New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 3, 1874.

Financial barberism—Shaving notes.

If a man steps on your toe, dit-toe him.

Bashful colored people were born to blush unseen.

Grace Greenwood is lecturing on "Yankee Wit and Humor."

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

A man who loses his patience can not expect to keep his friends.

To make table sauce—Commence dinner by telling how your mother used to cook

The twelve Rothschilds are now estimated to be worth nine hundred and forty millions.

A Michigan newsdealer recently received this order from a young lady: "Send me A Novel caled bufalo bil and the dais doins."

It is reported that Richard Proctor, the English astronomer, has embraced the Catholic faith.

Blind man's buff is a sympathetic game, illustrating a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

San Francisco lately enjoyed a light fall of snow, and the entire white population turned out to snowball Chinamen.

Last New Year day a young gentleman said the beauty of the ladies he visited was perfectly intoxicating. His condition at night partly proved his statement.

Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, Nineteenth United States Infantry, post quartermaster and commissary, arrived in this city yesterday from Baton Rouge.

In a Northern paper appears a shoe dealer's advertisement, which reads: "Wanted, a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character." We suppose the reference is made to boots with clean soles.

Gail Hamilton says: "Not the least of the many benefits wrought us by the clergy is the sweet somnolence which so gently and benignly broods over a weary and happy congregation on a sultry Sunday afternoon."

It will be seen by notice in another column that those able and successful attorneys, Messrs. Braughn & Buck, have associated with them in the practice of their profession Mr. Max Dinkelspiel, an accomplished lawyer.

On the evening of New Year's day a young man was found bareheaded in the streets of the Fourth District, singing pathetically, "Why Am I So Weak and Weary?" A policeman answered the conundrum by saying he had made too many calls.

Captain W. T. Gentry, of the Nineteenth Infantry, United States army, who has for some time been on duty with the board of officers charged with locating military posts on the frontier, arrived here last night from Brownsville, Texas. He leaves again immediately for San Antonio.

The entertainment given by the Gaiety Comique Variety Club at St. Stephen's Hall, Thursday afternoon last, was well attended, and proved to be most enjoyable. The proceeds of the entertainment yielded a handsome sum for the benefit of the church for which it was given.

In the course of army changes we are pleased to record the deserved promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, who has been appointed to the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, in place of Robert S. Granger, retired. Colonel Sully is at present on duty at Baton Rouge.

A wealthy farmer of Fulton, New York, has this notice posted up in his field: "If any man's or any woman's cow or oxen gits into these air oats, his or her head will be cut off, as the case may be. A man eye um, and pay my taxes, confoolization to a man who lets his critter run loose said eye."

Among others who looked in upon us on New Year's Day, pleasantly came Mr. L. Placide Canonge, the able manager and director of the opera. We also received cards from Mme. Fursch-Madier and M. Raoul Madier de Montjau, of the opera, and we take the present opportunity of expressing to them the compliments of the season.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the goods, merchandise and movable property in the premises No. 88 Royal, between St. Louis and Conti streets, Second District, and at 5 P. M., on the premises, the goods, merchandise and movable property in the premises No. 230 Canal, corner of Basin street, First District. The same to be offered and sold in block. See advertisements.

Two travelers having been assigned to the same bedroom in a crowded hotel, one of them, before retiring, knelt down to pray, and confessed aloud a catalogue of sins. On rising from his knees he saw his fellow-traveler, valise in hand, going out of the door, and exclaimed, "What's the matter? what's up?" "Oh, nothing," was the reply, "only I'm not going to risk myself with such a scamp as you confess yourself be!"

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a process for treating common woods which makes them of a closer texture, harder grain and greater density, and so enables the cheaper kinds of wood to take a polish. The mode is as follows: The surface is first planed perfectly smooth and then rubbed with diluted nitrous acid. An ounce and a half of dragon's blood, dissolved in half a pint of spirits of wine, and half an ounce of carbonate of soda are mixed together and filtered. The liquid is then laid on the wood with a soft brush.

The *Young Men's Christian Association Chronicle* is the title of a new literary and religious journal to be published monthly in this city by the association whose name it bears. The initial number was issued on the first instant, and it is full of excellent original and selected reading matter, printed on large, clear type, and presents a most creditable appearance. The paper will be furnished to subscribers one year for $1. The *Chronicle* will be printed by Robert J. Harp, and its publication office will be at the rooms of the association, No. 82 Camp street, up stairs.

STEADY MISREPRESENTATION.

It is well known at home that one great reason for the constant stream of calumny poured out against the social condition of Louisiana is the hope of the minority that they can thereby secure the intervention of some political party strong enough to turn out the present Republican incumbents and install their opponents. The emoluments of these offices are no doubt tempting, and the famine for the public printing may well inspire the most abusive invective. But those who have indulged in this uncompromising misrepresentation of Louisiana should reflect that if it were as they represent, the official incumbent will not suffer so much from the withdrawal or withholding capital as those who either do not hold office or subsist upon the industries of the country. If Louisiana be in a state of "anarchy," as represented by one paper, if human life is not safe from the blow of the assassin, nor property protected from the rapine of the tax gatherer, we ask who would suffer most from such a state of affairs? Undoubtedly those who have land to sell or to work, or money to borrow, or supplies to buy. Yet the rabid hunters after office and contracts, apparently, are willing to sacrifice their fellow-citizens who labor to secure the forlorn chance of office or contracts for themselves. Is this reasonable? It is not just or patriotic to seize on a diversion of trade or a short crop and urge them as evidences of political misrule.

We have been seriously impressed with the mischief inflicted by the New Orleans press. "The people" seem to have forbidden any further misrepresentation by an organ assuming to publish the views of the people in the name of the people. There is no paper published in the language of the United States which continues this practice. "The ill birds which foul their own nest" have been pretty well cast out. There is, however, one journal printed in the tongue and sentiment of a foreign land which still keeps up the stream of abuse of America and Americans. It is a print that evidently prefers everything foreign, and thoroughly despises everything American. The *Bee*, in an article headed "1873," reviews the events of the past year. It first takes credit—for it is a journal profound in its wisdom beyond anything reared in this degenerate country—that it predicted the tendency to a "centralized despotism" to result from the election of Grant. The country is congratulated that the "Radical" majority in Congress has gone to pieces from its own arrogance and corruption. The combination of the legislature and executive of the Union have, it seems, tried in vain to stifle the scandal arising from "the terrible revelations" about its members. "Whatever of honesty" is found in the large majority of the American people seems arrayed against the administration. The inference from all this transatlantic interpretation of American history is that the Republican party and its administration have gone to destruction. We presume the French gentleman who writes thus does not understand enough of the country or its institutions to know that the chief monopolies of which the grangers complain, such as the Erie, Central and Pennsylvania Central and other roads, were not incorporated or constituted by congressional aid at all. The stock of the chief roads complained of has been made and watered by city schemers, and principally by some European schemers. All this will do, like the fables of De Tocqueville, for the foreign market. But a most significant sentence reveals the motive with which this systematic representation has been so long continued:

> To the prolonged indifference with which our complaints and demands have been received during so many years, has succeeded a sincere interest and a serious disposition to listen to our grievances, and do us justice.

Then follows a statement that "our finances, the agriculture, and commerce have been reduced to a miserable condition in five years of Radical rule." De Tocqueville then predicts that in November, 1874, the reign of these Radicals will terminate, and adds that nothing is now necessary except "to provide the means to sustain our agriculture for one or two years, until Louisiana can relieve herself of the last" vultures who are tearing out her vitals. It is a little amazing to hear foreigners, who do not speak the American language at all, tell what "our fathers" did, as if the Americans themselves, who have raised Louisiana to her present rank, had nothing at all to do with it.

The descendants of the French colonists, however respectable, are in a very small minority in the immense Louisiana which was so improvidently ceded by France to the United States. Thirteen American States and seven millions of people, a large part of whom are Germans, occupy the wilderness and more than two hundred thousand citizens inhabit the little village of 1803. We by no means admit that the population or wealth of Louisiana are due to its first colonists, though we have no disposition to deny their proper share. It, however, does not belong to any but Americans.

There is, it is true, extant a poetical eulogium on the defenders of New Orleans in which the name of Andrew Jackson does not appear at all, but we are not disposed to be critical.

But it is when the *Bee*, having fully disparaged the United States and Louisiana, turns to its native land, that its heart warms and expands. The great event of 1873 in France seems to have been getting rid of the Germans. There has been a fruitless attempt to establish a monarchy. But France is supreme in wisdom and justice. Her very "incertitude" of the political form under which she will live does not affect her justice, which is "manifest in salutary examples"—in a self-perpetuating legislature, we presume, which turns out one executive and installs another for seven years, and which convicts a General of treason because he was unable to defend an untenable place.

But all this is but the arrogance of those who come from foreign countries to condemn everything American and applaud everything European. For ourselves, our country, "with all her faults we love her still," and those who find her institutions so intolerable should return to the foreign land which they so highly approve. The systematic defamation of America, and especially of the State of Louisiana, has done infinite mischief, and should be stopped in the foreign tongue as it has been in the language of the country. We can not see why the *Picayune* should have been suspended for this cause; we do not see why the *Bee* should be allowed to continue. It may be because its abuse uttered in a foreign tongue does not attract American attention.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The almost incredible statement is made that the sub-committee sent out here to listen to the complaints against Judge Durell sit with closed doors. They exclude the accused and his counsel, as well as such of his friends who may wish to be on hand to defend him from the aspersions of his political rivals and malignant enemies. This is not in accordance with our ideas of American practice. One of the fundamental principles of our criminal trials is that the accused shall have the right to meet the witnesses face to face. And the same propriety that exacts this rule in examinations before a petit jury extends to all cases where a man's property, liberty or honor is involved. Grave charges have openly been made against a member of the federal judiciary, and Congress, not Charles I., has sent two very honest, well-meaning gentlemen, representing country counties in Indiana and Wisconsin, to take testimony and report back to the House Judiciary Committee at Washington. There appears to be no equitable rule observed in regard to calling witnesses. Energetic enemies, it is said, find no difficulty in obtaining access to the presence of the committee of three, or two (a refinement on Venetian jurisprudence, by the way), while such questions as have been put to the friends of Judge Durell relate to any and everything but the case which Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge were sent here to investigate. We can hardly suppose it to be a matter which concerns Congress to know how old a citizen of New Orleans may be, whether he wears false teeth or false hair, how many children he has, how many drinks he takes in the course of the year, or whether he pays his own traveling expenses or goes on the dead-head principle. For neither affirmative nor negative answers to any of these questions can by any possibility affect the object of the inquiry. A mass of irrelevant testimony is likely to be taken in these Star Chamber proceedings, which, if uncontradicted or not impaired by cross examination, may work to the injury of innocent parties. For we fully believe this sub-committee will be wholly unable, if not unwilling, to withhold the petty gossip they are now gathering at their secret examinations from the all compelling Bohemians of the press. The most malignant portions of the testimony will be culled out and published to the world as "sworn evidence," while the depositions of fair-minded, honorable gentlemen, who are not in the habit of introducing sensation into their statements, will be excluded, because it will not make the papers sell. As the evidence taken here is bound to be laid before the American people, even if locks have to be broken or clerks and committeemen bribed to obtain it, it is important that it should be judiciously sifted before it is received. Both the members of the subcommittee enjoy some sort of reputation as country attorneys, but neither of them has any great reputation as a jurist. And if he had, this consent to hear testimony in an important case in the absence of the accused or his counsel would destroy it most effectually.

Judge Durell, for himself, and his friends for him and themselves, demand a fair, open, public examination. He is placed in a position where his reputation may be injured by malice if permitted to sneak into a committee room and vent their petty spite in masquerade. Such treatment is un-American, unjust, and unconstitutional. No good can come of it, but great harm is inevitable. If this sub-committee reports back to Congress that their secret investigations disclose no cause of action, Mr. Wilson will be accused of partiality and Mr. Eldridge of having sold out. If, on the other hand, they go back to the capital freighted with gossip enough to hang fifty honest men, and charges are preferred against Judge Durell, then both he and his friends will be put to the expense of going to Washington to disprove what they can as well do at the St. Charles Hotel here at home, if the two agents sent out by the federal government will open their doors and give them a chance.

THE SECOND OF JANUARY.

The first day of the year is like a truce in war. All thoughts of strife are forgotten. Political and commercial antagonists meet and mingle fearlessly, and if the whole year exhibited the same social harmony, hospitality and absence of care, earth would be again an Eden. But alas! it may not be.

The second day of the year witnesses the hard and hostile ranks reformed, and the skirmish line is thrown out anew. The merchant plans to secure or regain a customer, the attorney weaves additional complications in the web of pleading, the creditor wields the sword of legal process, and the abject debtor crouches imploring at his feet. Cohorts of collectors, impatient for the day when they may again pursue their hapless victims, rush forth and pervade the land. Politicians resume their antagonism, and blacken or brighten men and events, as it may suit the interests of the party to which they may belong.

With the new year come new hopes. Hopes, perhaps, as vivid at the beginning of other years. They may possibly be the same hopes. They inspire new energies that send the new year spinning on its mission under their active impulse.

It is to be hoped that these harmonies and this energy may give a better state of feeling and action among us for the whole year that now opens. The party quarrels which have so effectually divided the men and paralyzed the efforts of Louisiana, should be conducted "according to the rules of civilized warfare." That is, while the conflict of principle shall be kept up unceasingly, those who wage it most fiercely shall come together and co-operate upon all questions in which the moral and industrial interests of Louisiana shall be involved.

We would recommend a similar thought to our business men. We often fear they do not attribute to knowledge, literature and the fine arts the consideration to which these are entitled as elements of commercial prosperity.

A mercantile club, a mercantile library, a series of mercantile essays pronounced weekly upon such subjects of finance, trade, geography or commercial policy as may be especially applicable to our city should be organized.

It is useless to disguise the fact. However much New Orleans may have suffered from any alleged malfeasance of politicians, she is in infinitely more danger from another cause. In the great changes of commercial customs and channels which have occurred within a few years past New Orleans has lost the most extraordinary advantages of commercial position ever possessed by any city since those lost by Balbec and Tadmor and Palmyra from a similar cause. That great cause is the opening of new channels of trade to supersede those which had antecedently existed. Vasco de Gama discovered the route by sea between the East Indies and Europe. The camel and the caravan disappeared from the desert route between those great commercial countries. De Witt Clinton, McAlpin, Thompson, Jonathan Knight and other great civil engineers discovered the way by which the lakes and the ocean may be connected, the Mississippi bridged and the Alleghany tunneled, and commerce abandoned the river and coast route of the Mississippi for the new channels thus opened. Let not our merchants then follow the false track of attributing all the decline of our city to political causes alone.

The evils of law may be reformed; those of a lost commerce require thought and ability. The commerce lost must be regained and replaced. It will require minds of ability and a spirit of devotion to the interests of our city to effect this.

Let us hope, then, that with an unabated zeal in all for the maintenance of the true principles of Republican government, whether according to the interpretation of the Republican, the Fusionist or the Democrat, we may have, beginning with the second of January, 1874, a common zeal for the true welfare of our State and city as each one understands it.

THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE.

The *Picayune* is our authority for saying that the "great majority of the people of Louisiana" has been heard from, and that they fully and heartily indorse the proposed reassembling of the legal Legislature of this State. Now, we have not heard directly from the people of this State on this rather important question since November, 1872. The *Picayune* possibly enjoys peculiar facilities for polling the people, which we do not possess. But until we see the returns we shall withhold our belief from the proposition that the majority of the people of Louisiana desire any service from the fraction of a faction that mussed up Odd Fellows' Hall last year. There were about ten Senators and thirty Representatives who were truly elected, who joined the Odd Fellows' Hall crowd. But at no time was there a quorum present in either house, and there are less of this winter than last.

What can the people of Louisiana want of such an irresponsible body? And how has the *Picayune* discovered what the majority wish for? Has it means of finding out things unknown to others, or is it merely talking for effect? We have no doubt it is the latter; but seriously question whether its success will be at all proportionate to its zeal. The people have not told the *Picayune* anything about this matter. They are not generally on speaking terms with our youthful neighbor, and it knows next to nothing at all about them or their wishes.

DIED.

ROSS—On Friday afternoon, January 2, 1874, at twenty minutes to four o'clock, JAMES ROSS, a resident of this city for the past sixty-four years.

The funeral will take place This (Saturday) Afternoon at four o'clock, from his late residence, corner Peters avenue and St. Denis street. Interment at Washington Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARD OF THANKS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHILDREN'S HOME, January 1, 1873.

The Sisters of the Protestant Episcopal Children's Home, Jackson street, desire to return sincere thanks to the many friends who so kindly remembered the children at Christmas.

Our festival will take place at the Home THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock. All who take an interest in the prosperity of the Home are cordially invited to attend. ja3 1t

MILITIA NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION LOUISIANA STATE NATIONAL GUARD, New Orleans, January 2, 1874.

General Orders No. 1.

I. The following route is announced as the route of the parade on January 8, instant.

II. The troops of the division will assemble at Lafayette square at 1 P. M., where the line of march will be taken up St. Charles street to Julia, to Camp, to Calliope, to Annunciation, to Annunciation square, where the troops will be reviewed by Major General James Longstreet, commanding First Division Louisiana State National Guard, after which the line of march will be resumed from Annuciation square to Orange street, to Magazine, to Julia, to Camp, across Canal to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Rampart, to Customhouse, to Marais, to Canal to the Clay statue, and there dismiss.

By command of Major Genaral James Longstreet.

T. W. DEKLYNE.

ja3 td Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

TO TAXPAYERS.

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

E. H. LEVY.
Broker, No. 126 Gravier street.

de21 10t eod 2p

HEATH & LARA,

97.....Camp Street.....99

Importers and Dealers in

Upholsterers' Materials, Window Shades, Cornices, Wall Paper, Lace and Curtain Goods

Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors and Clocks, Cocoa Matting, Rugs, etc. de23 1m

J. W. PLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND TEAS,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS,

AND

FAMILY GROCERIES,

102.....Camp Street.....102

(Corner of Poydras)

NEW ORLEANS.

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

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

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

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

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST Bacon.

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

DRIED BEEF, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, SPICED Beef.

PURE LEAF LARD—In tierces, kegs and buckets.

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

WESTERN BUTTER—In firkins and tubs.

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

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

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

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

CANDLES—Star, Sperm and Parrafine.

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

SALT—Coarse and Fine, in sacks and pockets.

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

VINEGAR—Pure Cider and French Wine.

STARCH—Western, Duryea's Satin Gloss and Blue Ing.

CRACKERS—Large assortment of English and American.

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

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

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

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

NUTS—Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, English Walnuts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW-CHOW.

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

DELICACIES—Bologna Sausage, French Truffles, Mushrooms, Deviled Ham and Tongue, Sardines and Anchovy Paste.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—Italian and African.

SALAD OILS—The finest imported.

CONDENSED MILK—Borden's Eagle and Swiss.

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

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

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

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

TEAS.

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

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

The Finest Teas Imported:

Imperial (green), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, $1; bel 25
Young Hyson (green), ℔ lb.....bel 25
Gunpowder (green), ℔ lb.....bel 40
Oolong (black), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, bel 00
English Breakfast (black), ℔ lb 50c, 75c, $1; bel 25
Japan (natural leaf), ℔ lb.....$1; bel 20
Orange Pekoe (black), ℔ lb.....bel 50
Mixed (green and black), ℔ lb..50c, 60c, $1 00

SPECIAL PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS IN T

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

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

PURE HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ROSE RUM.

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

CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., L. Rhoderers and quarts.

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

CORDIALS—The finest quality of imported.

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

ASSORTED CASES OF LIQUORS, of 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 Hollan, two bottles Port Wine, two bottles Sherry, one bottle Jamaica Rum. Price $15 per case first quality, and $12 per case for second quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, from fifty cents to $1 per pound.

All Goods Warranted as Repted,

Otherwise to be returned at our expense. Mistakes will sometimes occur, and where there is error please report, and they will be rectified instantly.

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

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

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

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

All purchases delivered free of drayage.

J. W. PLATT,
de7 1ya1 No. 102 Camp street, corner Poydras.

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. de12

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

CLOTHING AT COST.

CLOTHING AT COST
AT
100.....Common street.....100

Directly opposite the City Hotel.

BARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER.

d17 1m

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 Sunday 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

BOOKS---BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN

SOARDS' (1874)

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,

Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late 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.

oc12 L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

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, definition, 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 usual rates by ROBERT J. HARP, Agent,

At the Book Depot, Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street.

oc12

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF ST. BERNARD.

ELIZABETH ADELE DUCROS, WIFE OF GABRIEL Ereville Villere, vs. Her Husband—No. 705.

THIS CASE CAME ON THIS DAY FOR TRIAL; present, Sambola & Ducros, attorneys for the plaintiff, defendant absent and unrepresented; and evidence being heard in support of the allegations of the petition, and the said evidence and the law applicable to the case being clearly in favor of plaintiff, it is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Elizabeth Adele Ducros, wife of Gabriel Ereville Villere, and against the defendant, the said Gabriel Ereville Villere, decreeing a separation of property from her said husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains now existing between them, and that the said plaintiff do have and recover of said defendant the sum of $10,500, with five per cent interest thereon from judicial demand until paid, and costs of suit, with the married woman's general mortgage on the property or real estate of the defendant.

Judgment rendered on the sixth day of November, 1873, and signed on the fourteenth day of the same month and year, which day is the last of the term.

DON A. PARDEE, Judge.

Parish of St. Bernard, December 27, 1873.

A true copy.

ja3 3t* B. A. BARROSE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVIS & JACKSON, BANKRUPTS.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1189.

WHEREAS, JACOB JACKSON, OF NEW YORK city, in the county of New York, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirty-first day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given, that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Isaac Dayton, on the twenty fourth day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 322 Broadway, New York city.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 18, 1873.

de19 26 ja3 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LOUIS STERN, MAYER Stern, Isaac Stern, Solomon Stern, Henry Stern, individually, and as members of the firm of Louis Stern & Brothers, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1343.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his election as assignee of the estates of Louis Stern, Mayer Stern, Isaac Stern, Solomon Stern and Henry Stern, individually, and as members of the firm of Louis Stern & Brothers, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions.

ja1 3t PERCY ROBERTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RICHARD FRANCIS VS. WILLIAM T. LEVINE et als—No. 2827.

CLERK'S OFFICE, New Orleans, November 11, 1873.

ON MOTION OF E. HOWARD McCALEB, ESQ., of counsel for Richard Francis, plaintiff and appellee herein, and on filing an affidavit showing that since the appeal was taken in this case, and during the pendency of the same in this court, Edward Mitchell, one of the defendants and appellants has departed this life; that his proper representatives have not come in and made themselves parties to the appeal, and that they are unknown to the appellee—

It is ordered by the court, that unless the proper representatives of Edward Mitchell, deceased, one of the defendants and appellants herein, appear and become parties to this appeal within three months from publication in the New Orleans Republican, the official journal of the State, a newspaper printed at the seat of government, the appeal herein will be dismissed, or the cause heard according to law.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this honorable court, at the city of New Orleans, this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1873.

F. McC. HYMAN, Deputy Clerk.

no26 de31 fe23*

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

CONSTABLES' SALES.

W. M. Taylor vs. Hercules Brice—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 952.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS To me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, first justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at James Regan's stables, on Baronne street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, on MONDAY, January 5, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE MULE.
ONE CART.
ONE SET OF HARNESS.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

de25 30 ja4 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

Pierre Coste vs. Ramon Monasterio, and Pedro Molieri, surety—Fourth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2502.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Cain, Fourth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the corner of Dauphine and Union streets, on SATURDAY, January 3, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE CONTENTS OF THE DRUG STORE situated at the corner of Dauphine and Union streets, belonging to Ramon Monasterio, one of the defendants herein.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered cause.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

de23 30 ja3 J. W. JONES, Constable.

Alfred Rousseau vs. M. Pintad—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1477.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John L. Lateche, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, January 3, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse, No. 63 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets, in the Second District of this city—

ONE HORSE AND WAGON.
Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

de24 28 ja3 WILLIAM EGAN, Constable.

Mrs. Margaret Barry vs. F. Elitdee.—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1674.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, First Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at Mrs. Barry's, on Delord street, between Peters and Tchoupitoulas streets, the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF OLD IRON.
ONE LOT OF OLD BRASS.
ONE LOT OF JUNK, etc.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash.

de27 ja1 7 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

Thomas McCarty vs. William Martin and Charles Joseph, Intervenor — Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2429.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, second justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, on MONDAY, January 26, 1874, at twelve o'clock M—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Perdido, Rocheblave, Gravier and Dolhonde, late Dorgenois, streets. The said lot is designated by the No. 11, forming the corner of Perdido and Rocheblave streets, and measuring, in American measure, 31 feet 5 inches 8 lines front on Perdido street, 120 feet in depth and 33 feet 1 inch 3½ lines wide in the rear, the whole, according to a plan of said square made by A. Pessac, architect, on the nineteenth of March, 1850, together with the circumstances and dependencies to the said lot belonging. Said lot was acquired by act of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, from the heirs of R. C. Cammack to Charles Joseph, August 9, 1873.

Seized in the above stated suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

de27 ja11 25 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

O. C. Oliver vs. Riley Allen—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 753.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. S. W. Ott, fifth justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Courthouse, in Villere, between Bartholomy and Seguin streets, New Orleans (late Algiers), on TUESDAY, January 6, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Pictures, Tables, a Stove and Cooking utensils.

Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

de27 ja2 6 PHILIP McKENNA, Constable.

Samuel M Todd & Co. vs. Robert Chapsky—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 4361.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, January 5, 1874 at twelve o'clock M.—

THE CONTENTS OF STORE, NO. 66 GRAVIER STREET.

Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

de24 18 ja4 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

N. Conners vs. P. Killelea—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 4671.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI F