to determine their own statehood and its institutions. Mr. Thad. Stevens and others were of opinion that Congress had the exclusive power to limit this sovereignty of the "squatter," and inhibit any fundamental law which Congress should determine to be inconsistent with the federal constitution. This question divided the Democratic party, and it has never yet been adjusted between the separated sections. It was always, however, claimed by the party of popular sovereignty and of State rights that the people of the States were the true judges of the legality of their own government. Here, however, we have an argument to show that Senator Morton, who contends for the right of the courts and Legislature of a State to determine its status is wholly wrong, and that it is the right of the co-States, in senatorial council assembled, to determine for a sister State what constitutes a State government. This would be odd logic for a journal professing the ancient and honorable doctrine of State rights. Calhoun or Hunter would never have consented that the legality of the State governments should have been determined by a resolution of the federal legislature. The sanctity of statehood was the last ditch of genuine State rights Democracy, and in that ditch will that nearly extinct variety of Democrat be buried. We object to the concession of a newspaper that our State government is a "usurpation." We except to any federal action based on such admission or such authority. Let our readers see for themseves the extent of senatorial power over State governments:

The time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

* * * * * * *

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

We will not discuss before the forum of the federal legislature the legality of the State Legislature which prescribed the conduct of our elections. For we contend that the Senate has no right of itself to investigate this question. It has the right to judge of the "election" of its own members. This right embraces the compliance of the member elected with the regulations of time, place and manner of holding elections as prescribed by the law of the State and of Congress. The Senate may examine the "returns" of its members and see that the certificate is in like conformity with law. It may scrutinize the qualifications of the members. It may know that he is thirty years of age, that he shall have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and an "inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen." These are all personal qualifications.

The power of the Senate is therefore limited by the constitution to inquire: 1. Has a Senator been elected according to the election laws of the State and federal government? 2. Is he personally qualified under the federal constitution and the rules of the Senate? Whence under this limited charter comes the power to reject a representative found qualified in all these respects, on the ground that a State republican in form is not republican in fact, we can not see. We rather apprehend, from a perusal of the logic by which the *Picayune* arrives at an opposite conclusion to our own, that it is working off some of the stuff left on the copy hook by its "co-operative" predecessor. Possibly it may have been inherited, among other incumbrances. At all events, it adds nothing to the strength of Dr. McMillen's claims, while it has enabled the REPUBLICAN to lay before its readers an argument for the rights of the State, and a defense of the government against the right of the Senate of the United States to overthrow a State government upon the allegation of a newspaper that it is a usurpation.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The American system of allowing unreasonable, and even flagitious innovations upon the moral economy of civilized countries to be tested by experimental exposure, is an invaluable attribute of toleration. Brigham Young was of opinion in the heyday of his youth that one man should not be content with one woman, and that his industry was sufficient for the maintenance of several sets of women and their offspring. This experiment has resulted in that demoralization and poverty that the sect of polygamists will perish, just as that of their opposite, the Shakers, has done—from moral, physical and economical causes. It is not good for man to be alone, but neither bigamy nor *brighamy* will conduce to his welfare. Victoria Woodhull has taught a rebellious resistance to the laws of civilized society. She is of opinion that woman is subjected to an oppression from which she should be relieved. That society compels marriage under unequal conditions. Perhaps so; but can this be bettered by repealing these laws? Is not even conjugal discontent better for society than hords of illegitimate children whom no one is able or willing to maintain? The attempts to introduce anew systems which have been long abandoned, or which have enslaved every people who ever tolerated them, have failed. Failed upon open argument and trial. They have had their right of trial, and are now under sentence, without respite or appeal. Society should and will prohibit the propagation of these evil ideas.

The boundaries of woman's rights have been explored by still another class. Ladies of intelligence and of good reputation think that the legal and social station of women should be ascertained and even enlarged. They recommended the adoption of pantaloons and pockets, but this was defeated by the native love of ornament. Some ladies do not look well in pants and red top boots. So, after Mrs. Bloomer and Dr. Walker had been compelled to demand the interposition of the police to drive away the retinue of little boys, that made renown annoyance, this invasion of masculine attire was abandoned, and the ladies contented themselves with a metaphorical and figurative wearing of the breeches, which was, perhaps, more effective of their purposes after all. This movement, however, opened some professions and employments to woman, and the compromise is, or ought to be, that no man should be employed in any work which a woman can do as well. This will open to woman many occupations from which she is now excluded.

The claim of suffrage for woman was improperly urged as a means of securing the rights which it was alleged society withheld from them. It was thus unworthily placed on the same ground with the extension of suffrage to the enfranchised slaves. There is no resemblance in these cases. Woman is an integral part of society. No man can do woman a wrong without striking a blow at the mother that bore, the wife that rears his offspring, or the daughter that is the pride of his heart, and one inspiring thought of his labors. The enfranchised had no such unity of interest, and no such natural protectors. Suppose, then, woman herself places this right upon a different and an infinitely higher ground. Suppose she cites the example of Kansas and of other States in which female suffrage has been or is about to be instituted. Suppose woman speaks somewhat thus: I can aid men in the great work of reforming society. I know nothing, it is true, of what is called politics, from what they have brought the country to, I do not think they can be much. But I know what honesty is, and as I am intrusted with the exclusive charge of my husband and brother's children, I suppose I must be considered a good judge of virtue and knowledge. Above all I despise a liar and detest a thief. I find my husband oppressed with big Tweeds and little Tweeds; he is always swearing at the rings which disgrace his party, while the taxes which they impose make him sometimes very uncomfortable company for the children and myself. Why should I not help him? He can not whip the Tweeds alone; let me help him as our grandmothers used to help in the frontier fights by running bullets and loading the rifle. Give me a ballot and all the powers of party can not persuade me to cast it for a bad man." There are millions of women like this supposed lady. Their votes can not be controlled by any clique or ring. They can not be approached by the politicians. Such creatures are rarely admitted into decent families. There is no party leverage that could be brought to act upon the honest women of America. Candidates for office would be tried by moral rule, and if found unworthy in any of the relations of society, the woman ballot would be concentrated against him. The occupation of the politician and lobyist would be gone forever, for no men would be foolish enough to waste time and money upon the uncontrolable issue of an honest vote. It will be said women could not attend conventions. Very true. Then they will not be bound by conventions. Conventions will then beware how they present the name of a dishonest and incompetent candidate, for the whole female vote will be thrown against him. The old saying of "measures not men" is a fallacy. No good measures can be carried out without good men.

Pour eight or ten millions of female votes into the electoral urn. It might clear the turbid contests of their corruption, and they would come out as pure as when you throw a handful of alum into a jar of the muddy water of our own great river. Such ought to be the reasoning in regard to female suffrage. Woman is well enough off as she is at present. She has all society working for her and protecting her and representing her. She may propose to aid men in the great battle against vice, as she has often had to help him on the battle-field and in the hospital. This would be a true theory of woman suffrage. We do not desire the inconvenience of meeting this sight with argument. A woman could make up her mind who to vote for as easily as the male millions who never attend a convention. She could get a ballot as easily as a bread ticket, and could go as well to the polls as to the postoffice. Let her make the trial in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri.

LIBERTIES WITH THE TELEGRAPH.

It will be a great gain to the cause of truth when the government takes possession of the telegraph and so reduces the cost that every newspaper can have its own special dispatches. The present mode of combined dispatches gives to whatever political sentiment may control the association agent a power to point, or even to pervert, the common intelligence to suit the preponderant interest. Of this we have had occasional examples. There is another dodge. It is to mix in among the associated dispatches alleged special intelligence, so that the reader can not very well distinguish between the general and special matter. Under the head, "Special to the *Picayune*," of yesterday, we have, with the exception to be noted, identically the same dispatches furnished the REPUBLICAN by the Associated Press of the same date. On turning to look where the specialty comes in we find it confined to the heading, which may have been as well put up here as in Washington. It reads:

Pinchback virtually defeated—Morton's power imperiled by his advocacy of Pinchback's claims—General McMillen's friends jubilant.

Then follows this paragraph of telegraphic editorial:

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Senate vote on adjournment to-day frustrated Pinchback's second scheme, and his admission to that body is scarcely possible. His supporters, under the leadership of Morton, were early in the field, and having exhausted their resources, fought against adjournment in order that his admission might be forced upon the Senate before his opponents could collect their strength. This result is disastrous to Morton's leadership, and reveals a surprising lack of discipline among his followers. The friends of McMillen are in the best spirits and very hopeful.

The telegraphic notice of the action of Congress, furnished the REPUBLICAN by the Associated Press, is this:

A resolution for a recess from to-day until Monday, January 5, was passed—thirty two to twenty-seven. The discussion of this resolution developed the ideas of Senators on the repeal of the bankrupt law, which, in the main, were adverse.

This is followed by a statement that Senator Morton offered and argued instructions to the Judiciary Committee on the proposed repeal of the bankrupt act. This resolution was discussed and laid on the table. Would it not have been as fair to infer the disappointment of the opponents of compulsory and involuntary bankruptcy, in the adjournment, as to have attributed that discontent to the advocacy of seating the Louisiana Senator? There were measures of finance pending of extreme importance. Shall the fiscal deficiency be made good by a loan, an issue of more currency, or by taxation? These are questions that might well make the Senate pause before dispersing for the enjoyments of the season. It is possible that each and all of these interests combined to postpone adjournment to a later date. The Louisiana case could not have been urged as a reason for continued session. Indeed, in another column of the *Picayune* it is admitted that our reasoning is correct:

We are informed from Washington that the Louisiana case has given way to more important questions of finance and revenue.

This emphatically contradicts the copy box correspondent, since it shows that the adjournment was not connected in any manner with seating the Louisiana Senator.

There could have been no need of a decision either for the business of the Senate or the interests of the Republican party. Among the seventy-four Senators there is but one vacancy. There are but three Liberal Republicans and but nineteen anti-Republicans. With a clean majority of thirty Republicans what odds could it make to the Republican party whether Louisiana was represented by one Republican or two? But the *Picayune* correspondent sends up stairs what we take the liberty to call a copy box telegraph, and claiming that the whole contest on adjournment, only carried by a small majority, was occasioned by the anxiety of Mr. Morton to seat the Louisiana Senator before Christmas.

There is another specimen of our special, per copy box. The Associated Press sends us this:

General McMillen, Mr. Ogden and Governor Bard leave for home to-day. Messrs. Marr, Jannin and Billings will remain here to watch Louisiana affairs.

Herschel V. Johnson left for home to-day.

Our enterprising neighbor does not seem to know what are the precise objects of these gentleman in coming home during the Christmas recess, he is however, properly posted with regard to others. Here is what is designed by some of them:

PINCHBACK AND DIBBLE TO LOOK AFTER KELLOGG.

Pinchback and Dibble will return at once to look after Kellogg, and participate in the formation of the new Legislature.

Now if we employed the copy box line, we might have head-lined our dispatch thus: "Masterly game of Senator Pinchback—He postpones taking his seat to bust the Committee of Two Hundred and Seventy!—Lawyer Marr playing off the last chips!—Attorney Ogden puts off home for a new stake!!!"

We can scarcely hold the Associated Press agent responsible for the perversion of an intelligence common to all the offices that pay for it, but the same telegraph contains an item which may warn all accommodating operators that they had better insist that the news by wire and per copy box shall be kept strictly separate. An operator at St. Louis has lost his place for—

Surreptitiously furnishing the *Globe* newspaper of that city with commercial reports belonging to the Associated Press.

We can not charge the operator with having furnished the "special to the *Picayune*," on which we have commented, but it will be better if the dispatches of the copy box shall be separated from those of the wire, as people can not very well distinguish between them as they appeared in the *Picayune* columns of yesterday.

JUDGE DURELL.

The enemies of this able jurist will soon be afforded an opportunity of proving their numerous slanders against him, or subsiding into defeated silence. The friends of Judge Durell in the House of Representatives have demanded and obtained a committee of inquiry, with power and instructions to inquire into every circumstance and sift all charges to the bottom. Ostensibly the investigation is to be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the judge wrongfully exercised jurisdiction in the celebrated case of Kellogg *vs.* McEnery, decided about a year ago, in which questions were involved affecting the State government. With the results or consequences of these proceedings the judge, of course, has nothing whatever to do. Neither has the House committee. They may inquire whether the decision was procured through improper influences and corrupt means. If it can be shown that the judgment was gained by bribery, or the promise of gain, then there will be a basis to go upon, even though it may afterward be affirmed by the Supreme Court. When Lord Bacon was on trial before the House of Lords for taking money from parties in whose favor he decided, he defended himself by saying that though he had sold justice, he had always been careful to sell to those who were entitled to it. This was taken as a confession of guilt, and he was condemned, not for rendering erroneous or improper decisions, but for receiving pay for doing his duty.

Now the charges against Judge Durell, as stated by his enemies, when simplified amount to just this: He exercised jurisdiction in and applied the laws of the United States to a case in which such able jurists as Messrs. Ogden, Marr, Booth, the numerous editors of the late *Picayune* and the more recent *Herald* and the lamented *Times* thought he had no right to interfere. Senators Trumbull, Carpenter, Hill and even Morton, also held that he had no jurisdiction. But as neither nor all of these gentlemen combined constituted the appellate court appointed by law to reverse the decrees of a circuit court, it happens that their individual opinions possess no judicial force, nor would it present a case for impeachment of the judge were the Supreme Court, by a unanimous vote, to reverse the whole proceedings, nor would it cast a stain upon the integrity of Judge Durell.

We are by no means of the opinion that the Supreme Court would follow the detractors of our eminent jurist in their denunciations of his official conduct. It will be borne in mind that many of them were prompted by feelings of resentment caused by disappointed political schemes. Nearly all the Senators, Morton excepted, had a point to gain by assuming an attitude of hostility. We have always thought the distinguished Senator from Indiana viewed it simply as a matter wherein Judge Durell had exercised jurisdiction in a case of doubt; but as he had not the pleadings before him as a judge, his opinions, so far as they were expressed, can only be construed as of political significance.

It is a little singular that not one of all Judge Durell's detractors have been able to state in oral argument, or write in letter, report or editorial argument a single sentence charging him with guilt of any kind. The most that can be made of all the charges against him so far, even if they be established, is that he erred in judgment in a matter where he has hundreds of thousands of able men who hold with him. If that be an impeachable offense let his foes make the most of it.

ARE YOU A REPUBLICAN?

Very few men of American birth will deny their Republicanism. The unanimity with which the South, though complaining of injustice, rallied around the republican government at the danger of war, proves their hostility to monarchy and all its works. We have had a few journals, it is true, trying to prove that the government of the Queen of England was much better than that of the President of the United States, but the testimony of Ireland, and the historical fact of her citizens hung and imprisoned for the crime of an attempted self-government, with the declaration of Arch, that he would send from England the last farm laborer, and then emigrate himself, proves that the discontented press is either badly informed as to foreign history, or believes our people to be so. There was, it is true, a proposal that France should reclaim Louisiana on the ground that the United States had not executed the guarantees of the treaty of 1803, but when the REPUBLICAN explained to the engineers of that notable enterprise that there were some six or seven millions of *Germans* now occupying the thirteen States carved out of French Louisiana, the scheme was dropped like a hot shovel. Our Gallic friends appear to have had enough to do with the Teutonic element on the other side of the water. So no American born dares avow himself the enemy of republican principles or institutions.

There is one chief peculiarity of a republic. It is ever young. It enjoys a political immortality. Kings may be good, bad or indifferent. History shows very few who have been above the average of human honesty or talent. It shows for one of these, ten who have been fools or profligates. For one Queen Victoria, there have been four Georges and one William. If her dynasty lasts, the proportion we have stated will probably be maintained. Few French kings have been positively good men. In truth the kings govern by priests and courtiers, who make the wars and impose the taxes. Even when kings are positively good men their faculties wane, periods of inaction and imbecility succeed their active capacities, and the people are doomed to the torpor of age, or the irresponsible rule of a regency. The republic on the other hand is always ruled, and aided by mature and earnest intellects. We have no Richelieu, nor Wolsey, worn out with age and weighed down with the curses of an outraged people. No Kaiser William, who persists in wearing the helmet, when his head better befits the night cap.

We prefer our rulers by contract for a fixed term to the legitimate Bourbons. We have repeatedly reminded the friends of monarchy and nobility among us, that the American government is older than many of the dynasties of the Old World. As a conclusive evidence of its superiority the subjects of monarchy leave their own governments for ours, and the peoples of Europe are discarding kings, priests and noblemen to adopt a republican government like that of the United States. Admitting defects in the administration of federal or local affairs, for no human agency can be perfect, we ask the last opponent of the Republican party to answer squarely the question, "Are you a Republican?"

CHANGE AND RUMORS OF CHANGE.

Our venerable neighbor, the *Picayune*, has become a perfect kaleidoscope, in which editors, managers and proprietors are daily shaken into the most complicated combinations. It is out again with an entire change of troupe and programme. If this "combination" does not succeed we may look for further arrangements. Regarding the now almost daily variations in the tone and management of our neighbor, we begin to feel the same uncertainty that was manifested by Mr. Clay under somewhat similar circumstances. There was a member of Congress who, in a state of close party division, was claimed daily by each side, and found it necessary to resort almost daily to a card explaining his political status. Mr. Clay amused himself with this public perplexity by emphasizing the usual salutation thus: "*How* are you *to-day*, Mr. Patton?" We shall salute our versatile neighbor with a similar inquiry.

A CARD.

I would respectfully inform all my friends that I have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

At No. 220 St. Andrew street,

Near Magazine street.

I take this method of thanking all my former patrons, and solicit a continuance of their favor.

I have introduced a novelty in the Photographic business in the South by establishing my reception room on the first floor. I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine specimens. At my gallery particular attention is paid to the

REMBRANDT STYLE OF PHOTOGRAPH.

I have on hand also a choice lot of FINE CHROMOS which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. As, in my long experience in the Photographic business, I have never failed to give satisfaction, I am prepared to guarantee all work done by me.

E. D. SOUBY,

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

de21 1t 2p No. 220 St. Andrew street.

TO TAXPAYERS.

I am now prepared to offer an inducement, in the shape of a VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT, to payers of city taxes of all past years.

E. H. LEVY,

Broker, No. 126 Gravier street.

de21 10t eod 2p

HOLIDAYS, HOLIDAYS.

PIFFET'S. PIFFET'S.

No. 827 Canal Street.

ONLY HEADQUARTERS OF SANTA CLAUS.

Just opened the largest stock of goods for Christmas and New Year's Gifts ever imported into this city, and in accordance with the depressed state of money matters, I have marked down my entire stock. Call and see the extensive stock of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

consisting of Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes (French and American), Wagons, Carts, Dolls, Tool Boxes, Magic Lanterns, Mechanical Toys, of every description.

VASES, VASES AND STATUARY.

A new and select stock in Bohemian Glass, Parian Marble, Bisquet, etc., etc.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Musical Albums, Music Boxes, Liquor Cases, Work stands and Baskets, etc., all for holiday presents.

Candies, Candies, Fruits, Fruits, Chocolate.

A large stock of the finest French Bonbons, Candies, Preserved Fruits, such as Apricots, Cherries, Gooseberries, Pears, etc., and Chocolate from the famous manufactory of Societe Coloniale, Paris.

de21 6t 2p

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company, No. 23 Carondelet street, until MONDAY, the twenty-second instant, at twelve o'clock M., for building the Marengo Levee, Concordia parish, estimated at 15,000 cubic yards.

Plan, profile and specifications can be seen at this office.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

THOMAS J. DIX,

de18 5t 2p Secretary.

CLOTHING AT COST.

CLOTHING AT COST

AT

300 Common street 300

Directly opposite the City Hotel.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER.

de17 1m

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU,

96 Canal Street 96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. h13 1y

J. W. PLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND TEAS,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS,

AND

FAMILY GROCERIES,

102 Camp Street 102

(Corner of Poydras)

NEW ORLEANS,

Has constantly on hand a complete stock of goods in his line to which he respectfully invites the attention of housekeepers, planters and buyers generally.

FLOUR—Plant's Extra, O'Fallon, Ten Strike, Davis & Emmons' Best, Lone Star, Fleur du Cap, Cape City, and other brands of the choicest Family Flour received in this market; also Superfine Double Extra and Treble Extra, suited to plantation use.

PEARL HOMINY AND GRITS—Cracked Wheat Smith's Crushed Wheat, Corn Meal, Genuine Scotch Oat Meal.

MESS AND RUMP PORK, BACON, CLEAR SIDES and Shoulders, Dry Salted Sides and Shoulders.

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST Bacon

FULTON MARKET FAMILY BEEF and PIG PORK—In half and quarter barrels.

DRIED BEEF, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, SPICED Beef.

PURE LEAF LARD—In tierces, kegs and buckets.

GOSHEN BUTTER—From the best dairies, in firkins, tubs and cans of five and ten pounds each.

WESTERN BUTTER—In firkins and tubs.

CHEESE—English Dairy, New York Cream, Western Factory, Pine Apple, Holland, Sap Sago and Gruyere.

SUGARS—Crushed, Cut Loaf, Granulated, Powdered, White and Yellow Clarified and Louisiana Brown of all grades.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—In barrels, half barrels and kegs of ten gallons each, fair, prime and choice.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, White Fish, Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Dutch Herring.

CANDLES—Star, Sperm and Parraffine.

YEAST POWDERS, ETC.—Sole agent for J. Munroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, "The Best," Preston & Merrill's, Dunham's, Horsford's Bread Preparation, Cream Tartar, Bi Carb Soda.

SALT—Coarse and Fine, in sacks and packets.

SOAP—Procter & Gamble's Olive, Lenox Brothers' Acme and Deterative; also a large assortment of Toilet Soaps.

VINEGAR—Pure Cider and French Wine.

STARCH—Western, Duryea's Satin Gloss and Blaing.

CRACKERS—Large assortment of English and American.

PICKLES, PRESERVES AND JELLIES—Imported and Domestic, in great variety.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Pineapple, Orange, Almond, Nectarine, Rose, Peach and Ginger.

SYRUPS—Lemon, Pineapple, Raspberry, Vanilla, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Ginger.

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes, Apples, Peaches, Figs Raisins, Citron, Currants and Cherries.

NUTS—Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, English Walnuts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW-CHOW.

CANNED GOODS—A large assortment, comprising every variety of Fruit, Vegetables, Meats, Fish Soups and Poultry.

DELICACIES—Bologna Sausage, French Patties, Mushrooms, Deviled Ham and Tongue, Shrimp and Anchovy Paste.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—Italian and American.

SALAD OILS—The finest imported.

CONDENSED MILK—Borden's Eagle and Swiss.

SAUCES—Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire, Yorkshire Relish, Crosse & Blackwell's Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Tomato Catsup, McIlhenny's Tobasco Pepper.

CHOCOLATE—Bakers' Plain, Single and Double Vanilla, Paris Exposition.

SPICES—Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Currie Powder.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, Mocha, Laguayra, Manila, Havana, Cordova. Our coffees are selected with great care, and purchasers can always rely on getting the best in market.

TEAS,

Received directly from the importers, and sold in any desired quantity with one profit only on cargo prices in New York, or from one-third to one-half less than the usual charge for similar goods.

Housekeepers who wish to reduce the cost of their household stores will please notice the following price list, which includes

The Finest Teas Imported:

Imperial (green), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, $1; best $1 25
Young Hyson (green), ℔ lb.....best $1 25
Gunpowder (green), ℔ lb.....best $1 40
Oolong (black), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, best $1 00
English Breakfast (black), ℔ lb 50c, 75c, $1; best $1 25
Japan (natural leaf), ℔ lb.....$1; best $1 20
Orange Pekoe (black), ℔ lb.....best $1 50
Mixed (green and black), ℔ lb...50c, 80c, best $1 00

SPECIAL PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS IN TEAS.

WHISKIES—Various brands of Rye and Bourbon from two to ten years old; also, Scotch and Irish.

BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., James Hennessy & Co., Sazarac, of different vintages.

PURE HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM.

WINES—Various brands of Claret and White Wines, Sherry, Madeira and Port; some especially recommended for very superior quality.

CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., L. Rhoderer, pints and quarts.

ALE AND PORTER—Bass', Allsop's and McIlwan's Ale, Byass' London and Guinness' Dublin Porter, Bremen Lager Beer.

CORDIALS—The finest quality of imported.

BITTERS—Hostetter's, Newfoundland, Plantation, Angostura, Boker's, Vermouth.

ASSORTED CASES OF LIQUORS, of one dozen large bottles each, for family use, containing two bottles Bourbon Whisky, one bottle Rye Whisky, one bottle Irish Whisky, two bottles French Brandy, one bottle Holland Gin, two bottles Port Wine, two bottles Sherry Wine, one bottle Jamaica Rum. Price $16 per case for first quality, and $12 per case for second quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, from forty-five cents to $1 per pound.

All Goods Warranted as Represented,

Otherwise to be returned at our expense. Mistakes will sometimes occur, and when we are in error please report, and they will be corrected instantly.

Do not expect the best quality of goods at the lowest price.

Send us a list of the goods wanted, and we will give prices, which will convince you that the cost of your supplies can be greatly reduced.

Orders from parties not well known to us must be accompanied by satisfactory city references or draft to cover amount of bill.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

All purchases delivered free of drayage.

J. W. PLATT,

de5 1y al No. 102 Camp street, corner Poydras.