

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 24, 1873. A nice watch would be a timely gift.

To keep out of a scrape avoid barbers.

Evergreen is the memory of Christmas.

Virginia claims to have forty blast furnaces.

Sword exercise is considered sharp practice.

Albany, New York, has a preacher named Snavely.

Wilkie Collins will try Canada as a lecture field.

The Turner Association give a Christmas celebration-entertainment at their hall this evening.

Anthony Trollope declares that novels are the real sermons of the age. He is a novelist.

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

The four synagogues in Boston are divided under the heads of Polish Jew, Jew, Hollandsish Jew and German Jew.

Boys' cassimere suits at \$3 75, \$4 75, \$5 50 and \$6 50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Mr. Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir" has been burlesqued for the stage, under the title of the "Blundering Heir."

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

A lady writer says gentlemen are too quick to observe and keen to appreciate a chignon that does not match the color of the natural hair.

The last number of the Southwestern Advocate contains a Christmas story from the pen of the Rev. James Morrow, entitled "The Giant's Causeway."

Petit Prairie is the name of a new post-office established on the Atchafalaya, between Washington and Churchville. Mr. T. A. Hicks is the postmaster.

When the Rev. Jesse Lee, the father of Methodism in New England, was asked why there were no doctors of divinity in his denomination, he promptly replied, "Because our divinity is not sick."

The amount of timber annually consumed in the form of toothpicks may be judged by the fact that a toothpick factory at Canton, Maine, recently bought six hundred cords of wood for making into toothpicks.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, 100 shares of the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company. See advertisement.

Sir Athlus Helps says that "one of the greatest luxuries of riches is that they enable you to escape so much good advice. The rich are always advising the poor, but the poor seldom venture to return the compliment."

The Sabbath school connected with the First Congregational Church, corner of Callone and Prytanis streets, will give a festival-entertainment in the chapel of the church on Friday evening next, to which all friends are invited.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, the contents of a grocery store, a lot of liquors, whisky, etc., and at 5 P. M., on the premises, corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets, First District, movables and furniture.

Marks Kaiser, a talented young New Orleans violinist, leaves this morning for Galveston, Texas. We bespeak for him a hearty welcome, and can assure the Galvestonians that they have now an opportunity of hearing the violin played in a manner equal to many of the highest famed living players.

The name of Miss Alice Willis was improperly omitted from the list in yesterday's REPUBLICAN of graduates of the Upper Girls' High School who received diplomas. As the principal of the school praises her as "remarkably bright in study," and her name should have appeared high up on the list, the injustice of the error is more apparent.

The new dam recently completed across the river at Great Falls, New Hampshire, is said to be one of the best and most substantially built dams ever constructed in New England. It is about 350 feet long by thirty feet high, and consists of large blocks of granite dovetailed together and laid in cement. It was nearly three months building.

The Albany Catholic Reporter says: "The present public school system is becoming a subject of vital importance to the Catholics throughout the country. There is no need of hiding the fact that the system is objectionable to the Church; that her hierarchy has condemned it, and that it, therefore, becomes the duty of all Catholics to discountenance it."

A kind of Mexican grass which grows on the shore of the gulf of Mexico contains an excellent fibre for the manufacture of cloth. Within the thin fibre which covers the leaf is found a perfect skein of thread, of extraordinary fineness and tenacity. By a chemical process the outside can be removed and the fibre rendered available at a small expense.

In reporting that Professor Fairchild, of Oberlin College, blacked the boots of Rev. Newman Hall, the local paper adds: "This is only another circumstance confirming the truth that no man, whether his station be high or low, ever comes to Oberlin but that in departing he carries with him, in some form or other, more or less of the native polish of the place."

The Boston Globe says scientific opinion is divided as to the pre-eminence of Agave as a naturalist, but thinks there is little doubt that he will rank by the side of Aristotle, Linnæus and Cuvier. He did an incredible amount of work, and it was well attested in the Atlantic on Darwinism. His paper in which was a most uncomplimentary, too, was a melancholy interest added to its scientific value, from the fact that it was the last work from the hand of which science owes so much.

CIRCULATION AND RESUMPTION.

One of our contemporaries, who is greatly dissatisfied with the financial administration of the government, says:

What the country needs is a man of enlarged views, clear head and practical knowledge, who will rise above all minor considerations and present the matter to the consideration of our legislators so that it can not be misunderstood. Now, if neither a loan, nor increase of taxes, nor an inflation of currency will satisfy our contemporary, why should he not apply for the situation himself? He knows what the country requires, and apparently no one else does. Could he not be induced to save the country from bankruptcy? There are so many gentlemen of the same stamp, each of whom has a bacchu remedy sure to cure, that there would be no such thing as selection among them.

Resumption or non-resumption? Expansion or contraction? Elasticity or fixity? These are the questions that agitate the doctors. In the meantime not one word has been said by these penny pundits here about resumption or non-resumption of our banks. The doctors no more hazard a theory on this home subject than a parish parson on an established religion would call in question a dogma or a genuflection of his ecclesiastical superiors. There is certainly as much reason why the people of New Orleans should have a circulation of greenbacks as that the nation should have a circulation of specie. Yet it is all the time "hurry up the specie," but not a word has been uttered about "hurry up the greenbacks" on a check upon our city banks.

For our own part we have very little concern for gold and silver. As universally admitted to have a specific value, they are of account to settle the balances of trade in the clearing houses of nations. They have a domestic value as commodities of exportation. As a domestic currency they are inadequate and, therefore, useless. We desire a currency based on national ability and equal in value to gold or silver, but without any obligation to redeem that currency in gold or silver. We have very nearly that currency now, and gradually it will appreciate to that par. This would have seemed an improbable theory some years since, but it approaches practical truth now, as will be seen by the comparison of currency with the precious metals. We should like to see this currency receivable for all the dues of the government, as it is paid out on all national obligations. This would make it a perfect domestic currency.

There is no other need that we know of for a specie currency in this country. With greenbacks as good as gold at home, and exchanges based on an exportation of larger than the imported values, we should prefer the paper currency. There is one consequence of a currency convertible into specie on demand at the treasury which our financial doctors do not seem to have contemplated. There is not specie enough in the United States to purchase on demand all the currency outstanding, or necessary to the nation. If there is six hundred million dollars currency and two hundred and fifty million dollars specie, the process would be this: To-day a broker would buy one million dollars of gold with greenbacks. This process repeated for many days by many brokers would pump the treasury very dry. The brokers would recall the same to the government, until the government, fearing this continual run, would have bought in all its currency. In what, then, would the nation be better off? The brokers with two hundred and fifty million dollars, would have chased home six hundred million dollars in greenbacks. The business public would be three hundred and fifty million dollars short of an adequate circulation. It would have demonstrated, it is true, that the notes were as good as specie, but as it has been often demonstrated that two currencies of greater and less value, respectively, can not co-exist, so, whether the greenbacks or specie should be preferred, the currency of lesser value would disappear. If gold is demanded for currency, then is the gold the better, and the currency must disappear. Such might be the effect of a compulsory exchange of gold for currency. It would diminish and restrict the volume of the currency. The truth is, the currency of the United States differs from that issued by any banks in the past or present in one important feature. The currency of the banks was based in part on specie and in greater part on bills payable. One item of these assets was insufficient, the other was of doubtful validity. The currency issued by the government of the republic rests on the basis of national ability. Every citizen is a party to this guarantee, and every one knows that some time or other, or somehow or other, this obligation will be made good, or the currency will be a small matter in the general crash that will destroy everything. We do not care to bother ourselves about the abstruse and dogmatic predictions of the financial savans. Many of them have been based on a currency dissimilar with the present. No one has ever seen a currency before which maintained its market value amid suspended banks and commercial failures. Therefore no theory based on a circulation of bank notes will apply to a currency issued and guaranteed by a government that owes nothing and has forty millions of indosors. Our organ of reverence for the decree of the fiscal big wigs is a positive depression. We have rarely seen or heard of a distinguished financier in gold spectacles that would not sooner or later the victim of his own arrogant contempt for the opinion of everybody else.

The demand for currency can neither be adjusted by population nor area. Neither the crew of a whaler nor a family in Arkansas subsisting on bear meat and sweet potatoes require as much currency as an equal number of persons who live by their daily earnings either in New England or New Orleans. These last must go to the boss every Saturday for their wages in money, which they pay to the landlord and the corner grocery. So, although there may be a need of currency in the denser populated and more

commercial districts, yet to demand a return to specie payment will be to restrict those populous districts still more. A currency which the government is not compelled to redeem may be allowed to circulate among these city operatives until it shall be worn out. It may be insufficient, but it will at least be regular and reliable. The same currency subjected to the brokers may be panic-stricken and compelled to fly home at any moment, and then where will the operatives be? Some theorist will tell us they will have gold and silver in place of the currency. We have shown that there is not specie enough to substitute for the currency. The operatives will have less currency than before. The resumption can not take place until the currency shall have attained the value of specie, and then people will use the one or other, but according to convenience. But pass a law making it compulsory upon the government to pay gold in redemption of currency and an antagonism between these two mediums is established which can not possibly make the circulation better, but may make it less useful by reducing its volume. That our currency is not too great is shown by its appreciation. We can not believe it too small for the reason that the agricultural sections of the country do not need as much as those pursuing other industries. The exchanges and clearing houses economize currency greatly. Merchants conduct immense transactions with a very small exhibition of currency. A credit of tens of thousands of dollars may be checked for without the use of currency, while remittance is effected on produce bills without any bank notes at all. From this it will be seen that we should prefer the currency to improve gradually to the par of specie and remain at or near par by its own vigor and value. We choose to make our dogma on this subject as the late Mr. Greeley made his. He said: "The way to resumption is to resume." We say: "The way to resumption is to let it resume itself."

It will not be necessary to materially enlarge the basis of currency. Still, money there is will tend to where it is most needed. The treasury, under its case of war, may tide over its deficiency by economy and a little borrowing; but more debt, more taxes or more currency would have an unfavorable effect on national economy, and especially would enlarge the issue of currency tend to postpone the equalization of greenbacks and specie. If, however, it be deemed expedient to enlarge the currency by the issue of more greenbacks, it will be a step toward postponing the equalization of paper and gold. The only sort of resumption that we wish to see will consist in the voluntary choice of the people, whether they will take gold or notes, and not in a compulsory obligation on the part of the government to buy up gold with which to redeem and retire a currency that stands on as good a basis as gold—the faith of law and the confidence of the people.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The readers of your paper have been kept informed by the dispatches of the Associated Press of the progress of the Louisiana case. Nothing special happened after the date of my last letter, the seventh, until the argument before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on Friday, the twelfth. The committee met on that day and gave five hours close attention to the discussion. The first argument was made by Mr. Billings, who made a clear and masterly statement of several legal propositions involved. He discussed the authorities cited in the brief which had been furnished the committee, dwelling with particular power upon the effect of the recognition of the Kellogg government by the President. Mr. Pinchback was entitled to his seat upon the prima facie showing now legally made under every precedent heretofore made in the Senate. His argument evidently made a profound impression. Mr. Billings was followed by Messrs. Ogden and Marr, who presented, in an able and eloquent manner the views of the Democratic side, so often presented in their press in New Orleans.

Judge Dibble closed the argument, speaking a little over an hour, as had each of the other counsel. He passed over the whole ground, but especially directed his argument to the point that the departments of the federal government—the Senate, as well as the Supreme Court—were bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, made in cases involving the interpretation of the constitution and statutes of that State. He also specially discussed the legal effect which followed from the returns having been opened by unauthorized persons, arguing that, in contempt of law, they were destroyed, and that the board had authority to take secondary evidence. Although the committee did not make a majority report in favor of Mr. Pinchback, the action of the committee was deemed here a triumph for the Republicans. At the last session Mr. Morton stood alone in his view; he now has three members with him—a change to just what the Marong League, Concordia parish, estimated at 15,000 cubic feet.

To-day, when the motion of Senator Morton came up, the Democrats made a strenuous effort to obtain a delay, but Mr. Morton prevailed, and the argument proceeded. His speech was one of the most masterly efforts that has been made in Congress for many years. In breadth of grasp and eloquence of statement it was Websterian. At the same time he exhibited a most thorough acquaintance with all of the details of the controversy. He was listened to with marked attention by the Senate and by the very large audience gathered in the galleries to hear him. Throughout the discussion Senator Morton adopted and presented the legal views and authorities urged by Mr. Billings and Judge Dibble in their briefs and arguments before the committee. The distinguished Senator was waited upon in the evening by a number of prominent men who congratulated him. The New Orleans Picayune of the thirteenth contains, in addition to the regular dispatch of the Associated Press, a telegram about the argument before the committee. This dispatch contains a gratuitously inserted insult to one of the counsel who appeared in the argument. The agent of the press association referred to that the dispatch was not sent from his office, and that, as far as he knew, it was sent by the regular correspondent of the paper. The regular dispatch of the Associated Press appeared in the paper the same day as in the others. The friends of the counsel here were indignant, and the opinion was expressed that the dispatch was manufactured in New Orleans. The argument of the case in the Senate will be proceeded with to-morrow. It is not likely that a vote will be reached before Thursday or Friday, and it is not impossible that the discussion will be carried on to adjournment. But that Senator Pinchback will be seated seems now only a question of time.

"SO-CALLED" AND "LEGAL."

We do not know that it is any special concern of ours, but we think the time has come to cease employing these terms in speaking of our State officers and their would be rivals. A contemporary yesterday morning refers to the Legislature, which will meet on Mechanics' Institute on the first Monday of next month, as the "so-called," while to the almost faded away concern that vexed the corridors of Old Fellows' Hall is ascribed the appellation of "legal." By its own showing our contemporary recognizes the well established, incontrovertible fact that the irregular body to whom it professes allegiance is a misty exhalation of political aspirants, who have no standing as a Legislature anywhere. It is a body which is not even the Senate of the United States can galvanize into life, and which, moreover, that august branch of the general government has no intention of favoring in any manner. The great Spanish castle which was erected in this State last year has passed away, like a dissolving view, and left not a mark by which it may be known. As we have so often stated, there is no such thing as a Louisiana case pending before Congress, nor any question before the Senate that can possibly affect in the slightest manner the status of our State government.

How futile then to indulge in the vain hope of reversing the condition of things which was so firmly established by the rejection last winter of the report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The vote that laid that report on the table was the knell to the hopes of the Fusion schemers, and they can not call them from the grave by miscalling things a year after they have become dust and ashes. A large number of gentlemen are called up by name to receive instructions from those who possess neither the authority nor the intelligence necessary to give force to the assumption. The Fusion fuglemen may as well cease calling the roll of their live and dead pretenders. Their fate is fixed until the next election at least, when they may make another effort if they choose to do so, or disband their forces and take service under another flag. Many of the owners of the names which are placed on the italic roll have forfeited their right to seats in the Legislature and been formally expelled. Others, who treated the General Assembly with contempt by denying its authority and joining an insurrectionary body, have laid themselves liable to the same penalty. It is possible they may be admitted, however, if they come in a proper spirit, and ask for their places in a proper manner. But not in a body. Each individual should stand on his own merits, and admitted or rejected, without reference to what any body else has done or said. It is even probable that some will be invited to come back to duty and good sense; but there will be no distress caused by a refusal of any or all of them to respond. In case they persist in their contempt of the Legislature, their places can easily be declared vacant and at once supplied by election. Those, however, are questions to be decided by the two Houses, each for

HOLIDAYS. HOLIDAYS.

No. 127 Canal Street. CHRISTMAS AT WALSH'S.

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 business here, I have marked down my entire stock. Call and see the extensive stock of TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

A new and select stock in Bohemian Glass, Paris Marble, Blaguet, etc., etc. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Musical Albums, Music Boxes, Liqueur Cases, Work Stands and Baskets, etc., all for holiday presents.

Candles, Candies, Fruits, Fruits, Chocolate.

A large stock of the finest French Bonbons, Candies, Preserved Fruits, such as Apricots, Cherries, Gooseberries, Figs, etc., and Chocolate from the famous manufactory of Societe Coloniale, Paris. Call 6 1/2 p.

1873-1873.

CHRISTMAS AT WALSH'S.

SUITABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR.

For Gentlemen.

IN ELEGANT HOUSE BOOTS, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, POCKETBOOKS, And Other Useful Articles.

PRICES MODERATE.

Call and see.

B. T. WALSH, 110 Canal Street, Near St. Charles.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas it is ordered by the Governor of Louisiana, December 16, 1873, that any person who is guilty of complicity with street gamblers and those who practice the so-called "bank game" and other gambling games, whereby strangers and other unsuspecting parties are cheated and robbed, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons connected with the police department guilty of complicity as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of State attached, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DENLONDE, Secretary of State.

TO LEASE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Louisiana Live-Stock Company, No. 23 Carondelet street, until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 27th inst., for building the Marong League, Concordia parish, estimated at 15,000 cubic feet.

Plan profile and specifications can be seen at this office. The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary.

CLOTHING AT COST.

CLOTHING AT COST AT 100 Common street, 100 GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER.

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 bargains insured a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE, 96 1/2 p.

COAL.

B. D. WOOD, JOHN A. WOOD, J. H. WOOD, B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS, COAL MERCHANTS, 108 Common street, 108

Opposite the City Hotel, Highest Quality Wood, 108 6 m.

H. & C. TYLER, COAL DEALERS.

STRAIMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. 102 2 p.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES THE STANDARD.

The Quarto Illustrated is a massive volume of 1854 PAGES, and contains more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS in its vocabulary, with their pronunciation, derivation, and etymology. JUST PUBLISHED: New illustrated editions of the Comprehensive and Primary Dictionaries, which have been recommended by the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION for use in our public schools.

The trade supplied on best terms, and schools supplied for introduction at small rates by the BOSTON BOOK CONCERN, 112 Camp street.

FOR BOARD AND ADVERTISE IN SOARDS' (1274).

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY. Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the latest changes adopted by Council September 30, also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone. The above publication will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874. Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed. L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Jean Baptiste De Gruy. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. The undersigned, Charles De Gruy, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Baptiste De Gruy, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court. FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

J. W. PLATT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES AND TEAS.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

FAMILY GROCERIES, 102 Camp Street, (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.

Wheat—Plant's Extra, O'Fallon, Ten Strike, Davis & Kimmon's Best, Lone Star, Men of Ose, Cape City, and other brands of the choicest Family Flour received in this market also Superfine Double Extra and Triple Extra, suited to plantations.

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

MESS AND RUMP PORK BACON, CLEAR BROWN 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, SMOKE D BEEF TONGUES, SPOKED BEEF.

PURE LARD—In tierces, kegs and buckets. GOSHUS BUTTER—From the best dairies, in kegs and cases of five and ten pounds each. WESTERN BUTTER—In tins and kegs.

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

SUGARS—Crushed, Cut Leaf, 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 Scones, Dutch Herrings. CANDLES—Star, 8/10m and Paraffine.

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

SALT—Course and Fine, in sacks and pockets. SOAP—Preston & Gamble's Olive, Louis Brothers' Acme and Detective, also a large assortment of Toilet Soaps.

VINEGAR—Pure French and French Wine. STARCH—Western, Duray's Stain Glass and Blueing. CRACKERS—Large assortment of English and American.

PICKLES, PRESERVES AND JELLIES—Imported and Domestic, in great variety. FLAVORING—EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Pine-apple, Orange, Almond, Nectarine, Rose, Peach and Ginger.

SEEDS—Lemon, Pineapple, Raspberry, Vanilla, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Ginger. DRIED FRUITS—Figs, Apples, Peaches, Figs Raisins, Citrus, Currants and Cherries.

NUTS—Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, English Walnuts, CANON PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW-CHOW. CANNED GOODS—A large assortment, comprising every variety of Fruit, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, Sops and Pickles.

DELICACIES—Bologna Sausage, French Patties, Macaroni, Deviled Ham and Tongue, Shrimp and Anchovy Paste. MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—Italian and American.

SALAD OILS—The finest of English and Continental. CONDENSED MILK—Bird's Eagle and Swiss. SALTRES—Lard and Perrot's Worcester-shire, Yorkshire Raisin, Green & Blackwell's Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Tomato Catsup, McHenry's Tobacco Pepper.

CHOCOLATE—Bakers' Plain, Single and Double Vanilla, Paris Exposition. SPICES—Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Powder. COFFEE—Rio, Java, Mocha, Lagayra, Manilla, Havana, Cardona. 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), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Young Hyson (green), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Gunpowder (green), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Oolong (black), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 English Breakfast (black), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Japan (natural leaf), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Orange Pekoe (black), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25 Mixed (green and black), # 25, 50c, 75c, # 1; best # 1 25

SPECIAL PRICES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS IN TEAS.

WHISKIES—Various brands of Rye and Bourbon from two to ten years old, Scotch and Irish. BRANDERS—Old, Juniper & Co., James Hennessy & Co., Sazerac, of different varieties. PURE HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM.

WINE—Various brands of Claret and White Specie Wines, Madeira, etc. Port wine of superior quality. CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., L. Bodeux, plain and quart.

ALE AND PORTER—Eass', Allou's and McKean's Ale, Bryan's London and Guinness's Dublin Porter, Bremen Lager Beer.

CORDIALS—The finest quality of imported. BITTERS—Hostetter's, Newfoundland, Plantation, Angostura, S. B. & Co., 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 Cherry Wine, one bottle Jamaica Rum. Price \$10 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 our supplies can be greatly reduced. Orders from parties not well known to us must be accompanied by satisfactory references or draft to cover amount of bill. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. All purchases delivered free of drayage.

J. W. PLATT, No. 102 Camp Street, Corner Poydras.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, New Orleans, December 23, 1873.

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED ARE NOTIFIED that the Commission of the General Land Office at Washington, District of Columbia, has approved the sale of the lands of the late John Cabaret & Joseph O. B. No. 24 and 25, and Francis Pierece, O. B. No. 28, as represented on the maps of Louisiana, containing sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, north of range eight east, approved by R. W. Foster, surveyor general, January 20, 1873; and that unless an appeal is taken, through this office, from the decision of the commission of the Secretary of the Interior, within sixty days after this date, the same will be final.

M. F. BONZANO, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

NOTICE. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Controller of the Currency, Washington, December 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the New Orleans National Bank, established in New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make good proof to John C. B. Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUE. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, December 23, 1873.

WILL BE OPENED FOR BIDDING ON TUESDAY, December 30, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City Hall, the revenue of the public market, reserved by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, and amended by the act of Congress, approved August 1, 1873, and the act of Congress, approved October 3, 1873, and the act of Congress, approved December 23, 1873, and the act of Congress, approved February 2, 1874, and the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1874