

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1874.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Wishing all of our readers a happy New Year, we beg their indulgence in behalf of our employees, who, desiring to observe the festivities of the day in customary form, will omit to furnish a paper to-morrow morning.

This is a day for loose men to make themselves tight.

This column says "a happy New Year" for all its readers.

"Time cuts down all, both great and small," excepting bills to be paid.

"Idle tears"—Those continually standing in the eyes of bibulous old men.

The young man who has a horse and carte blanche for making calls to-day will be happy.

Ben DeBar played Falstaff, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Memphis Theatre, on Monday evening last.

There are now sixteen Signor Blizzos and nine Blondines in this country, performing usings and rope walkers.

Gentlemen who are not particularly agreeable to the ladies will be invited to call again next New Year's day.

Boys' cassimere suits at \$3 75, \$4 75, \$5 50 and \$6 50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 109 Common street.

From this date, under new postal regulations, the fee for registering letters will be eight cents, instead of fifteen, as formerly.

The National Republican says that Washington is "comparatively a sinless city." That depends upon what it is compared with.

Over \$113,000 was collected by the collector of internal revenue for the first district of Louisiana, during the month of December.

Di Quincy somewhere tells an anecdote of a man who, on being threatened with assault by eighteen tailors, cried out, "Come on, both of you!"

Brahminism is still professed by 110,000, "00 of human souls," but," says Max Muller, "it was dying or dead, because it could not stand the light of truth."

The New Orleans Price Current comes to us in an enlarged and improved form, evidencing a prosperity on the part of its publishers which we are pleased to note.

In our list of pupils who passed a successful examination for promotion to the High School, should have appeared the name of Daniel A. P. McGovern, of the Fisk School. The name was misspelled in our report.

An immense deposit of shale filled with oil has been discovered on the line of the Union Pacific railroad, about 300 miles west of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The shale burns freely, and can be used as fuel in manufacturing the oil.

We read that a little newsboy in Washington made his mother a Christmas present of a sewing machine, which cost \$65, of money saved from his earnings. The story has an excellent moral, and shows great advertising genius.

Auditor N. W. Casey, of the Custom-house, has placed us under obligations for late London newspapers. He recently made a brief sojourn in England as a witness in the famous Tichborne case, and has returned looking finely from his trip.

In Richmond, Virginia, a firm of colored people manufacture sassafras oil on a large scale. Forty thousand pounds of the root are used every week, producing 8000 pounds of rectifying oil. It is used for scenting toilet soaps, flavoring tobacco, and the like.

A matinee performance for the benefit of St. Stephen's new church, will be given at 2 P. M. to-day at St. Stephen's Hall, corner of Chestnut street and Napoleon avenue, by the Gaiety Comique Variety Club. Mr. Albert F. Michel is president and stage manager of the club.

With compliments and wishes for a happy new year, Messrs J. W. H. Eckert, the composer, and Louis Grunwald, the publisher, send us a copy of the new "Firtation Mazourka," arranged for the piano. Flirtation is not in our line, good gentlemen, but we can recommend the music for younger people.

Perseverance Fire Company No. 13 have selected Odd Fellows Hall, for their ball on Saturday evening, twenty-fourth instant. Josh Lipman, John Fitzpatrick and C. F. Humbrecht are the committee of arrangements. The boys of No. 13 never fail to entertain their guests in the most satisfactory way.

A Sunday school editor says an excellent way to entertain an infant class is to keep them chewing. Hard boiled molasses candy sticks their jaws, occupies their minds, gives them sweet recollections, and makes them behave generally, during recitation. For very turbulent children, put a little more rosin into the candy while boiling it.

The Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad Company is going to build on Market street, Chicago, a depot 300 feet long, with a sandstone front, and many fine architectural ornaments. It will have a dome, the top of which will be 175 feet above the sidewalk. Trains will approach it through an archway 100 feet wide and 900 feet long.

A note from the silver belt pleasantly announces that on the evening of the seventh of February next the Silver Bell Social Club will give its third annual fancy dress, masquerade and calico ball at Grunwald Hall. Messrs. F. C. Deck, A. Rothman, R. Deck, J. Boyerting and John Hoffman are charged with making all the arrangements necessary to secure an evening of enjoyment.

We have received an invitation to the anniversary celebration of the Democratic Literary Society of Roanoke College, Monday, the nineteenth instant. This institution is located in the beautiful town of Roanoke, on the line of Virginia and Tennessee, the prosperous agricultural county of Roanoke. Good scholars come from this place. We are grateful for the request.

THE NEW YEAR.

The dawn of the New Year is upon us, and the REPUBLICAN, sincerely hoping that a brighter day has opened for Louisiana, wishes everybody a happy New Year. Though our people have had their trials and tribulations, they have also had their blessings. They have been spared the affliction that has proved a terrible scourge to other sections of the country. New Orleans has not been made the victim of fatal epidemics during the past year; and in this our people have certainly been blessed by divine favor to an extent that will overcome much of the affliction that has been heaped upon them by human frailties. Our political difficulties are also being satisfactorily adjusted. The trials and commotions that threatened for a time the success of local self government in Louisiana have gradually passed away, until now there is scarcely anything left to disturb the administration of the de facto and de jure government of the State. The intemperate opposition to the will of the majority, we are pleased to say, is now confined to so small a number of individuals as to render their efforts powerless for harm. Therefore the dawn of the present New Year does indeed give goodly promise of a better day for Louisiana. It requires but an earnest and a fervent effort on the part of our people, without regard to color or previous condition, to make the State more powerful and prosperous than ever before. And the commencement of the new year is the most favorable time to commence the necessary work of reform. Let us hope that we have experienced the worst, and that from this out our people are determined to make their lot better. This can be done readily by a deep resolve on their part to pursue a temperate and judicious course in all things. We desire to see more temperance in politics, and more practical industry and economy in all the pursuits of life. God has blessed our State with a fertile soil and a most genial climate, and if our people but resolve to go to work in the right direction there is nothing that can prevent them from becoming prosperous and happy again. But to accomplish this speedily and surely they have got to eschew intemperance of every kind—political extravagance as well as the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks, for both of these may be ranked as vices that are to be dreaded by society, and both have in the past been a growing evil in our State. Let us hope that they have reached the maximum of their power for injury, and that in the future our people will strive to do better. And the ladies, God bless them, can do great service in this direction. They can not only say a soothing word to allay party bitterness, but they can help to correct the false sociability practised by heads of families in admitting intoxicating drinks to their tables during Christmas and New Year's holidays. The temptation, thus encouraged, to indulge in strong drinks often leads to sad consequences; and, as the fair sex can not be considered exempt from them, it is well to remind them of the fact, and call upon them for assistance to reform the evil. We close with a wish for a happy New Year to all.

THE PLOUANE VEERING.

It is very obvious to a newspaper man that the Ploouane has taken a new pilot aboard, and it is also plain, without using the eyeglass, that the pilot has taken the wheel himself, and is steering the vessel back into the track from which she was driven by the devil-may-care company which lately abandoned her as unworthy and unmanageable. We know there is a new man at the wheel from the skillful manner in which the Ploouane is hauling her wind and dropping into the old conservative track. Look at the chart. In one column the members of the dispersed assemblage of last year—

Shall not be deterred from the performance of their duty by any apprehension of renewed interference on the part of the federal authority or of its subordinates. They are the legal State government. All the responsibility of the contest rests on them.

Now if this means anything it is this: "Assemble, gentlemen, and organize a State government. The eyes of the country are upon you." If this shall be done forthwith these gentlemen will be dispersed as heretofore. It will involve expense and trouble to them, but will cost the Ploouane nothing save some effusion of ink.

It may not be amiss to remind such outside and irresponsible advisers that precisely the same sort of advice has crowded the New York State prison with many convicted of Ku-Kluxism, who would never have seen those gloomy recesses but for just such back-water advisers as the Ploouane.

But, while in one article these forlorn legislators are told— He will not be held guiltless who shall fail to discharge his duty at a moment when his conduct may shape the destinies of the State. Still, he will be held guiltless, but, on the contrary, he will be looked on as a man of honor, who shall bravely enter into a compact with the usurper (as in the case of Warmoth), and lend his presence to the lawless mob which, falsely assuming to be a legislature, represents nothing but an illegal interloper in the order of things.

Whew! Allow us to draw breath after this lung tester, which certainly was left on the copy book by the fire-eaters. But this article denounces any claimant of a seat in the Legislature under "a compact with the usurper," don't it? Now, in another column, the Ploouane does not regard it a—

Duty to ignore the acts and withdraw all attention from the usurping, de facto body, which will assemble in a few days in Mechanics' Institute.

It appeals to its fellow-citizens "to keep watch and ward over this body and take measures to defeat and arrest any expenses, etc." It tells us the acts of this body are "practically effective and operative, unconstitutional and illegal as it may have been in its origin and composition. Its laws are in force now." How is this to be done? Who shall bell this cat? "The plan of tax resistance has proved abortive. The courts have attested no relief."

Can we believe our eyes? The Ploouane says this "Legislature can alone relieve us." And this Legislature, how is it to be approached? The members claiming to have been elected are threatened in the column quoted from that they will be held guilty of dishonor if they seek seats in this Legislature. But a committee of citizens should be raised "to attend the sittings of the Legislature, to watch their proceedings, to urge the passage of repealing and relieving acts, and the adoption of laws less oppressive than those which now disgrace our statute books."

So we are to have a committee of citizens sit in this lobby "among this cordon of rings, lobbyists and office holders." But how about "lending the sanction of their presence to the lawless mob." Would it not be as well to let the members who claim to have been elected go into that Legislature whose "laws are in force now?" Could they not do more in the House than the committee in the lobby?

The Ploouane will see that if its first article be correct, its second must be absurd, or worse, it must advise the recognition of a lawless mob. We like the idea of a committee of inspection, but if they had somebody inside that they could talk to, and especially of somebody that had a vote against some of those enormities apprehended, it would seem more practical and far more honest.

A TRUE TO ACRIMONIOUS CRITICISM. It is to us no less gratifying than surprising to note the gradual falling into line, and adoption of our ideas and principles by those lately professing bitter hostility to the Republican party and the REPUBLICAN newspaper. We stand to-day without an avowed opponent in any important particular involving the affirmation of a principle, or combating a palpable wrong. The only other English dailies have virtually abandoned Democracy, Fusion, the last ditch, and all the other clap-traps by which certain ring-leaders have for years hoped to ride over the necks of the people into offices for which they are not fitted either by qualification or desert.

Not the least remarkable of these changes is that which is shown by the sudden change of front in reference to Judge Durell. Less than one year ago, the enemies of this distinguished jurist were actively suggesting the most extravagant charges about him, and their journals called in frantic terms for his impeachment. Their cries reached as far as Washington, and attracted the attention

freedom, civil and religious, is one of serious concern to all friends of humanity. It seems death to give them foreign aid. If taken in battle they will be shot without a trial. Their women and children will be exterminated as the first inhabitants of the island were. Altogether, the Virginia outrage—if we are still permitted to call it so—is not a pleasant chapter to read about, though we shall defer any more definite opinion until the authentic publication of the diplomatic correspondence shall have been published.

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Not the least remarkable of these changes is that which is shown by the sudden change of front in reference to Judge Durell. Less than one year ago, the enemies of this distinguished jurist were actively suggesting the most extravagant charges about him, and their journals called in frantic terms for his impeachment. Their cries reached as far as Washington, and attracted the attention

of the House of Representatives. Two members of the Judiciary Committee have been sent out to take testimony and make a report. The House might have saved itself much trouble in this matter if the members had paid more attention to the REPUBLICAN, a journal that always speaks from facts and honest conviction, and is, moreover, responsible from day to day for what it says, and less to those papers which have been for a year or more drifting wild on the political sea without a competent man at the helm. For its committee finds itself greeted on its arrival at the scene of their investigating duties with an apology from one of the most violent of the judge's accusers, for not continuing to abuse him as soundly, now there is somebody here to listen, as it did last year, when no one was paying special attention. We hope the committee will accept the apology of the Times for being obliged to curb its natural propensity to scold, in the spirit in which it is offered. We will not now reproach our contemporary with the act of incendiaryism which it is at last striving to undo. It will avail nothing to tell our neighbor that there was no necessity for bringing Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge here at all, nor that it would have saved a deal of trouble and explanation had the Times been as fair, truthful and frank half a year ago as it appears to be to-day. It is sufficiently gratifying to us to see that the same type and the same columns that last year were employed to slander the judge are now valiantly enlisted in his defense, and demanding for him a fair and impartial hearing, and at the same time strenuously urging in his behalf all the benefits that arise from a presumption of innocence until one is proved to be guilty. When the chief prosecutors show themselves anxious to abandon the case and attribute the reasons which actuated them at first to "great political excitement," we feel thankful for that trait in human nature which brings men around to their senses at last, even though they may have done some mischief by their tendency to give way to excitement. When such violent partisans as the Times and Ploouane apologize for the rashness of their own accusations, or remain silent when the time comes to speak if they have anything to say, more moderate persons may well doubt whether there is any real foundation for all this perturbation. No doubt Judge Durell insists upon the most complete investigation. We fully believe the whole truth, if known, will triumphantly acquit him of all charges, and show to what lengths politicians will sometimes go to gain ends, which they otherwise could never compass. We join the Times in asking for Judge Durell an exemption from savage criticisms, though we do not feel compelled to apologize to anybody for preferring such a reasonable request.

THE PARK TAX.

Our contemporaries who advise the city to re-open the controversy in regard to the park tax seem to have forgotten seven things.

1. That the tax has been levied and collected by the city for some four years, and that in some twenty thousand suits she has successfully asserted its validity in the courts. It would be very refreshing for her, now, with some \$200,000 of its proceeds in her pockets, to go into the same courts and say that the tax was not valid.

2. That the Supreme Court last spring, in the case of New Orleans vs. The Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, enforced this tax.

3. That in some hundreds of suits decided last winter by the Superior District Court the tax was declared valid in the tax resisting cases, where the same points were made against it which were suggested yesterday by the Times and Ploouane.

4. That in the recent case of Booth the same questions were re-argued at great length, and the tax again declared valid.

5. That the same questions were fully argued more than a quarter of a century ago in the case of Duncan, 2 Annual, 182, and decided by the Supreme Court (Enstis, C. J.) against the views of the Times and Ploouane, and that the same doctrine was laid down by the "Merriek Court" in the drainage cases, in 11 Annual, Spofford being the principal organ of the court.

6. That the present Supreme Court last month, in the drainage case, at the request of the city, reaffirmed this doctrine, viz: That the Legislature has the right to cause a local tax to be levied for a local improvement, and that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the equality of taxation throughout the State apply in the very nature of things to State taxes for general purposes.

7. That every other tax now levied by the city is liable to the same legal objections as those urged against the park tax. They are all levied by order of the Legislature, and none of them are equal and uniform throughout the State. They are the school tax (act of 1873), the interest tax for city debts (act of 1872), the tax for current expenses (act of 1872) and the Metropolitan Police tax.

Here we modestly suggest that if the city and the city fathers wish to consult official suicide, they had better adopt the "Trojan horse" advice of our contemporaries, and begin by resisting the park tax. When they have destroyed that, the rest will fall with it, and we shall have neither city taxes—nor any city government at all.

We make room this morning for a communication from Senator Blackburn in reply to a remark from the REPUBLICAN that none of the members of the Legislature had appeared before the Senate Committee on Transportation, to give information. Our friend raises a point of dignity, which might perhaps have been urged with some degree of force before the Transportation Committee came. But once here, it became the duty of every citizen to treat them with the respect due to their high position, and afford them all the information in our power, in a matter which the people of this State regard as very important to their interest.

Letter from Senator Blackburn.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: It may be my duty to respond to your re-buke of the members of the Legislature for not having called on the Congressional Transportation Committee, now just leaving New Orleans, to confer with that committee on the subject of the commercial interests of the city and the State, though really I do not feel that your strictures could justly apply to myself, but suppose they were intended more directly for the members from the parish of Orleans and Lower Louisiana. But I am perfectly willing, as a member of the Legislature, to meet the issue squarely and assume all due responsibility.

I can easily give the reasons why I have not called on that committee. They are few and plain, and I trust justifiable. I do not believe there is or can be any practical utility in any such traveling committees, nor do I believe that such congressional practice is legitimate, or in accordance with proper State dignity—while we pretend to have State lines and due respect to local representatives in Congress. I have never known of any general good, of any sort, resulting from any such inspecting committees: but only a little self glorification, much funny and ludicrous toying, and a great deal of waste from useless and totally unnecessary expense.

This is my notion and my experience of traveling congressional committees of all sorts and of whatsoever purpose. Several have been in New Orleans during my presence here, from time to time, in the past, and I have never gone before one, unless peremptorily called, and never will. I have read the "big books" afterward made up of their "investigations," and have only rejoiced that the "poor printer" may have made a good thing of it in the publication—being a "practical printer" myself, and always glad to see the "craft" prosper, even if it is in work performed only to satiate their inferior, the common "statesman" of the day.

But do not understand me as being opposed to the object or enterprise which this Committee on Transportation came here to investigate, or as blaming or rebuking that committee for coming. I think the enterprise a laudable and doubtless a practicable one. But are not our local members in Congress sufficient for the occasion? I mean the Louisiana members. Could they not present before Congress all the necessary testimony and data in a proper shape without any extra expense to the country? I think so. And thus might the national government, by a few "savings" of this character, be "enabled" to hand over to the poor, poverty stricken and weather beaten Southern members of the Fortieth Congress, not their "back pay," but the mealy withheld balance of the regular salary due them, according to every former precedent of law and practice. These members went up to Washington in 1868, through tribulation and blood, to "reconstruct" the rebellious South, and they were treated in many respects as aliens and strangers by those who owed them everything. For myself, I should like to see the government for which I have suffered so much, do something more than send committees down South to "investigate" matters. I would prefer to see it at a little more consistently, and be a little more just to its friends, before displaying quite so much high flown and bootless generosity to its enemies. The way I view it, the national government is becoming too powerful or too proud—or both—to do its own true and loyal citizens the simplest justice or to avenge their blood when assassinated and slain like brute beasts at home and abroad—look at Cuba, and look throughout the unprotected borders of Louisiana—but must display all her magnificent strength and grandeur in paying "court" to tyrants abroad and to humbugs and humbuggery at home.

No. I have not gone before the Congressional Transportation Committee sent here to investigate a matter already well enough understood, and which our own Congressmen can well enough attend to and properly present to that august body.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN, State Senator, and ex-Member of the Fortieth Congress. City Hotel, December 31, 1873.

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 god 2p

MARK YOUR COTTON

WITH THE CHEMICAL CONDENSED INDELLIBLE INK, Prepared by FREDERICKSON & HARTE, PLOUANE, No. 139 Canal street. de-9 72p

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 revenue department of the government are guilty of complicity with street gamblers and those who practice the so-called "bunk 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 at the city of New Orleans, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DESLONGES, Secretary of State. de12

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

BY THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE. (General Order No. 2972.) To all whom it may concern: Whereas all business or business considerations are rightly considered repulsive and opposed to the 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 way relating to trade or business whatsoever, will be permitted on the line of the royal pageant on the occasion of Mardi Gras, 1874. Given under hand and seal, at the War Department, Chateaux Palace, this twenty-seventh day of December, 1873, and the one thousand and second of His Majesty's reign. WARWICK, Earl Marshal of the Empire. de23 30al

HEATH & LARA,

97 Camp Street. Importers and Dealers in Poliotheaters' Materials, Window Shades, Cornices, Wall Paper, Lace and Curtain Goods, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors and Clocks, Cocoa Matting, Rugs, etc. de23 10al

J. W. PLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES AND TEAS, PLANTATION SUPPLIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

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.

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

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

MRS. AND RUMP ROLL, BACON, CLEAR SIDES and Shoulders, Dry Salted Sides and Shoulders CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST Bacon.

FULTON MARKET FAMILY BEEF and PIG ROAST—In half and quarter barrels. DRIED BEEF, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, SPICED Beef.

PURE 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, Coddish, Tongues and Sardines, Dutch Herring.

CANDLES—Star, Spem and Paraffine. YEAST POWDERS, ETC.—So's agent for J. Manrow Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, "The Best," Froutan & Merritt's, Duhaime's, Horsford's Bread Preparation, Cream Tartar, Bi Carb Soda.

SALT—Coarse and Fine, in sacks and pockets. SOAP—Procter & Gamble's Olive, Lantz Brothers' Acme and Deterative; also a large assortment of Toilet Soaps.

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

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

SYRUPS—Lemon, Pineapple, Raspberry, Vanilla, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Ginger. DRUGS—Bell's, Franks, Apples, Peaches, Figs and Raisins, Citrus, 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. MACARONI and VERMICELLI—Italian and American. SALAD OILS—The finest imported.

CONDENSED MILK—Borden's Eagle and Swiss. SAUCES—Lec and Perrin's Worcestershire, York-alive Relish, Corra's Black-walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Tomato Catsup, McIlhenny's Tobacco Pepper.

CROQUETTES—Bakers' Plain, Single and Double Vanilla, Paris Exposition. SPICES—Mustard, Pepper, Anglice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Curry Powder. COFFEES—Rio Java, Mocha, Lagayra, 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), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1; best #1 25 Young Hyson (green), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25 Gunpowder (green), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25 Oolong (black), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25 English Breakfast (black), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25 Japan (natural leaf), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25 Mixed (green and black), # 10, 50c, 75c, #1 25

SPECIAL PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS IN TEA.

WHISKIES—Various brands of Rye and Bourbon from two to ten years old, Scotch and Irish. BRANDIES—Old, Dupuy & Co., James Hanney & Co., Sazerac, of different vintages. PURE HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA and ST. CROIX RUM.

WINE—Various brands of Claret and White Wine, Sherry, Madeira and Port; some especially recommended for very superior quality. CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., L. Roederer, phis and quarts.

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