New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 4, 1874.

"Wicked World," Varieties, Wednesday.

Chickens and farmers delight in a full crop.

A Christmas song, "Then Yule Remember Me."

St. Louis pedestrians steer clear of Texas steers.

Photographers take a picture from you before you get it.

Only "Wicked World" matinee, Saturday next, at 12 M.

Nothing dies without in some way leaving a trace of its existence.

When David met his antagonist with a sling, he said, "Go, liar!"

New and beautiful costumes and gorgeous scenery in the "Wicked World."

Some one has said flowers are the sweetest things God ever made without souls.

Now that Spain has a Cushing to rely upon, she can rest easier than on Sickles.

Gratitude is the throwing out of our hearts in the light of another's kindness.

George Eliot says woman's hopes are woven of sunbeams, which shadows annihilate.

The Mormonites have concluded the purchase of 19,000 acres of land near Halsted, Kansas.

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

Repentance without amendment is like continually pumping in a ship without stopping the leak.

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

Louis Grunewald, Esq., music dealer, No. 129 Canal street, favors us with a new piece of instrumental music, a gallop entitled "Bahn Freer" (Clear the Track), by Ed Strauss.

"If this jury convicts my client," said a Missouri lawyer; rolling up his sleeves and displaying his ponderous fists, "I shall feel compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head." Verdict of not guilty.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., on the premises, the furniture and movable property contained in the house situated at the corner of Liberty and Erato streets, First District of this city.

No better terms for fuel can be made anywhere in the city than with R. S. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, or at the corner of Third and Tchoupitoulas streets. He offers the choicest kinds of ash or oak at $8 per cord, and gives good measure.

One of the German steamship companies makes a curious distinction in the matter of which way a baby is bound. For babies under one year, brought from Germany to America, the fare is $2, while all who are carried from New York to Germany go free.

The many friends of Mr. J. R. Dolley will be pleased to learn that he has been re-appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department—a position he has held for the past year, and the affairs of which he has conducted in a manner so acceptable to the public.

Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding £16,000,000. The Indian teas are of rare flavor, and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in India is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are paying from ten to twenty per cent dividends.

Pullman palace cars leave depot foot of Canal street, daily, at 11 A. M., running through to St. Louis without change, via Mobile, Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroads. This is the only route from New Orleans to St. Louis without change of cars. Ticket office, Mobile line, corner of Camp and Common streets.

When Handel once undertook, in a crowded church, to play the dismissal on a very fine organ, the whole congregation became so entranced with delight that not an individual stirred. At length the usual organist came impatiently forward, took his seat, saying in a tone of superiority: "You can not dismiss a congregation like how quick I can disperse them."

Mr. Harry St. Germaine, lately connected with the *Times*, leaves our city to-day for the purpose of visiting his mother, who is abroad. Mr. Germaine is one of the tried and true men, popular with all classes, and we regret that he has severed his connection with our neighboring journal. We wish him a safe and pleasant journey over the water, and hope for his return ere long with a renewed lease of life.

Now is the season when our youthful readers will take pleasure in learning that Professor Angelina will open his dancing classes for the season at Grunewald Hall. The hours for children are from half-past four to half-past six on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. A class for gentlemen will meet at seven o'clock on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

We are indebted to J. B. Gaudet, Esq., for a copy of William Wells Brown's new book, entitled "The Rising Son," a more extended notice of which will be found elsewhere in our columns. Mr. Gaudet is the only authorized agent for the book in this State, and now has a supply of them on hand for sale by subscription, at $2 50 per copy. He can be found daily at Davidson Court.

Spurgeon, writing of "Prayer," says: "Let us not employ prayer with a view to our own work alone, for narrow-minded supplications can not be acceptable with God. Some prayers remind me of the story of the Virginia planter, who owned a slave in partnership with one of his neighbors, and, being a pious man, was accustomed to wind up his prayers by saying: 'Oh, Lord! in Thine infinite mercy and goodness, bless my half of Pompey.' When Wesleyans always pray for Methodism, and Baptists for their own congregations, and Presbyterians for their favorite confraternity, I would urge them to get a little further than 'Bless my half of Pompey.'"

"ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH."

Mr. Ogden exhorts his friends to make another effort, and thinks the sham show of a lot of gentlemen making "continual claim" may ripen into a fee simple, while the failure to do so would be constructive abandonment. This is very good advice in an action of ejectment, but is not at all applicable in the present case. If the reasoning of Mr. Ogden be correct, that there has been as yet no decision of the Louisiana election, and his statement of facts be correct that Congress is determined to make such decision, there would seem no especial reason for withdrawing such of these gentlemen as might now be admitted into the State Legislature, and subjecting them to the perils of exclusion, arrest and imprisonment. It is not kind for counsel to go off to Washington and play the agreeable to the Republican Senators while the clients encounter all the troubles of the law. Any incidental riot that may grow out of this assemblage will, of course, convince the world that Louisiana is in a state of "anarchy." The resolutions adopted at the Ogden welcome meeting denounce fearfully any delegates elect who shall take seats in the Republican Legislature here until Mr. Ogden shall have secured seats with the Republican legislators at Washington. This is a doctrine which might provoke a retort, occasionally employed by those upon whose heads some ambitious ruler sets a price. The proscribed publishes another handbill in which he offers a still larger premium for the head of the ambitious ruler. What right had Mr. Ogden and his friends to vote for the Republican high tariff abolitionist Greeley or to make alliance with him whom the Democrats called the worst type of a carpet-bag robber? They chose to do so, and have been held to no responsibility. Some of their followers may choose to take a seat in a Republican Legislature. Have they not the same right to a political discretion in the premises? Not at all. Mr. Ogden and the Democratic clique now concealed in the oil jars of Fusion awaiting the whistle of their chief to rush out and resume the suspended work of political spoliation forbid it. Discipline must be preserved. If the populace are allowed to exercise the same conviction as to who they should vote for, or what other political act they should perform, the sway of this aristocracy would be at an end.

It is therefore that Advocate Ogden exhorts his friends to come once more unto the breach, to shout and make a Chinese clamor and clangor which will terrify all antagonists and awaken the most drowsy and inattentive member in the "Sleepy Hollow" of Congress Hall. Meantime Advocate Ogden will return to his post and call the attention of Congress to the spontaneous ebullitions of popular discontent, which can only be appeased by a distribution of the loaves and fishes, or by the turmoil of a new election. It is always pleasant to note the sudden change of tone and features which distinguishes the skillful actor or advocate. To-day Orator Ogden denounces Republicanism as radicalism. He exhorts his friends to resist Republicanism as a curse. As soon as the sleeping cars can bear him to Washington he will be sending in his card with the compliments of the season to every Republican Senator. Would these gentlemen suppose that the lip now wreathed in compliment had recently uttered anathemas against the abominable party to which the Senator complimented belongs? Not at all. Let such may be the extraordinary change of tone and visage between Advocate Ogden denouncing Republicans in New Orleans and the same gentleman presenting, with his known suavity of manner, the most favorable view of the Louisiana case to the Republican Senators of Washington.

We have taken occasion to say heretofore that this pestilent invention, the telegraph, destroyed the Democratic party by placing the free trade Democrat in instant contrast with the tariff Democrat. It also showed the "States rights Democrat" of the South hobnobbing with the "Life of the Nation" Democrat of the North. The same exposing agency will show the Republican Senators Ogden before his constituents, as they will themselves see the same gentleman appealing to Republican justice. We are confident he would have received the same courteous hearing, and the same just decision upon his case, under argument, as if he had treated his Republican fellow citizens of Louisiana with the most respectful consideration.

PROGRESS OF ST. LOUIS.

Not satisfied with the usual annual exhibit of commercial growth published by our own and other cities, the St. Louis papers are out with a semi-annual statement demonstrating the rapid growth of that city in population, wealth and industry. We can not, of course, condense the details into an article, but we may congratulate our sister city upon her extraordinary growth, and ourselves upon the growing necessity for the Mississippi and its great outlet port of New Orleans. We must first advert to the increase of population now claimed on a domestic census at four hundred and fifty thousand. This we believe lays over the rival Chicago, which may be somewhat owing to St. Louis being the "last in say." She is too ambitious to succumb to the taunts of a rival. Of course the increase of habitations keeps pace with the growth of people. But the true glory of St. Louis consists in her coal, iron, and other industries. The growth of industries is owing to the facilities of travel movement, which bring a congregation of mechanics to St. Louis from all Europe. There is a proud comparison of manufacturing growth with other cities in the number of manufacturing establishments, hands employed and annual products from which is deduced the assertion, "St. Louis, then, is ahead of Chicago, of Cincinnati, of Baltimore, of Boston, and second only to Philadelphia and third to New York." St. Louis has 4679 establishments; 40,856 hands employed in manufactures and produce; $158,761,043 of manufactured values, being an amount about equal to all the value of our cotton, sugar and other commodities exported from our port. It is, therefore, that we affirm the increased value of the river and port of New Orleans, because St. Louis can not possibly have an outlet otherwise, nor can she command a market other than that of the countries to the south of the Balize. We include, however, in this view Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville and find an aggregate of $350,546,335 produced by them. What can they do with this surplus? Send it to Europe or to an Eastern market? Competition forbids it. Export it to the Southern States? They have neither the wealth nor the numbers to consume it. The markets of Spanish America, of Australia, of India, are open, and the Mississippi will furnish the best means of access to those markets. Such is the basis of this alliance that links the future of these and other Western cities with that of the Golden Horn City of the Gulf. Those cities have not yet founded the cotton industry destined to be at home a competition for our staple that will diminish the excessive margin existing between the planter and miller—such a margin that while the cotton miller grows rich, the planter is struggling in poverty. It is the cotton mills that are to be planted in the West, manned and machined from England, that will increase the reward of the Louisiana planter.

A tabular statement proves the immense importance of the importation of foreign goods in bond and without payment of duties at the outport. This has been effected under the law of July 14, 1870. We are gratified to see an increase of more than two hundred thousand dollars in the last year, and to find that the importations by way of New Orleans are greater than those of any other route. The foreign values imported in bond last year were $1,120,455. From this St. Louis will see how she is indebted, under Providence, to New Orleans for all she is and is to be. Therefore let our enterprising sister take her stand, and she will find the ever hospitable and faithful city, set as a warden to watch the ingoings and outcomings of the great valley, is ever on hand to encourage and assist her.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

At the caucus last evening of the Republican members of the House of Representatives resolutions were adopted by a vote embracing a party majority, and a majority of the House itself as now constituted, to reorganize immediately upon the opening of the session to-morrow. An agreement had been made during the day by the rival aspirants for the Speakership to submit their claims, as is customary, to a party decision in this manner, and although the friends of the incumbent failed to put in an appearance, according to this understanding, the large number of Representatives who did attend, and their firm, though kindly expressed, determination to effect their object, as expressed in a resolution requesting the present Speaker to resign, leaves scarcely room to doubt what will be the final result.

Without entering at all into the question of the expediency or policy of this action, now that the members have so emphatically declared their will to exercise complete control within their own body, we can not abstain from expressing our gratification that the choice for the succession has been so happily and sagaciously made. Without a dissenting voice General L. J. Sour, of Avoyelles, was nominated by the caucus as its candidate. Possessed of unusual social qualities and courteous bearing to all, this gentleman wields, through their esteem and friendship, exceptional influence over his colleagues, while as a parliamentarian and prompt and decisive presiding officer he has already shown himself to have few peers. These advantages will materially aid in expediting the reform legislation which constitutes so important—nay, vital—a feature of the policy of the administration, and in effecting which General Sour is privately and publicly pledged to aid the executive with all his talents and energies.

One other gratifying feature of this little family disagreement is the extreme courtesy which has characterized the conduct of the canvass by the friends of both aspirants. This has been a sore disappointment to our enemies, who, through their organ, and by direct personal effort, have endeavored to arouse personal animosities and excite scandal mongering which might be used advantageously in their present and future crusades against Republicanism. But they have signally failed, as we hope they always may. Our strictly party differences can be, and always should be, determined within party limits.

AN EASY LESSON IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Fusionists, in their desperate contest for conquest, have been driven from the open field at all points and have taken refuge in the Senate of the United States, which they regard as their citadel. And they are not quite comfortable even in a full Senate. They rely upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as it was constituted last year, for their last stronghold. And if their present spokesman may be taken as a sample of their average intelligence, they know little or nothing about the component members or the sentiments of that committee. This famous orator is reported to have said at the Exposition Hall on Friday night:

Eight of the nine Senators who composed the committee, which were all Republicans, reported that there was no State government in Louisiana, Senator Morton alone dissenting, impelled thereto by his own selfish ambition and desire to be President.

Will Mr. Ogden or some other intelligent Fusionist favor us with the names of the eight Senators who reported that there was no State government in Louisiana or of the nine Senators who composed that committee. Last year the committee was composed of seven members. It has since been increased to nine. The Senators were thus divided:

Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Anthony and Alcorn thought there had been no election and proposed to order another. Mr. Carpenter reported a bill in accordance with the views of the four Senators who constituted the majority of the committee, but it was defeated after a protracted struggle.

Senator Trumbull held that the Fusion ticket as returned by the several returning boards appointed in the interests of that party, was entitled to be declared elected. He based his reasons for this position chiefly on technical grounds, but the Senate paid no attention to his report.

Senator Hill thought there had been an election, and held that we had a full complement of State officers and members of the Legislature somewhere, but was uncertain as to their identity. He, therefore, adopted an idea founded on compromise. His proposition was to accept such members of the General Assembly as had been returned by both returning boards, put them in a suite of rooms, and let them declare the State officers. He and his plan received no favor.

Senator Morton, however, fully recognized the result of the election as reported by the legal returning board, the United States Circuit Court, our own Supreme Court and the President. Although he presented no bill, as the matter did not present a case for the action of Congress, his views were practically adopted by the Senate, and remain a precedent to this day.

It is likely some of our Fusion orators will again forget their lessons in history, and distort the proceedings in this famous committee even more than Mr. Ogden has done it. To avoid such a mistake, let them cut this out and put it in their pocketbooks, so that when they want to tell anybody about it hereafter, they will have nothing to do but pull it out and read. Memory is frequently treacherous, and sometimes misleads honest people.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We learn that the sub-committee of two sent here on behalf of the House of Representatives has slightly modified its order of exclusion from the meetings. It is now announced that two members of the bar are admitted—Messrs. Bonner and Randolph. One of these gentlemen is said to represent Judge Durell and the other the prosecution. Their privileges, however, are limited to whispered suggestions to Mr. Wilson or Mr. Eldridge. They can not examine or cross-examine a witness, nor do much of anything else. The gentlemen of the committee think that if they were to permit discussion or controversy of any sort they would never get through.

We find it difficult to imagine in what manner they could serve the nation better at this time than in patiently listening to the testimony and arguments in this already celebrated case. Is the accusation of a judge of a United States district court of such small consequence that two average members of Congress can not devote sufficient time to listening to evidence to take it all in, pro and con? When they grow tired, perhaps they may return to Washington, report progress and other important facts, and ask to be relieved by two other members. We deem it of infinite more importance that Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge perform the duty they have undertaken well than that they return to Washington this winter or during the term of the Forty-third Congress, for that matter.

The privileges of counsel which have been accorded are not all that is desirable. They are too limited—too restricted. For all the testimony taken will find its way into the hands of partisan journalists, and such of it as militates against the accused will surely be published. That such publicity will influence Congress we do not believe. But it will have the effect of placing a man's honor up as a target for the shafts of malice. This is not right. No tribunal, nor investigating committee has a right to trifle with the liberties of a citizen, nor to unnecessarily expose him to humiliation and annoyance. We hope, therefore, the doors of the chamber where this sub-committee meets in secret may be thrown open, and every man, whether a friend or foe of Judge Durell, given a chance to be heard.

MR. OGDEN AND PROFESSOR GAYARRE.

Mr. Ogden has "heard that Mr. Gayarre held a commission from Kellogg." Hence he connects that circumstance in some manner with the recommendation of that pure-hearted gentleman and ripe scholar that the people should acquiesce in obedience to the constituted authorities. We have nothing to do with the insinuation that Mr. Gayarre would permit his judgment in an important matter to be biased by the fact that he holds an important position. Few people in this city or State will suppose that the learned historian has been guilty of publishing a special plea to the people merely for the sake of holding his situation. But we can not forget that Mr. Ogden claims to be Attorney General of the State, and everybody except himself knows (he has only heard) that Mr. Gayarre is the official reporter of the Supreme Court. One would expect the Attorney General to be certain upon a point so nearly connected with official duty. He ought to know also that the appointment of reporter is vested solely in the Supreme Court, and that the Governor merely performs the ministerial duty of issuing a commission as evidence of the appointment. He could not revoke Mr. Gayarre's commission if he wished to do so, and probably would not think of doing so in consequence of an honest expression of opinion upon a mere matter of fact. But Mr. Ogden took special pains to say that he did not say that Mr. Gayarre had any bias other than that which naturally attaches to one holding a commission under the Republican State government. Are we permitted to infer from all this ambiguity that if Mr. Ogden had chosen to speak out he could have said more than he did? Or did he wish merely to suggest a subject and leave the rest to the imagination of his hearers. This little circumstance, and one or two others that occurred at the meeting at Exposition Hall, forces upon us the conclusion that Mr. Ogden is not so well informed in regard to the history of this State as we have heretofore supposed he was.

NOT SO MANY PEOPLE.

We are glad to see that the Committee of Seventy, as now represented by half-a-dozen Democratic politicians, have abandoned a great part of their high sounding pretensions. Their writs, preambles and resolutions now run in the name of the "people of New Orleans." Formerly, and up to within a short period, they took it upon themselves to speak for the people of the whole State. This evidence of a general and gradual letting down is a hopeful sign. It shows that our opponents are beginning to value themselves more nearly according to the public estimation.

DIED.

BRAY.—On December 26, 1873, MAUD BRAY, aged two years three months and nineteen days; and on December 28, 1873, GERTRUDE BRAY, aged four years, seven months and six days.

Dear little darlings, your sweet spirits have flown away to join the choirs of your sister angels in Heaven. Your beauty and innocence were too rich for earth, and the Lamb of God has called you to follow Him forever through amaranthine bowers of Heaven. The merry music of your infant voices no longer delights the fond hearts of a loving father and mother; the tiny arms you were wont to entwine around their necks are now folded in the cold and silent embrace of death; those sunbeam smiles, which, even in death, were stamped upon your beautiful faces, are needed to cheer the desolation of our sorrowing hearts and to shed a ray of comfort upon our comfortless home. How bitter is the pang which our loss inflicts upon us! We in vain look around upon the things of earth that delighted us before. Music and mirth, pleasure and hope, seem to have died with you. But, lifting aloft the eyes of our faith, we behold you amid the beatific bands of holy innocents ministering to Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." We would not recall you in the selfishness of our sorrow. Our great loss is your great gain. There while you dwell in heavenly meads of asphodel, teach us to bow in submission to His will who gave you to us and has taken you away from us. P.

NOTICE.

The candidates whose names appear in the following list, having successfully passed their examination, will report on MONDAY MORNING, 5th instant, to the principals of the grammar schools, who will send them, under charge of an assistant teacher, to the High Schools to which they respectively belong.

C. W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division.

Chalmette School—William Gahan, William Foley, William Fitzpatrick, John Weber, Charles McCausland, Joseph O'Laughlin, James Fitzgerald, Isaac Sproule.

Claiborne School—Charles G. Cazela, Thomas Smith, E. F. Tisdale.

Fisk School—Daniel A. P. McGovern.

Fillmore School—Charles Courcelles, Joseph Quayle, Henry Menard, Joseph Berenger, August Keolin, Alphonse Gentele, Alexander Apfel, Richard Schroeder, William C. Smith.

Hospital School—Percy Hunley.

Jackson School—Charles Salomon, Armond George, Charles S. Barrett, Charles E. Gurck, Harry Mitchell, Adam J. Demarest, Elias Saunders.

Jefferson School—Charles W. Abrams, Frederick O. Howe, William Armstrong, Henry Mowrer, Leo Noggerath, William L. Dwyer, William G. Leahey.

Jersey School—Henry Carter, Samuel Kilger, Woodruff Preston, Reginald Carter, Edwin Virgin, Frank Mandall.

Kelly School—William Donnelly, Samuel D. Peters.

Laurel School—William Kimbunge, August Heidenheim, Charles Walker.

Live Oak School—Joseph Pierson, Edward Lucas, Claude Smith, Leslie Kirkpatrick.

Magnolia School—Joseph Read, Stanhope Jones, William Stehle, H. J. Vincent, Paul Vass, Fred Ward, J. H. Monroe, William Lisbony.

Marshall School—Bennie Lee, Benjamin Goodwyne, Albert Mackie, Frank Daniels, Edgar Eldridge, George Hyde, Walter Emmerson.

McCarthy School—Joseph Beale, Joseph Williams.

St. Philip School—J. Gouldersen, L. Meig, W. Perrin.

Private Schools—Joseph Levy, Bernard Fitche, Willie D. Maxwell.

Jackson School—Sallie Benedict, Alice Kiefer, Bertha Dalsheimer, Harriet Oppenheim, Hannah Bloom, Laura Barrett, Dollie Sullivan, Virginia McGuigin, Rosa Dreyfus, Eva Hirsch, Mary Waterman, Mary Judge, Jennie Fleming, Eva Wellman, Martha Martin, Adele E. Urban, Camilla Mullen, Rosetta Wellman, Marian Hewett, Emma Beach, Corinne Emanuel, Charlotte Fox, Bella Kahn.

McDonogh School—Maggie Redlich, Rebecca Woolf, Libbie E. Ingram, Eugenia Hall, Olivia Pennington, Emily McWhan, Ida Harby, Jessie Horner, Bessie Ellmann, Irene Hester, Isabella Bennett, Rachel Kottwitz.

Webster School—Louisa Backes, Corinne Norton, Matilda Huck, Lizzie Armstrong, Emma Woodin, Agnes Flannagan, Emma Taylor, Lottie Gallagher, Nannie Norman, Amelia Holderith.

Magnolia School—Arcadia Harris, Louisa McCullough, Ida Godfrey, Sarah Peyton, Olivia Harrison, Rosanna McRoberts, Emilie Olschner, Harriet Beer, Lizzie Seymour, Lizzie Porteous, Annie Moore, Emily Loeser, Mary W. Seymour, Lizzie Beecher, Minnie Holyland.

Live Oak School—Carrie Crowe, Ella Chalifour, Emma Suhling, Katie Halliday, Mary Dastillon, Katie Egan, Fannie Spearing, Mary Daly, Sophia Melkild, Emma Smith.

Napoleon Avenue School—Belle Snodgrass, Lena Hoover, Georgiana Mattingly, Addie Snodgrass, Emily Dart, H. Hodges, Hester Rushe, Carrie Jackson, Marion L. Hoey.

Keller School—Addie Ober, Carrie Reese, Georgiana Brown, Josephine Cabannes, Bertha Scheffel.

Franklin School—Lily B. Eddy, Annie E. Schriebel.

Magazine School—Mary Donnelly.

Marengo School—Capitola Woodruff.

Madison School—Virginia Conyers, Mary Adolphe, Mary Steele, Eugenia Greuling, Fanny Conroy, Lily Shannon, Lizzie Culvey, L. J. Kidd, Blanche V. Roche, Margaret Gertrude Simpson, Amelia Cragg, Fanny Young, Katie Pace, Jennie Eubanks, Mary E. Curtis.

Franklin School—Jennie Jonte, Frances Jacoles, Minnie E. Smhoff, Bertha Clarence, Marie M. Steencken, Sarah McConnehey, Celina Wright, Katie Dunn, Katie Lyons, Selphine Levy, Lolia French, Anna Moss, Ida M. Heal.

District School—Julia Donovan, Mary Alice Gardner, Mattie Crawford, Eloize Todzwer.

Beauregard School—Anna Ost, Oneida Larsse, Johanna Durand, Rose Aubert, Margaret Bronphy, Kate Williams, Annie Dillon.

Barracks School—Edwina Robinson, Fannie Vessin, Maggie Botsay, Emily Robinson, Eugenia Roudanez, Amelia Chiapella.

Rampart School—Julia O'Brien, Lizzie Wiggins, Christine Girard, Mary Claude, Louise Sewan, Emma Peters, Laura Rusi, J. Mesritz, Eliza Tolache, Bridget Martin.

Washington School—Mathilde Rodriguez, Marie Aspasie Saucier, Louise Rantz, Mary Reynolds, Pauline High, Marie Benedic, Mary Kennedy, Rosa Dione, Rose Ann Lawless, Ellen Flynn, Sallie Shroeder, Louise B. Frank, Marianna Chapman, Lizzie Koffsky, Genevieve Beale.

Bayou Road School—Alice Meilleur, Anais Meileur, Marie Milland.

St. Ann School—Blanche Blanc, Josephine Gisele, Louisa Schick, Marie Hermann, Regina Catoir, Emma Rewley.

Robertson School—Louisa Lambert, Caroline Weil, Lucretia Simms, Louisa Grandpre.

DeSoto School—Lizzie Donovan, Leonie Chevoleon, Annie Scott, Mary Turner, Mary Hughes, Emma Dreyfus, Annie E. Davis, Nellie Donovan, Mary L. Stokes, Emma Ducoing, Emma Morgan, Mary Ellen White, Mary Price, Mary A. Causse, Laura Harris, Mary Clark, Mary Howard.

Bayou Bridge School—Marie Grandmont.

Private Schools—Cora O. Robertson, Mary Popham, Antoinette Dantagnan. ja4 1t 2p

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 General James Longstreet.

T. W. DEKLYNE,
ja4 1t Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.
ap2 1y2p

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

TO LICENSE AND TAXPAYERS.

We are paying CITY LICENSES of 1874 and CITY TAXES of all years at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
ja4 1m 2p No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

NOTICE.

Our old friend, PROFESSOR ANGEL'NA, announces that he has opened his children's class, the days being TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4:30 to 6:30 P. M., at Grunewald Hall. Professor Angelina is too well known in this city for us to comment on, having given lessons for many years past. We recommend every one to witness his style of teaching. Gentlemen's class MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 7 to 9 P. M. ja4 1t 2p

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

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. de28 1m

CLOTHING AT COST.

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

Directly opposite the City Hotel.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER.
de17 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 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,
de28 2p Chairman.

BOOKS---BOOKS.

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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.

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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. 703.

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 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 petition.

PERCY ROBERTS.
ja1 3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. JULIA HEFFERON VS. FERDINAND SCHUMACHER—NO. 5462.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT ON THE EIGHTH day of December, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Julia Hefferon vs. Ferdinand Schumacher, No. 5462.

In this case, the court considering that the law and the evidence are with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of Julia Hefferon and against defendant, Ferdinand Schumacher, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them; that the plaintiff do have and recover of said defendant the sum of $330 0, amount of her separate and paraphernal claims, with legal interest from judicial demand until paid, and costs, with mortgage on the immovable property of her husband in such cases allowed by law to married women and to date as presently stated; and also, with privilege on his movable property from same dates, viz: On $2300 from February 7, 1867, and on $1000 from December 1, 1871.

Judgment signed December 12, 1873.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD H. GANNON,
ja4 1t 8 fc1* Deputy Clerk.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
ENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashi

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SCHO HOUSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEA
City Hall, December 26, 1873.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNC given in resolution No. 2444, Administrat series, adopted December 23, 1873, sealed propo will be received by me until FRIDAY, Januar 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for erecting a sch building on the site of the old DeSoto School on Mandeville street, Third District, accordin plans and specifications on file in this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is expre reserved.

de27 1t LOUIS A. WILTZ, May

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERA
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, December 22, 18

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED ARE NOTIF that the commissioner of the General L Office at Washington, District of Columbia, has proved the survey of the claims of Pierre M Cabaret d'Etrepy, O. B. No. 3, and Jean Franc Piseros, O. B. No. 88, as represented on the ma townships twelve south, of range eight east, to ships eleven, twelve and thirteen south, of ra nine east, southeast district of Louisiana, appr by William J. McCulloch, surveyor general, Nov ber 12, 1860, and the township eleven south, of ra eight east, approved by E. W. Foster, surveyor ral, January 20, 1873; and that unless an appe taken, through this office, from this decision of commissioner to the Secretary of the Inte within sixty days after this date, the same wi final.

M. F. BONZANO,
de23 15t Surveyor General of Louisia

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WE IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINA
New Orleans, January 3, 187

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY eight Wharf Improvement Bonds will be ceived by the undersigned, at this office, WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874, at 12 M.

The city reserves the right to reject any proposals.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
ja4 10t Administrator of Finan

PROPOSALS FOR LOWERING GRADE OF THE NEW ORLE AND CARROLLTON RAILR TRACK.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEME
New Orleans, January 2, 187

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO undersigned, will be received at this until THURSDAY NOON, January 8, 1874, for ering the grade at all intersections of the New leans and Carrollton railroad track, on St. Ch avenue, between Tivoli Circle and Lower street, in accordance with plan and specifica on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be for the whole work complete, for ment in cash, and also for payment in impr ment bonds, at the rate of seventy-five cents dollar.

All parties making proposals for this work are required to deposit with the Administrator Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide the adjudication, the sum of $500 in cash, w shall be forfeited to the city in case of failu sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awa shall have their deposits returned to them on day adjudication is made.

No bid will be received unless accompanied the certificate of the Administrator of Fin that the required deposit has been made.

The city reserves the right to re