New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 28, 1873.

Imprisonment for debt is still in vogue in England.

With children there is no time like the "present" time.

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

The "Black Creek" has put $1,557,307 into the treasury of Niblo's Theatre since its first production in September, 1866.

In the march of improvement, Lo, the poor Indian, now goes hunting in Minnesota, and ships his venison home by railway express.

The Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning in the First Congregational Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets.

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

An Ohio wife demands a divorce upon the specification that upon one occasion her husband "put her to soak in the rain water barrel."

Go at Joe Anglade's, corner Bourbon and Conti streets, on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, and see what Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, has to say.

A bear recently caught in a trap, in Vermont, gnawed off his leg from the trap and walked away, thus setting an example how to bear an amputation.

The custom of observing Christmas is a good one, and reminds a thoughtless people at least one day in the year, that there is a Saviour of mankind.

A drunkard was lately found dead in Utica, New York, standing squarely on his feet, with one arm thrown around a tree. He was left by death in a position he kept with difficulty in life.

The services to-day in Ames Methodist Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

The arrest and fining of Mr. Frank Dumont, of Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, in Atlanta, Georgia, charged with pocket-picking, is pronounced by the Charleston *Courier* as a huge blackmailing swindle.

Attention is called to the sale on Wednesday at half-past ten o'clock, by George Pearson, of the entire contents of No. 182 Customhouse street, consisting of superior and costly furniture, a Chickering piano, etc.

Rev. J. G. Hartzell, presiding elder of New Orleans district, will preach this afternoon at three o'clock, at Wesley Chapel, on Liberty, near Perdido street, and to-night at seven o'clock, at Pleasant Plains Church, on Perdido, near Johnson street.

Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, will be on hand at Joe Anglade's, corner Bourbon and Conti streets, Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at half-past ten o'clock. If you wish bargains in diamonds, gold and silver watches, etc., do not fail to attend his sale.

We are indebted to D. H. Buckley, secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, State of Louisiana, for a copy of the *Catholic Total Abstinence Union*, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the movement.

It gives us pleasure to record the continued prosperity of that sterling commercial journal, the New Orleans *Price Current*. It is a live and reliable paper, and one of great value to merchants and planters and business men generally.

The life of the late Professor Agassiz was one of remarkable devotion to science. Upon one occasion, when advised to enter the lecture field and become wealthy, he said: "I can not afford it. I have no time to waste in making money."

Miss Alice Harrison, the favorite young actress, will commence her starring season at the Globe Theatre, Chicago, on the fifth proximo. We bespeak for her a cordial reception wherever she may act. Miss Harrison will return to this city before many months, and again appear at the Academy of Music.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10 A. M., on the premises situated on Chartres, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, Second District, furniture and movable property. And at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 655 Magazine, between Josephine and Philip streets, Fourth District, furniture and movable effects.

Our old friends and stalwart knight of the quill, Captain Dan W. Langdon and his pipe, arrived in New Orleans last evening, on a flying visit and immediately reported to Dan Owens. His credentials being found satisfactory by that gentleman, he was permitted to make the rounds. He brings a strong flavor of pleasant vegetables about him, and said, if memory fails not, something about an event that occurred in Mobile.

The numerous signs along the telegraph lines leading to this city leave the inference that the fame of Colonel S. N. Moody extends from pole to pole. Certainly all Louisiana gentlemen know of his store at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, where the best shirts, gloves, hose, cravats and other things needed by them can always be obtained at reasonable prices. Moody now reminds the ladies that a thousand things in his stock would be gratefully accepted by their gentlemen friends as presents. We are inclined to the same belief at the present writing.

Every delicacy that the fruitful brains of the French, English and American victuallers have been able to imagine; every species of edibles used in families, and every kind of wine, liquor, brandy, gin or whisky, for which our people are supposed to entertain an affection, besides all the milder kinds of beverages, such as tea and coffee, are to be found at the store of our neighbor, Mr. J. W. Platt, at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, in sufficient quantities to supply any demand, and of a quality to leave nothing to be desired. Therefore, Mr. Platt's store is the place where New Year's supplies should be purchased, or we are much mistaken.

THE STATE BONDED DEBT.

The committee appointed by Judge Hawkins to examine into and report upon the State debt have, apparently, well performed their very onerous duty. Their report was published in full in the REPUBLICAN on Christmas, and has been generally received with great favor. More especially is this remark applicable to the closing recommendations. The committee find a net amount of valid debt equal to, say, twenty-three million dollars, after excluding doubtful bonds, and assuming that the Citizens' Bank will continue to protect the State from loss on about four and a quarter millions for which the bank is liable, but the State a surety. If this be added to the admitted debt, about which we express no opinion, the total will be swelled to twenty-seven million dollars, which, according to the conclusions of the committee, is above the ability of the property of this State to pay or provide for the annual interest. The actual ascertained debt of twenty-three million dollars is said by them to be out of all proportion to the ability to pay.

A plan of reduction is hinted at, which, after careful consideration, we deem in accordance with equity. And we find few or no dissenters from the recommendation. The plan, briefly stated, is to issue a new loan to take up the old one, and so retire at least half of the debt. This scheme, with some modifications, meets our approval, and will, beyond doubt, come up during the next month for legislative action. The matter has already attracted the attention and formed the theme of discussion of several influential citizens of both political parties, and we believe the conclusions arrived at are about as follows:

1. To authorize, by act of the Legislature, the issue of say twelve millions of dollars, in bonds having forty years to run, and bearing six per cent interest (the committee recommends seven).

2. To exchange these bonds at the rate of one new for two old ones, and use them for no other purpose. Selling one of the new bonds for money or issuing it for any purpose except to exchange it for old ones at the rates prescribed to be made a penal offense.

3. To provide a tax to meet the interest on the new issue and make no provision for interest on any other class of bonds.

4. To restrict the debt by constitutional amendment to the twelve million dollars authorized for redemption of old bonds, as above set forth, and also to require notice to be published in New Orleans and New York to all holders of the old bonds to bring them in for exchange within one year, under penalty of repudiation.

Such a measure would practically reduce the amount to be provided for interest nearly one million of dollars per annum, which is about equal to a tax of four mills in the dollar, and nearly twenty-five per cent of the total State taxation.

We are aware that some very wise men and able financiers (that is, they pass for such) recommend a higher rate of interest and a distinction between old sixes, sevens and eights. But as no money is to be used in effecting exchanges a multiple of fifty per cent will be found convenient. Besides, there are now and always have been causes which tended to equalize the values of all undoubted State securities. As it is intended to invoke the sovereign power of the State to relieve its citizens from almost hopeless insolvency, it is no time to split hairs. Heretofore the bondholders, capitalists who have invested money at rates varying from thirty to eighty cents on the dollar, have been paid their interest at par rates to the last cent, while the officers who have given their services, contractors who have furnished supplies, landlords, and all others dependent upon the general fund, have suffered depreciation during the past six years equal to about sixty cents on the dollar and received no interest money.

We think there is no more injustice in offering a capitalist half pay than there is in forcing Judge Abell, Governor Kellogg, and the State printer to sell their warrants for half what they cost them. The State can not stand under its burden, and as there is no power to compel it to make the attempt, it should at once provide a means for putting all creditors on an equitable basis, as near as possible, and regard the general fund creditor with as much favor as the claimant against the interest fund. The vitality of the State is exhausted every year in the vain attempt to carry a a load beyond our strength. Louisiana is like a very weak-kneed, consumptive young man attempting to carry a man's load, and receives jeers, instead of honor, for its pains. The bondholders live abroad, and neither see nor feel the burdens of the people who pay the taxes. Our public officers, however, are with us, and share in the general losses. The State needs their services, and they require their pay promptly and in full to enable them to be good officers. If we must make a choice, if the property of the State can only sustain a tax to pay one, either the bondholder or the officer, why then let our charity begin in the right place—at home. But there is no need for this. We can manage to get through by reducing the bonded debt one-half, and providing the interest on that. A reasonnble cutting down of current expenses can also be effected at the same time.

We believe, also, this system should be applied to the city as well as the State, and have heard some good suggestions on the subject. A plan has been proposed by which the city debt can be reduced by extending the provisions of the State law to this corporation.

AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT.

In these days of crimination and recrimination in high and low places, it is well that our people can be occasionally reminded of the spirit that animated the few good men who first planted the tree of liberty in America and manured its roots with intelligence, morality and a keen sense of justice, until it has become both healthful and vigorous in growth. One of these occasions has recently transpired in the chief city of the country founded by the Pilgrim fathers; the few men who, in 1620, on board the Mayflower, drew up and signed a compact for their government in the New World they were about to inhabit, that contained the germ of the present constitution of the United States. The occasion referred to was the celebration at Delmonico's, in New York city, on the twenty-second instant, of the sixty-eighth annual festival of the New England Society, in commemoration of the two hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. There were over two hundred distinguished persons present, and among them men noted for their great scope of intellect, learning and brilliant wit. It must, indeed, have been an intellectual treat of rarest kind to have been present upon the occasion and listened to the eloquence and wisdom of such men as Sumner, Beecher, Judge Davis, who recently presided at the trial of Tweed, Sherman (the Lieutenant General of the American army), the president of the society, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, and Mayor Havemeyer, of New York.

In response to the first toast of the evening—"The day we celebrate"—the president arose and addressing himself to the gentlemen of the New England Society, said they had again assembled to indulge in pleasing reminiscences; and after offering a sentiment of gratitude and reverence in memory of our forefathers, said it become his first duty to extend, in the name of the society, a cordial greeting to the distinguished guests present at what he denominated the cherished love feast of the sons of the Pilgrims. The president regarded the warm salutations, the genial companionship, the interchange of opinions, the solid instruction, the brilliant wit which have characterized the annual gatherings of the society, as something to make them the most delightful oases of life. He referred gracefully to his retirement from the presidency and concluded with the following just and eloquent allusion to the few indomitable heroes, who first planted the seeds of civil and religious liberty upon this continent:

The Plymouth Pilgrims were both the conscious and unconscious actors in one of the grandest dramas ever performed upon the stage of life. What intelligent observer, wherever born, has not felt the molding influence of New England ideas, of the inalienable rights of man, irrespective of condition, race or creed; of the accountability of rulers to their constituents; of the conservative tendency of local self-government; of the safety of universal suffrage; of the value of learning; of the priceless worth of common schools; of the duty of toleration in religious matters, and of the absolute need, in order to maintain republican institutions, of the freedom of speech and of the press; of integrity and economy in the administration of public affairs; of respect for wise legislators and honest magistrates, and of reverence for the common Father of all.

I scan the brief, artless journal of the Pilgrims and fail to find a single deed seriously detracting from their integrity, their justice and wisdom. With their Bible in hand and their simple laws; with their churches and school houses, they were true to the teachings of the learned and pious Robinson, from whom they parted at Leyden, and of the noble and enlightened Brewster, their companion and guide till his death. Though they exiled themselves from their native soil, they left behind potent incentives to duty; aye, those precious influences which formed the character, inspired the genius, and aroused the patriotism of a Cromwell, a Pym, a Hampden, a Milton, a William of Orange. The spirit of puritanism in the mother country has given her the gradual elevation of the laboring classes, the more thorough education of the common people, the abolition of the slave trade, the recognition of the rights of religious dissenters, the emancipation of the Catholics, the relief of the Jews from civil disabilities, the repeal of the corn laws, and finally, in our own day, a wide enlargement of the electoral suffrage.

When we thus turn backward in the epoch of the Pilgrims, even in the full blaze of the lights of the present century, how much we find to admire, and how little to condemn in their entire course. Forever honored be their memory! We look around us, we survey the goodly heritage we enjoy, we behold cities and States springing into existence almost as rapidly as were reared the first rude habitations of our forefathers. We worship at altars supported by voluntary contributions. No proud prelate stands between ourselves and our Maker. We obey rulers chosen by our own free ballots, and submit to laws of our own making. No sovereign sends us his mandates from over the sea. No foreign foeman dares pollute our soil. Everywhere throughout the civilized world our starry flag—the everlasting symbol of liberty and law, of equality and justice—is honored and respected. And when we seek the source of our franchises, the origin of our liberty and greatness, we find it in the ever memorable lines traced by a few heaven inspired men in the cabin of a frail vessel anchored on an inhospitable coast—the brief compact of the Mayflower was our Magna Charta; a little band of pilgrims the founders of our glorious republic. [Loud cheers.]

Here is a picture—and a truthful one, too—that every American should be proud of; that all, forgetting their partisan enmities or partialities, can recognize as just. From the landing of the Pilgrim fathers our country has continued to grow in all the elements of greatness. It is true the descendants of Pilgrims were forced to struggle for a long time in a colonial condition and under the control of the "mother country;" but their manhood and love of self-government had already mapped out the fate of this country. The wholesome lessons imparted by them to the American people brought about the revolution which resulted in the establishment of the republic, at first embracing but a few colonies, sparsely populated, but now composed of nearly three times that number of large and influential States, with a combined population of over forty millions and a vast amount of territory ready to be made into States. The seeds of civil and religious liberty have taken such deep root in this country that neither a licentious press nor the corruptions of politicians can destroy them. The great body of our people have availed themselves of the advantages of public education and are fully prepared to maintain republican government; for with education must come much wisdom and goodness, though evil will exist under the best regulated government; and among the worst evils that can afflict a republic is a licentious press. The people in this country understand this thoroughly; and it is well they do, for the press, it must be confessed, might otherwise be more powerful for injury where it is venal and can be subsidized, than the howling demagogues of other professions that infest society. As an honest press is one of the bulwarks of republican government so is a dishonest press always endeavoring to mislead the people. But with republican government these are necessary evils that the people have to guard against. They have, therefore, to receive the charges that are made by the press against their public men *cum grano salis*, for it frequently happens that the character of men elected to office is attacked without further cause than to damage them for political reasons. We allude to these things now that they may not detract from the merits of the picture drawn by President Cowdin at a meeting of intellectual noblemen.

The speeches of Senator Sumner, General Sherman and Henry Ward Beecher were splendid efforts, teeming with intellect, wisdom, greatness and goodness, and reflect credit upon our country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM CONSTITUTION.

As Louisiana has, upon the testimony of her citizens, become a byword for political corruption, we have turned to the reform constitution of the Keystone State to learn how we may escape this reproach among States. Pennsylvania is renowned for the sturdy honesty of her Dutch farmers and the straightforward dealing of her Quaker merchants. It was reasonable, therefore, to have expected that very little change would be necessary, except, perhaps, oiling the solid machinery or stopping a few small leaks that had sprung by the working of the vessel on her long and steady voyage.

We are astonished at the document laid before us. A constitution? No, it is a *code* of fundamental laws. It contains seventeen articles, with nearly two hundred sections. It is devoted to correct frauds in elections, corruption and bribery among legislators, abuses by railroads and other public corporations.

It limits the power of taxation and indebtedness by the Legislature of the State, and by municipal authorities. It even throws around the judicial office certain guarantees of responsibility. The constitution terminates with a schedule as long as the tail of a kite, and it even enacts by ordinance certain restrictions upon the exercise of suffrage in the city of Philadelphia, to secure, as is alleged, a fair vote on the constitution itself. We learn from the contemporaneous testimony by the Philadelphia press that the "ring" of robbers obtained an injunction against this last ordinance as inoperative until the adoption of the constitution by the people. The constitution was, however, carried by a popular majority of two hundred thousand, thus showing that the true men of Pennsylvania have bound the thieves, and proving at the same time an enormous amount of corruption, that required a prohibition by fundamental law.

We will not at this time review this very excellent instrument, but content ourselves with commending its examination to our own reformers. It shows that the abuses complained of here are such as communities pretending to the highest political morality have endured until they have been compelled to seek relief by imprisoning Tweed and nailing up the doors of the Pennsylvania treasury. As corruption is of no particular party, but may creep into all parties, so it is of no clime or latitude, but may prevail in the frigid as well as the torrid or temperate zones. We are especially, however, impressed with the length and minuteness of the Pennsylvania reform constitution. The federal constitution was short and general in its terms, so much so that a bill of rights was subsequently adopted. That document shows that the spirit of public action was then to restrict itself within the moral intent of the law. Hence, a mere decalogue of canons forbidding trespass on reserved right was alone necessary. It would seem the race of representative men is now actuated by an opposite motive. It is, apparently, to seek how they can overreach their constituents and pass without detection the barriers erected to restrain them. Hence the makers of fundamental law are called to raise their barriers higher and define with rigor and under penalties, the limits within which the servants of the people may bind the people by their acts.

IS A RELAPSE PROBABLE?

Messrs. Zacharie, Lewis and Lingan, in their representative capacity as members of the "People's Legislature," whatever that may be, have undertaken the executive duty of calling the Odd Fellows' Hall body together on the fifth of January. It is quite probable that this unconstitutional mode of convening the General Assembly is resorted to for the purpose of evading the penalties mentioned in the President's proclamation to the Fusionists in general and McEnery in particular. But we are told that a caucus of the pretenders and "Governor McEnery" agree in the opinion that it is absolutely imperative that another grand rally of office seekers should be made and a fresh attempt to capture the offices made by those whose highest qualifications consist in needing them, or something, and that right soon.

But the sub-committee composed as above limit themselves to merely urging their partisans to assemble. There is no authoritative call, no place designated as a rendezvous, nor anything official or business like about the call, except the assumed titles of the signers.

Unfortunately for the success of the contemplated movement none of the elements are propitious. No one who is well known to the masses of the people is interested in it. The little faction has no able leader, like Warmoth, no brilliant orator, like Sheridan, and they are all very poor in purse. Of the Fusion claimants for office in this State it may emphatically be said, they do not generally possess the confidence of this community. When, therefore, they send out their circulars, inviting certain political elements to their Barmecides feast, they are in the position of one who is proverbial for ringing the bell before the dinner is prepared, or even ordered. But Messrs. Zacharie, Lewis, Lingan & Co. have certainly rang the first bell as a signal for reviving the almost fatal agitation of last winter. Everybody knows, however, they have nothing to set before their guests, nor even a table to spread it on if they had something. They have no substantial backing. It is quite probable the "instructions" which they plead as the warrant for their action, came from themselves, and immediate ward friends in the city and Colonel McEnery. Their delegates at Washington, who have so "nobly performed their arduous duties," have simply failed, and Dr. McMillen is further from that coveted seat in the Senate than he seemed to be last year.

We find it impossible to treat the little advertisement of the "sub-committee" in a serious light. Instead of its being the prelude to a relapse into the riotous, feverish condition of last winter, it appears to us to be the last faint wriggling of the serpent's tail. It has lost its head; its back-bone broke when our merchants refused to contribute further to aid in destroying their own business, and there is nothing left for the remainder to do but to go on with its contortions till animation becomes extinct.

THE NEW CITY PARK PROPERTY.

From a report lately published by Messrs. Oglesby, Greenwood, Rigney, Smythe and Lewis, the present board of park commissioners, we learn some facts which are worthy of immediate public consideration.

The property purchased by the old board of commissioners is well known to our citizens. It is the property on which, during the war, the Sedgwick hospital was situated, and was then famous for its beautiful location and shrubbery and magnificent trees. It extends from St. Charles avenue to the river, containing about three hundred and seventy acres. Looking over the tract from St. Charles avenue or from the river, it seems to be immense, and to have been reserved by nature for a public park. The land is unusually high and dry, and the many trees upon it can not be surpassed for size and beauty; but most remarkable is the fact that though within the city limits and in a populous neighborhood, it has been wholly unimproved by the original owners. In other cities the cost of land for park purposes has usually been more than doubled by previous improvements, which necessitated additional expense for their removal, but this land is now ready for the designer and engineer, and the shovels of the laborers.

But to return to the report. There is now due upon the property $432,000 in notes bearing seven per cent interest, payable annually, and secured by mortgage and vendor's lien on the property. In addition to this there are outstanding of park bonds $135,000, and other indebtedness of about $22,000. The city, or the park board, now has on hand of the proceeds of the park tax $194,000.

From these data it seems to us quite evident that whatever may be thought of the first inception of this plan for a park, or of the purchase of the property, there is now no alternative but for the city and the park board to go on with the project. The bonds and floating indebtedness are undoubtedly a valid lien against the park fund, either in the hands of the city or the park board, and must be paid in any alternative, and this, with what has already been paid on the property, is much too large an amount to be lost, especially as the batture is now worth nearly or quite the additional sum required to secure the whole property.

These are our conclusions, without considering any of the advantages that may proceed from the construction of the park; but they also are worthy of consideration. New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Chicago, especially, and we believe all other cities in this country, that have made extensive park improvements, have found them pecuniarily profitable, and, that instead of their cost increasing the pro rata of taxation, they have diminished it by appreciating the value of property.

New Orleans needs a park, not only for the resort of our own citizens, but also for the attraction of visitors and strangers. It should not trust to its commerce and trade alone for its prosperity. With our delightful climate and tropical fruits and scenery, and our cosmopolitan society, and with a little more enterprise, we can make of New Orleans "the Naples of America."

There is another consideration that should have the immediate attention of the park board. The suffering in this city among the poor and from want of employment is now very great, and is increasing daily. The park fund is a special fund that can be legally used only for park purposes, and is or should be now idle in the vaults of the Fiscal Agent. Let the board at once put one hundred or more men at work on the park grounds making drains and drives in accordance with some well matured plan. They will thus afford great relief to our suffering poor and incidentally to all classes of society, and the work can probably be done more cheaply now than at any other time.

FUGITIVE---THIEVES.

Five eminent New York public officers are advertised as fugitives from hard labor on low diet. They can not plead any personal liberty bill, and would, if apprehended, accompany Tweed in his retirement. The most sensational escape was that of Genet, who seems to have enjoyed the freedom of the the city even when in the hands of the sheriff and under sentence to the State prison. The bad luck of Tweed becomes more conspicuous when we see that even after conviction for crime there is still an ample loophole for escape. Possibly Tweed was too unwieldy, and too prominent an offender, to follow the covey which escaped with Genet.

The manner of Genet's escape indicates complicity of the sheriff. After a felon has been sentenced in New York it seems the custom to escort him about the city to take leave of his friends and accept their regrets. It would seem more appropriate to send him to prison and inclose each of his afflicted friends a lock of his hair when shaven as at once a memorial and a memento. But in New York it seems a social institution for a convicted public thief to hold a levee, at which he takes affectionate leave of all his sympathetic friends. The sentiment of separation being somewhat like that expressed in the monumental distich—

Sinners, reflect as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you may be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

But Genet did not follow the usage of Tweed. He entertained his friends and the sheriff's officer to a late hour at night, and so effectual was his hospitality that when his guardian awoke, about seven o'clock in the morning, he found that Genet had broken his thieves' parole. In the words of the Roman orator, *abdidit erupit evasit!* He broke and run, and hid himself. The story of the somnolent sheriff would be punished as contempt of court out of New York. He wept—that sheriff! Now, a sheriff that weeps is what no man has ever seen any more than a white mule dead. A sheriff with tearful eyes can by no means be realized. He is a myth—an absurdity—an impossibility. He may possibly have cried as the old clo' vendor in Chatham street, because he had failed to get three prices for a coat, when he had only got two prices. They have gone unto parts to your orator utterly unknown—five New York city officers indicted for having conspired to defraud the city. The late mayor is making a gallant defense, on the ground that his duties were too arduous to attend to.

It is to be hoped that the New York *Tribune* will intermit for a few issues its diatribes against the immorality of New Orleans. We could get along very well with our own offenders, but the flight of the practical and political burglars from New York so greatly increases the labors of our police that we find it difficult to sustain as good a character as we deserve. New York, however, has now dispatched her fugitive thieves into most parts of the world, and must assume the supremacy in this as in most other arts. New Orleans respectfully abdicates any claim to distinction and will take a subordinate position accordingly.

MARRIED.

NOLAND—SEYMOUR.—On December 23, 1873, by the Rev. Father Neithart, at St. Alphonsus Church, THOMAS H. NOLAND to Mrs. HENRIETTA SEYMOUR, of this city.

New Bedford (Massachusetts) and Charleston (South Carolina) papers please copy.

RESOLUTIONS.

HALL THIRD WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN MOTHER CLUB, New Orleans, December 27, 1873.

At a regular meeting of the above named club the following resolution, introduced by Mr. C. Lanary, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the office of Judge of the First Municipal Police Court should be filled by a true and tried Republican and a man who would give equal justice to all persons brought before him, regardless of race or color, and whether rich or poor; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Republicans of the Third Ward, That we indorse and unanimously recommend for that responsible office to his Excellency the Governor the name of Mr. Patrick Creagh as a suitable person to fill the office of Judge of the First Municipal Court, and request that he be appointed.

Resolved, That the President of this club appoint a committee of twenty five members of this club to wait on the Governor as early as possible to urge on his Excellency the aforesaid appointment.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Governor, and one to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Be it further resolved, That a copy be furnished to the First and Second Ward clubs, with a request for their indorsement.

GEORGE DAVEZAN, President.
S. S. FRANCISCO, Secretary. de23 1t 2p

BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

A grand billiard exhibition, for the benefit of Professor Albert Garnier, champion of the world will take place in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel—

Tuesday, December 30, 1873, at 8 P. M.

First game—Coste and Abrams vs. Maggioli and Oberlander; 200 points up.

Second game—Garnier vs. Miller; 200 points up; Miller receiving the odds of discount, after which Professor Garnier will give an exhibition of his wonderful fancy shots.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS
de28 2t 2p

A HINT TO THE LADIES.

What can be more appropriate for a Christmas or New Year present to those you love than—

A SUPERB DRESSING ROBE,
HANDSOME SCARF OR NECKTIE,
HALF-DOZEN REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES,
FULL DRESS EMBROIDERED SHIRTS,
SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR $9,
A BOX OF FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
A BOX OF RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS,
A BOX OF "I LOVE YOU,"
AN ELEGANT DRESSING CASE,
ELABORATE EMBROIDERED BOSOMS,
BEST QUALITY PORTMONNAIES,
A PAIR OF FASHIONABLE SLEEVE BUTTONS,
A SPLENDID SILK UMBRELLA,
FRENCH PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,

AND

A thousand other beautiful and useful presents, selected from all parts of Europe during my recent trip, expressly for the holidays, and to be sold regardless of cost at panic prices, at

S. N. MOODY'S,

Champion Shirt Emporium, corner of Canal and Royal streets de28 1t 2p

NOTICE.

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee of the Louisiana Jockey Club, December 22, 1873:

Resolved, That hereafter family tickets issue only to those members who are married; that other members desiring family tickets shall make application for them to this committee, who shall issue them or not, in their discretion.

Resolved, That persons not members, residing or doing business within ten miles of the City Hall, shall not be admitted to the Club House and grounds on any pretense whatever.

Resolved, That from and after the first day of January, 1874, the gate keepers shall keep the entrance gates half closed, and not open them for the passage of vehicles until he is satisfied that the persons occupying the vehicle are entitled to enter.

Resolved, That all members in arrears for dues be hereafter refused admission to the Club House and grounds, and all their privileges of membership in the club be suspended until such arrears shall be paid.

Members tickets for 1874 now ready for issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOSEPH P. HORNER, Secretary.
de28 4t 2p

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Members of this Club are hereby notified that tickets for the complimentary benefit, to be given to the club at the St. Charles Theatre, on next Saturday evening, January 3, 1874, are now ready for distribution, and they are requested to call on the janitor at the club house, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, and receive their quota.

W. I. HODGSON, Chairman.
de28 2p

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HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

BY THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

[General Order No. 2973.]

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, all business or business considerations are rightly considered repulsive and opposed to the true interests of his Majesty's realm, it is hereby ordered and declared:

1. That any use made of his Majesty's name or authority in such connection, or for such purpose, is hereby declared unwarranted and unauthorized.

2. That in order to properly carry into effect the royal policy, which is expected to redound so largely to the benefit of his beloved subjects, no advertising van, display, legend or anything in any wise relating to trade or business whatsoever, will be permitted on the line of the royal pageant on the occasion of Mardi Gras, 1874.

By order of the King.

Given under hand and seal, at the War Department, Carnival Palace, this the twenty-seventh day of December, 1873, and the one thousand and second of his Majesty's reign.

WARWICK,
de28 30 jal Earl Marshal of the Empire.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December 11, 1873.

Whereas it is often charged that persons connected with the police department of the government are guilty of complicity with street gamblers and those who practice the so-called "bunko game" and other swindling 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.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. de

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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,

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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 Colonial, Paris.
de21 6t 2p

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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.
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