

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 25, 1874.

Carlyle says to young men, "Keep on reading."

Lawrence Barrett as Richieu, Monday evening, January 26.

Florida people boast of eating new potatoes and green peas.

The Independent newspaper has not been sold, and its reported sale was a sell.

Richieu by Lawrence Barrett at the Varieties Theatre on Monday evening.

A Baptist theatre festival is announced in a country town by the local paper.

The Rev. T. W. Higginson believes that noble discontent is the path to heaven.

In England and Wales there are 19,483 places of religious worship, occupied by 131 different denominations.

According to Lord Bacon, reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, and speaking a ready man.

America's greatest actor, Lawrence Barrett, as Richieu Monday evening at the Varieties.

The German Louisiana Dramatic Assn. election give a ball on Saturday evening, the third instant, at Grunewald Hall.

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

At the time of his death, Mr. Clarence Prentice had in preparation for publication a volume of the poems of his father, George D. Prentice.

A factory in Galien, Indiana, has 18,000 broom handles ready for shipment. No more late hours out for husbands. "Father, come home."

Despising the conventional formalities of weddings in churches, a Duluth couple were recently married on ice, after which they coolly walked home.

If a man is odious in society he might as well be in prison. The worst prisons are not of stone; they are of throbbing hearts, outraged by an infamous life.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Orleans street, Second District, groceries, furniture and movables.

Mr. M. T. Jackson, editor of the St. James Sentinel, came to this city last week and took unto himself a wife, for which absence the devil in charge of the Sentinel office makes due apology.

In a California obituary it is stated that "the deceased was a person of romantic nature. He placed the breach of his gun in the fire, and looking down the muzzle, departed hence instantaneously."

A people may be wrapped, they may be swathed from head to feet as the Esquimaux, but to be clothed implies science, religion and the arts. A bonnet, a fragment of silk and lace, is a mental evolution.

From the hands of Louis Grunewald, dealer in music and musical instruments, No. 129 Canal street, we have received a beautiful song and chorus, entitled "Mother Let the Angels In," composed by R. S. Crandall.

Tobacco has been prescribed by the medical authorities of the English army for the use of the soldiers in the Ashantee war. It is accordingly furnished by the government to be served out to the troops as a regular ration.

By the annexation of Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Brighton and Charlestown, the common council of Boston is now composed of seventy-four members, and constitutes a body nearly twice as large as the Senate of Massachusetts.

Rev. James Morrow will preach this morning in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, at eleven o'clock. Owing to the opening services in the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church, there will be no evening services free.

Branch No. 5 of the Hibernian Brotherhood will give a grand and fancy dress ball at Grunewald Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 17. Edward Fitzgerald is chairman of the committee of arrangements, H. M. O'Meara of the reception committee, and Patrick Cragh of the floor managers. Look out for a good time.

Passengers for the North and East should bear in mind that the only route between New Orleans and St. Louis without change of cars is via Mobile, Ohio, and Iron Mountain railroads. Palace cars leave depot foot of Canal street daily, at 11 A. M. Ticket office Mobile line, corner Camp and Common streets.

Mrs. Stowe writes to the Boston Pilot of Irish servant girls: "Considering their youth, their inexperience, their coming strangers into the country, their separation from parental oversight—their uniform purity and propriety of conduct is certainly remarkable. A kind, consistent, watchful, careful mistress will keep her servants in the way of honesty; a careless or incompetent one tempts them to fall."

Among the most pleasant of the annually recurring events in this city is the celebration, by the song-loving sons of Scotland, of the birth of Scotia's immortal bard, Robert Burns. To-morrow evening the annual Burns festival will be held at the United States Restaurant, on Common street.

The very important sale of the balance of the contents of the St. Louis Hotel will be resumed on Monday, January 26, at 10 A. M., by Messrs. G. de Feriet & Co., auctioneers. Parties desirous of securing rich and splendid carpets, parlor and bedroom sets, French plate mirrors, table linen, linen and cotton sheets, quilts, single and double blankets, mosquito nets, etc., also a very extensive and rich assortment of china, crockery, glass and plated ware, should attend. In addition to the above will be sold a most complete and valuable copper kitchen battery, manufactured expressly for the St. Louis Hotel.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The refusal of the Fusionists to participate in, or to acknowledge, the authority of legislation in Louisiana, has afforded the Republican party an opportunity to show the world its sincere purpose of reforming the accumulated evils of misgovernment. It has furnished the world with evidence that the colored citizen is not only competent to perform legislative duties, but that, simple in his wants, moderate in his expectations, he is better prepared to enact economies than persons accustomed to a more expensive system of subsistence. Your poor man of integrity is the best economist. The colored citizen has been readily and rapidly convinced that at last all debt and all taxation rests upon labor. As there is a majority of colored members in the lower House, where all bills of revenue must originate, it is obvious that to the colored members is entitled the merit of sincerity in having introduced and passed this great measure of the reform.

The Republican party has been greatly favored by Providence in this opportunity of demonstration. Not only have the Fusionists declined to accept any share of this reform movement, but they have actively opposed it. Those State rights champions have also lowered their banner and resorted to the federal footstool. There daily they offer their orisons, and impetrate the oldest and most inveterate federalists and abolitionists to intervene in the affairs of this State, and if they can not consent that the obnoxious majority of voters shall be "cleaned out in twenty-four hours," to vouchsafe at least such a mild military government as they have in the happy republics of France and Spain. Providence has thus exposed the political hypocrisy of our opponents at the same time that it has enabled the Republican party to demonstrate its entire capacity to administer the affairs of this State and its sincere determination to execute those reforms which apparently have been more professions on the part of their Fusion opponents.

The first great measure of the Republican Governor and Legislature has been the reduction of the bonded obligations of the State by eight or ten millions of dollars with a limitation of the power to create additional indebtedness. This will, of course, reduce the rate of taxation. One would suppose this would have received some acknowledgment at the hands of the tax-revisers. So far from having been one plaudit from the press, or one card of congratulation from the committees of reform, the Fusion press maintained the most hermetical silence. It was only broken by the crack of the whip in ominous intimation to the representatives of the city that they should politically perish if they dared to share the glories of reform with the Republican Legislature. We invoked the aid of the Fusion press at a moment when the fate of reform might have been doubtful. It replied by citing the non-enactment of reforms not yet reached in the Republican programme, as justifying Fusion indifference to those now pending. We can not see how the Fusion press could have given more substantial aid to the brokers and bondholders than by withholding their members and their editorial sanction from the great Republican measure which has just been enacted. Indeed, the Bee seemed to be somewhat struck with this indifference, and twitted the Pionneer with "appearing to be an organ of the State creditors." The Pionneer denied this impeachment, but denounces "the funding iniquity" as "utterly impracticable and illegal." We shall file this as a quit claim on the part of the Fusionists to any share of the merit arising from the reforms instituted and enacted by the Republicans, and we call on the people of the United States to note well the Fusion protest against reduced debt and taxation, and we shall ask at a proper time the acknowledgment of the taxpayers that the Republican party has reduced their burdens, and restored them prosperity.

THE TARIFF ON FOOD.

Cities are built by the labors of the poor just as the eternal walls of the coral reef are reared by the aggregate accumulations of the insect "boilers of the sea." Its people resort to this or that city in the United States as the inducement of cheap food and fair wages may attract them. Any community which imposes a tariff on the market food of the people repels the immigration of labor, or drives it away. The city of New Orleans, with its debt of twenty-three millions of dollars, its annual expenses of from four to five millions of dollars, and very little to show for either, has resorted to the unwise resource of imposing a part of the extravagance by selling annually an exclusive license to supply the poor with all the market food which they consume. We have nothing to add to what we have written to the crime of monopoly, but a city that subsists, in whole or in part, by laying a practical tariff upon every handful of beans or dish of crayfish that goes into the popular mouth has made very small advance upon that Roman Emperor who found nothing too just to render its tribute. Let us test this injustice by analysis. A farmer brings to town a dozen of poultry or a peck of roasting-ears. If permitted to take these articles of food to the customer, the poor which they allow him just enough to bring him to town with another lot of peas or poultry. When these articles meet the purchaser in market they are, perhaps, inaccessible to the poor. If small dealers choose to establish green groceries and furnish their neighbors with fresh fish, meat or vegetables, they are met with the imposition of a prohibitory tariff in the shape of a license. The whole fresh food supply of the poor is thus given in monopoly to a favored class, who grow rich by exacting a large profit on the farm produce of the country. Practically an arrogant monopolist, blessed with beef and brandy,

stands between the beneficent gifts of our fertile soil and the needy and impoverished laborer. He—this monopolist middleman—takes from the excess of the one and the wants of the other enough to maintain him in prosperous idleness. Is there a Democrat in the city administration in favor of a high tariff on food? Is there a financier among them who deems that the revenues of the city can be improved by pinching the poor to enrich the idle?

We have one word for the representatives who have with such sagacity stood by the poor in this struggle with the monopolists. There are seven or eight thousand colored laborers, chiefly employed on the levee and in handling produce. They have women and children dependent on them. They cannot now buy a pair of fowls or a peck of apples from the boats which they unload without exposing this boat to danger of fine and penalties. These colored and a corresponding class of white people represent the laboring poor. They are driven to the corner grocery and the market stall. Their food and fuel comes to them charged with excessive profits.

If the Legislature will stand by these poor and defrauded people, reduce their taxes and cheapen their food, they can do their work cheaper for the city and for the people. With this reduction in the cost of living, more labor will resort to the city; rents, prices and even wages will be less. New Orleans will no longer be avoided as a most expensive city, and all will be happier and more independent. Let the Legislature cut down the expenditures, debt and taxation of the city, and there will no longer be a need for this tariff on the peas and poultry of the poor. It is the extravagance of the rich that occasions the miseries of the poor. The Democratic Administrators should repeal the tariff on catfish and potatoes. It is alike an inconsistent, ruinous and contemptible mode of raising revenues. Let it be repealed.

HISTORY TO ORDEE.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is lecturing, it appears, to the people of that State on behalf of the Southern Historical Association; in other words trying to raise money to promote the objects of that association; and the Pionneer calls upon all patriotic Southerners to lend a helping hand. Historical associations are useful in a measure; they collect materials in the rough for others to examine, sift, discard or use as may be deemed suitable. This particular association, intended as its name indicates to be a sectional machine, will be likely to afford employment to many otherwise unemployed individuals, first in collecting and afterward in assorting its materials, a very large proportion of which will probably have to be discarded as their seeming importance gradually lessens in the course of time. In fact, the writing of history being essentially slow work, a history written to order may be found by the time it is done not to fit. The minds for which it is intended may have grown larger. Thus it may turn out with the labors of this association in the long run; but in the meanwhile they hope to make hay while the sun shines by publishing their crude materials in the form of a Southern magazine. The object of this enterprise being to furnish ordinary literary matter like other magazines, while making a specialty of retelling our history from a Southern standpoint, and at the same time printing twenty extra pages, monthly, containing the names of the rank and file of the Confederate army, it will probably find favor with that class of persons who buy pencil-cases containing fruit-knives, nail-pickers, cork-scrubbers and nail-trimmers combined, for one dollar. As a rule it is better to have different articles in separate cases.

Seriously, the history of the great struggle through which our country has recently passed is one which, when fairly written, must interest the whole thinking world. It must be presented from neither a Northern or a Southern standpoint, but from that of truth. The time for writing that history has not yet come; in all probability the man to write it is not yet born. Northern and Southern pen pictures of the various battles which distinguished it, with contrasting sectional tints tempering their prevailing carnal colors, representing the opposing Generals and their men with fulsome praise or ungenerous censure, may continue to issue from the press and be sought for or slighted according to the locality for which they are prepared; but such are not history. Elaborate essays maintaining that the principles which actuated one side or the other are in accordance with those which governed our revolutionary fathers, and attempting to prove the same by historical comparisons, will doubtless continue to be published and read, but this is not history. The Southern Historical Association may redouble its zeal in the collection, collation and publication of historical materials intended to "do honor to the South" and to "perpetuate the names of the gallant dead who fell in her cause;" they may continue to publish their paper for the express purpose of keeping the Southern mind unjustly biased in a sectional direction, but it will avail little. People, no matter how sectional in their feelings, will not take a paper which does not interest them by its general matter, simply because it panders to some of their prejudices; they will not read a dull history because it tells them with needless prolixity what they believe already, viz: that their side was always right in principle, and almost always successful in battle. They will judge of a history as of other literary work, and will purchase and read the best which the market affords, wherever written. Like wise with magazines, people will persistently take those which interest or amuse them, and can not be cajoled nor bullied into patronizing others claiming support on other grounds than those of merit. If the South produces the great historian who is to picture our late war in brighter, truer colors, to set forth its causes and re-

sults in clearer or stronger language than any other, then, and not otherwise, may the South get the public ear, and influence public opinion. Such a historian, however, does not do job work, and will not be likely to write for the Southern Historical Association. Histories written to order, to sustain certain views, are worth just the paper they are printed on, regarded as waste paper, no more.

"EDUCATION ABROAD."

Under this modest title Professor Northrop has given to the public a very valuable work, the fruit of a thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated of, acquired by profound study, wide experience, and above all, that animating zeal which is the soul of all earnest effort for the good of others.

The first essay, "Education Abroad," is an impartial examination into the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon the practice of educating American youth in Europe, which has prevailed for a considerable period, and is on the increase. After fully admitting the excellence of the instruction and training to be obtained at foreign, especially German universities, and specifying some of the most beneficial results of such training, Mr. Northrop pertinently inquires, "Does it all compensate for the want of home influences at this formative period—from eight to eighteen years—when character is largely moulded and fixed?" He adds: "American society and associations giving a practical knowledge of our modes of thought, intercourse and influence are the very educational forces needed by the American student who aspires to lead or control public sentiment;" whereas the constantly listening to laudations of monarchical governments and disparagements of free institutions at so susceptible an age, united with the glamour of "the magnificent architecture, the grand libraries, art galleries, churches, cathedrals, and palaces, museums, monuments and triumphal arches, the zoological and botanical gardens, etc.," have a tendency to undermine their patriotism and virtually denationalize them.

In support of his views, Mr. Northrop cites the opinion of many experienced educators, presidents of colleges, literary men, and others, among whom are some that speak from parental experience, having sent their boys to France or Germany to be educated. All concur in the opinion that the culture obtained by foreign education, being chiefly philological and aesthetic, is dearly bought by the loss of "early training in the incipient citizen-life," and nearly all favor the view that the advantages peculiar to study in the great universities of Europe might better be sought after the completion of a thorough course at home. In one word, the accepted doctrine among those lights of the educational world seems to be, let Americans be educated in America.

The other papers, on "The Legal Prevention of Illiteracy," "Culture and Knowledge," and other kindred subjects, are replete with interest. We would call especial attention to that headed "Labor as an Education," which shows the error of letting boys grow up without any particular vocation, and sets forth in clear, plain, strong language the necessity of practical knowledge in some industrial pursuit as a element of intellectual culture. These papers should be carefully read by everybody interested, directly or indirectly, in the great subject of education, and it may not be amiss to add that the printing and binding are not unworthy of the matter, making the book in all respects a desirable addition to the library.

THE ROAD TO RENOWN.

When Senator Pinchback was toiling in a humble and unlighted sphere, unconscious of the honors which Providence had in store, how could he have imagined his own personal importance in the future? We will only mention one phase that would have astounded him to imagine. He has now a daily paper, formerly of the largest circulation, devoted to the record of every incident of his biography. It racks its respectable brains for theories of his conduct—why he asks a decision on a prima facie showing; why he consents to before a committee. His most secret intentions are ascertained by some most eminent attorneys employed for that purpose, and they telegraph in the most expensive manner his every change of mood and movement. Thus we know last week that he was "furious" at an alleged desertion by his friends. It is next stated that there was a continuous stream of telegrams from the Legislature, bidding him beware; next Mr. Pinchback was appeased, and his colored constituents had rallied around him in unbroken phalanx, and now there seems to be no show for a new election. The Fusion fusiliers are bid to keep their powder dry for the next.

Thus is honor achieved. Every hero must have a clique whose sole business is to malign him. *Pis in adstra*. Thus men ascend to eminence by treading down step after step of calamity. The accumulation of reputed obloquy is the pedestal upon which integrity becomes conspicuous. Senator Pinchback has received a remarkable share of this involuntary aid to eminence. While true Republican journals spread his reputation for intelligence and integrity abroad, throughout the world, it is reserved for the *Pionneer* to show that defamation, "though fame's posterior trumpet blows," may render service. It may move disgust at the means employed to injure, and thus magnify the merit that it meant to degrade.

CELEBRATING OUT SALE

of balance of HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS.

I am selling, at greatly reduced prices, the stock remaining, specially imported for Christmas and New Year holidays, consisting of:

- TOYS: TOYS: TOYS: Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Wagons, Carts, Yodels, Buggies, Tool Boxes, Mechanical Toys, etc.; Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen; Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, in sets and single; Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

Toilet Sets, Vases, Suncrystals, etc. The largest stock on hand ever imported into the city. Buttons and Button Moulds, Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Silk and Buckram Gloves, Neck Ties, etc. Candies, Fruits, Chocolate.

Only a small lot of the favorite French Candies, Preserved Fruits and Jellies left, and a few cases of Chocolate, in cakes and drops, from the celebrated manufacturer of Societe Coloniale, Paris. N. B.—Orders received for Flags, Banners, Rosettes, Scarfs, Batons, etc., and executed at shortest notice at reasonable prices. Jan 25 11/2p

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

FEBRUARY PATTERNS, JUST RECEIVED.

February "Metropolitan" Magazine. Containing all the latest news in the World of Fashion. Price—Single numbers only twenty-five cents. Price of subscription for "METROPOLITAN" for one year, \$1.00, in advance, or \$1.25 per year. This is the best and cheapest, and contains more valuable information than any magazine published in this country. A full and complete assortment of Butterick's PATTERNS, SKIRTS and SWEATERS constantly on hand. Catalogues sent free to any address. WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, No. 22 Canal street, Jan 25 11/2p

have acted in error, as they did when the Slaughterhouse bill and some other market bills were passed. Fortunately this market prohibition bill has not yet passed the Senate nor the Governor, and we hope it never will pass either.

After giving to the world such an evidence of a desire to benefit the people as the funding bill, we hope our Republican General Assembly will not return to the bad practice of creating monopolies to further crush the poor and enrich idlers—their political opponents, too, who are likely to use the money they wrang from the people to buy their way into the next Legislature. There is danger to the next Republican party in this bill, and we depend upon the Senate to save us from it. Both houses have done nobly in promptly passing the funding bill. Let them not tarnish the great honor they have won by following that act up by one of such questionable morals as this market license prohibitory law.

ANENT A NEW ELECTION.

The Associated Press dispatches inform us that the best opinions in Washington are in favor of a new election. But our private advices do not sustain such a view of the case. We have a dispatch from a gentleman in Washington, whose opinion is as good as any there, that the President does not favor such a solution of the "case," which is really no case at all, and will send in a message on Monday defining his position. He will, as reported in another place in the dispatches, take the ground that the inaction of Congress for a year is a tacit approval of the course recommended by the Attorney General.

Hon. John Gair has introduced a bill into the House to repeal sections 1760, 1761 and 1762 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribe the manner of appointing a board of control for the Louisiana Insane Asylum. The bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and is not available at this time for inspection.

But from a brief conversation with the author we are satisfied that it is a greatly needed amendment. The defects in our present law are serious and notorious, and we have heard many complaints. Mr. Gair lives in the neighborhood of Jackson, where the asylum is located, and is fully familiar with his subject. He is acquainted with the workings of the present system and all its defects, and proposes what we conceive to be the proper remedy. We shall present a synopsis of his bill as soon as it reaches us, and compare it with the existing law.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has again distinguished himself. He has just found and imprisoned a member of Parliament for stating in a communication to one of the English newspapers that the testimony of one of the witnesses in the Tichborne case bore evidence of truthfulness. As Judge Cockburn has once set this testimony aside because he did not believe it to be true, he takes advantage of his position to call Mr. Whalley, the writer, before him and asking him to pay £250 for his opinion. So it seems opinion is not free on all subjects in England any more than it was in the South a few years ago. But there is great excitement on this subject. The people have taken up the gauntlet in favor of the imprisoned representative and against the arbitrary, tyrannical judge. But the contest is an unequal one. The Chief Justice has neither law, right nor common sense on his side, and will have to yield. He should know that nothing is law in England that interferes with the liberties of the subject.

The Senate Committee on Commerce seem to have been in too big a hurry to get after our towboat monopoly. Upon evidence deemed satisfactory, they condemn that corporation for willfully obstructing the mouth of the Mississippi for purposes of gain, and a bill to stop to such obstructions to commerce has been reported. The debate on Friday showed a remarkable unanimity upon one branch of the subject. Senators Thurman, Carpenter, Windom and Conkling took part in this debate. All agreed that the towboat companies need a little wholesome restraint, which they are quite sure to get, but, unfortunately, the committee had suggested an improper form of remedy, and it was found necessary to recommit the bill. When it is next brought forward it will probably be free from objections, and will pass almost, if not quite, unanimously. This measure, and the increase of steam tonnage, will probably close out one of the most shameless, expensive and grinding monopolies that ever afflicted New Orleans.

127.....CANAL STREET.....127

PIFFETS! PIFFETS! PIFFETS!

CELEBRATING OUT SALE

of balance of HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS.

I am selling, at greatly reduced prices, the stock remaining, specially imported for Christmas and New Year holidays, consisting of:

- TOYS: TOYS: TOYS: Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Wagons, Carts, Yodels, Buggies, Tool Boxes, Mechanical Toys, etc.; Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen; Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, in sets and single; Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

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1874.....S. N. MOODY.....1874

Corner Canal and Royal streets. Thankful for the liberal patronage of his best friends and customers during the past year, begs to announce to them that in:

OPKING OF THE SEASON OF 1874 he has resolved to excel all previous inducements offered, by revising his prices, so as to do every article North or South, and submitting for sale such an assortment of:

HIS CHAMPION SHIRTS

and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

as were never before displayed in one store in this or any other country.

The Renowned Blue Shirts for \$5.

Owing to a decline in materials, are now equal to those recently sold at \$24 per dozen, and are as good as any Shirts recently elsewhere at \$25 each.

They are all sent and made the same as those which took the premiums at the Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama State Fairs, also, at the great Paris Exposition of 1873, and more recently the grand medal of merit at the World's Fair in Vienna, 1873.

Every quality and variety of style, up to the finest linen Embroidered Shirts at \$300 per dozen. Shirts made to order in three days.

Among the endless variety of:

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

will be found, as great bargains: Heavyest and finest Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS at \$2 50 each.

Heavy Wool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at \$1 each.

Excellent English HALF HOSK 25 cents each.

Five Line SHIRT BOSOMS, 25 cents each.

Rosette SUSPENDERS, 25 cents each.

1000 varieties of NECK TIES, from 25 cents up.

Five Line HANDKERCHIEFS, hemmed at 25 cents each.

A good pair of GLOVES for 50 cents.

Six line LINEN COLLARS for \$1.

A good UMBRELLA for \$1.25, and everything for a GENTLEMAN'S TOILET at the same remarkable bargains, together with:

Novelties from all Parts of Europe, selected by MOODY himself during his recent extensive tour in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, besides all the newest things from New York.

Country Orders Promptly Filled, C. O. D. Write for circulars and directions for self-measurement.

S. N. MOODY, Champion Shirt and Furnishing Emporium, corner Canal and Royal streets. Jan 25 11/2p

MEMBERS OF EITHER HOUSE

Are Invited to call

at

S. T. WALSH'S

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR,

and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

At Moderate Prices for Cash.

R. T. WALSH,

Near St. Charles street.

N. B.—As usual, a large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. Jan 24 11/2p

HEATH & LARA,

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

Importers and Dealers in

Photographers' Materials, Window Shades, Corinnes, Wall Paper, Lace and Curious Goods.

Clutres, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors and Clocks, Cocoa Matting, Bug, etc. 42 1/2 1m

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WARE,

HOUSE,

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal Street.....168

Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles.

Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices.

OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES.

Jan 20 11/2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING

BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOORGRIDGE.

42 1/2 1/2p

TO LICENSE AND TAXPAYERS.

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

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

Jan 7m 2p. No. 23 Carondelet street, front office.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of John H. Evans. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 2570.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, that if they have any claims against the estate, they must present them to the undersigned, or to the executor and universal legate of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk. Jan 25 11/2p