New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 1, 1874.

"Vulcanited" is a Pittsburg word, and is applied to streets.

Starch is manufactured from the horse chestnut in France.

A Philadelphia man wishes to exchange a cemetery vault for a piano.

Hamlet is a member of the Kentucky Legislature. The spirit of dead law is his ghost.

The annual rat of Iowa has been eating the face of a small baby again, this time at Davenport.

Stock, groceries, fixtures, iron safe, spice mill, ect. See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

To "rise with the lark" is an advantage which is counteracted by going to bed with the rheumatism.

The fathom (six feet) is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches.

There can not be a pleasant smile on the lips of the hopeless. The blow that crushes the life will shatter the smile.

The Standard Club will give its first grand soiree at Exposition Hall next Saturday evening, the seventh instant.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

Internal revenue collections in the first district of Louisiana, for the month of January, amounted to $115,905 45.

Now that an old-fashioned dance has been revived, all young ladies ask papa to let them stay just one minuet longer at the ball.

Telegraphing is now taught in most of the English public schools. What has become of Gaudet's resolution in our school board?

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

Owing to the extensive prevalence of the small-pox in Plattsburg, New York, the churches have been closed and assemblies forbidden in the town.

A peculiar type of spotted fever rages in and around Carrollton, Illinois, and from it there has thus far been but a single recovery. The physicians are puzzled.

The law association of St. Louis rejected an applicant for admission, the other day, because he had advertised to procure divorces "with secrecy and despatch."

Titusville, Pennsylvania, has eleven petroleum refineries, and from the progress made in the past few years, she expects to be eventually at the head of that branch of the oil industry.

Martin F. Tupper has been granted a pension of £120 a year on the civil service list of England, for the services he has rendered humanity by writing "Proverbial Philosophy." Humanity will be rejoiced.

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

Absolutely pure iron is said to have been prepared by a Russian chemist by means of a galvanic battery. It is a silver white metal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors.

A chain of compressed cakes of gun-cotton tied around the trunk of a large tree and exploded will cut it down instantly by the violence of its action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as that done by the keenest ax.

Corn meal, heated and placed in bags, is recommended as a substitute for hot water bottles and such like appliances, for restoring warmth to the sick. It is said to weigh less, retain heat longer, and does not chill when cold.

Captain William Rouckendorff, late commandant of the ironclad fleet in New Orleans, is reported from the board of examiners as not recommended for promotion, according to the *Army and Navy Journal* of the twenty-fourth ultimo.

"United States Bonds" is the title under which the Rev. Dr. Isaac Handy, of Virginia, is to give the story of his fifteen months' imprisonment at Fort Delaware. The book should not be confounded with Rowbridge's "Coupon Bonds."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the interest of John H. McKee in and to bills receivable, notes, open accounts, etc. For full particulars see advertisement.

The London *Times* closes the obituary of Agassiz thus: "In Agassiz the world lost a philosopher and naturalist, whose name will be remembered along with those of Buffon, Cuvier and Humboldt, and of whom both his native Switzerland and his adopted America might well be proud."

The service in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, will be conducted this morning by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. In the evening a special service will be held, when addresses will be made by Revs. M. C. Cole and J. O. Woodward, and by the pastor. Seats free, and a hearty welcome.

The Trinity Board in London, which exercises an extensive jurisdiction over nautical matters, are busily experimenting with various kinds of fog signals, with a view of introducing some more effective kind than those now in use. The American "Siren" is said to meet with much favor on account of its tremendous noise-making powers.

The fourteenth day of February is ever dear to young and loving hearts, and why should it not be so? Beautiful birds choose their partners about that time, and it is but right that joyful youths should follow the pretty example. Let there be a little billing and cooing, and all such sweet nonsense, and for the time forget trifles like beefsteak and onions, for when your senses return you can take a few dimes, procure a ticket in the State lottery, which will draw on St. Valentine's, and suddenly have a pocket full of money.

A NEW STATE ELECTION ILLEGAL.

Æsop tells us that a horse having great grievance against a stag, invited the intervention of man, and thereby conquered his enemy. He subsequently found it very difficult to dismount his rider, and has in fact continued under subjugation ever since. Our Democratic friends seem animated by a similar animosity. Not being able to defeat the Republican party by strength or stategy, it has resorted to the intervention of a superior power, and would, upon Democratic doctrine, murder the rights of the State to secure the defeat of its enemies and a forlorn chance at the spoils.

We have never admitted that Congress has the legal right to order a new election of State officers in the Louisiana case. It can not do so without adopting the doctrine that the war overthrew the constitution, and that this is to be a government of expediency altogether. Those who would like to see a new form of federal government as well as a new election may favor such central supremacy as may be involved, but those who would prefer to preserve the institutions that have worked so well for nearly a century deprecate any act so revolutionary and so radical. Let Congress beware of this doctrine of unlimited discretion. It is not advocated by the friends of a republic. It means Cæsarism or a dissolution of the Union.

We need only to re-state the argument that Congress has no power to interfere in the affairs of a State so long as it has "a republican form of government," and ask no interposition. We care not if a State government be as evil as that of the city of New York under the regime of Tweed, Congress has no power to pass upon the moral character or election qualifications of official incumbents, or change the personnel of a State government because it may not accord either with the political or social standard of Congress. We speak of State officers alone. Congress has the right to inquire into the qualifications, moral and legal, of its own members, but can not go beyond that limit. The State representative is, upon theory, such a man as the majority of his constituents prefer. If the majority be corrupt and incompetent, then State representatives and officers are liable to be men like those who elect them. With this Congress would have nothing to do. The Mormon people have an institution hateful to all the moral world. If Utah were a State of the Union the Governor might have a harem and Congress would have no responsibility and no power to interfere with the State government so long as it was a representative republic in form. If a different doctrine had existed we would like to know how long the institution of slavery would have stood against the predominant disapproval of the free States? Congress might, upon allegations that slavery did not conform to republican principles, have set aside one election after another until the people of the slave-holding States would have been worried into freedom. The clause of the constitution which limits the intervention of the federal government to guarantee to each State a government republican in form saved slavery from federal invasion It was abolished as a measure of military expediency at the last. The reasoning of the ablest federalists who defended this clause against the jealous suspicions of the Republicans is conclusive. Their defense was that Congress was allowed to guard against the intrusion of a monarchical State into the republican household. "Suppose," says a commentator, "the great State of New York should adopt a monarchical form of government, it might, under an enterprising and ambitious king, become formidable to, if not destructive of, the safety of the Union." Hence the reason of the power. The very pertinent question is asked, "whether the exercise of this power of intervention may not form a pretext for other abuses in the State governments without the concurrence of the States themselves?" "It is implied that this power extends no further than a guarantee of a republican form of government." "As long, therefore, as the existing republican forms are continued by the States, they are guaranteed by the constitution. The only restrictions imposed on them (the States) is, that they shall not exchange republican for anti-republican constitutions—a restriction which, it is presumed, will hardly be considered a grievance."

We do not choose to argue the impolicy of provokin a renewal of a strife which has with great difficulty been allayed. We do not think proper to remind Congress that the regular session of our Legislature terminates in March; that the election returns would not be counted before the summer season set in, within which no Legislature could be expected to sit in New Orleans; that the regular election for legislators takes place in November next, when all political dissent can be represented on the hustings and at the polls. The State officers will hold office for two years longer upon their present credentials. We do not choose to argue a new election upon the grounds of impolicy, because we deem a new election illegal. If Congress chooses to abandon the constitution and steer forth upon this new departure of expediency, it can of course do so. But as our Democratic antagonists have urged upon other States the alleged example of federal oppression of a sister State, we will remind these States that if Louisiana shall be compelled to submit her State officers to be inspected by Congress, what is her fate to-day may be theirs to-morrow. If they can stand it, we can.

THE CITY DEBT AND EXPENSES.

There is assuredly a problem involved in the memorial of the City Council in regard to the city debt and expenses. It is this:

Given—A public debt and expenses which cause "unexampled depression of business and depreciation of property." A refusal to annul or suspend any portion of that debt.

Required—A practical mode of relieving the existing embarrassment.

We regret, though we are not suprised, to see that the Council has not solved this problem, though it has covered the blackboard with a respectable confusion of figures.

There are two propositions upon which the Council bases itself immovably. 1. That the public debt of the city is sacred. 2. That the creation of a new municipal corporation is equally "impracticable." The reasoning upon the first proposition is as follows: "It is not to be presumed that the Legislature would authorize such a measure."

With the recent legislation in regard to the State debt, it perplexes one to see why language, mandatory or permissory, would not either compel or allow the city to declare its own inability to meet its own engagements and relieve its taxpayers from the accumulated burden of State as well as city taxation. As the greater includes the less, a power which can exempt the citizen of a State from his share of the public obligations on behalf of the State, will certainly include the power to exonerate a citizen of the same State from his obligation to pay his share of a public obligation incurred by a municipality. Especially when the municipality owes its authority to contract debt to the Legislature; and can only give validity to any act through the will of the Legislature. Every creditor of the city must have made his contract of debt in contemplation of an outstanding power to enact any legislation not inconsistent with constitutional prohibition. The Legislature, then, may do any act affecting the municipal obligations of a citizen of Louisiana resident within the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities of New Orleans which it might do with respect to any other citizen resident elsewhere within the State. It follows, then, that if the Legislature may lawfully annul forty per cent of the State debt, it may exercise a similar power with respect to the city debt. This legislation may be permissory or mandatory, at the discretion of the Legislature.

Distrusting, apparently, the force of its first position the memorial goes on to argue that the city corporation might be compelled to pay the debt by due course of law. It says:

> But even if legislative sanction could be obtained, the effort to repudiate would probably be unsuccesstul, as the corporation, like an individual, is amenable to law and could perhaps be compelled by judicial process to meet its obligations.

The apprehension conveyed in this paragraph is lest the corporation property should be seized and sold to the value of twenty-two millions. It is plain the municipal property would bring no such sum, nor could a State judiciary grant a mandamus to compel the imposition of taxes, since that power is exclusively reserved to the Legislature. The State may enact that the corporation shall not be suable for this class of obligations, thus limiting its corporate liabilities as under the general power stated it has a right to do. The danger of compulsion by "judicial process" is thus shown to be imaginary.

The "creation of a new municipal corporation" would be in this view unnecessary, since the present corporation could be as well "relieved from the debt and incumbrances." This view may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to the Council, since it will diminish by one the dangers of a corporate reorganization. That this "creation of a new corporation" is not entirely "impracticable" would be shown conclusively in case of a new election, since Mayor Wiltz and his gallant company would inevitably accompany Governor Kellogg in his political exile. The titles of both depend alike on the validity of the last election, and our Fusion friends seem willing to throw their friends of the city administration overboard for a chance at all the offices, State and municipal. But this is digressive. Having proclaimed the sanctity of this vast debt, with its annual interest of one and a third millions, or about one per cent taxation upon city values, the memorial goes on to show that the sinking fund, for which the Council is required to make an annual levy, may be suspended. This apparently concedes the power of legislation as to this particular fund, but as this may have been no part of the contract with the public creditor we let it pass without remark. Assuming the power for the Legislature and the purpose to execute it, the suspension of this sinking fund is set down for fifteen per cent of the proposed economies of the Council.

It will be observed that of the three and a third millions which must be levied for, one and one-third millions, or nearly one-half, is for interest on money borrowed and expended without providing any representatives resource to meet the obligation incurred thereby. If it shall turn out that the city pays off all the coupons for which it is responsible, then more than two millions out of the three and a third will be employed in "paying for a dead horse," as the poor people have it. Having, however, disposed of the public debt as above repudiation, the memorial canters gaily to a conclusion. The Common Council should be empowered to control the police, which would effect a saving—in the newspapers—of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. "Many small quantities make up a sum," was an apothegm of Caleb Quotem, and we approve the liberality by which the memorial cuts down the fees of sheriffs, clerks, the coroners, and the revenues of the crazy and the poor.

It has been an established observation that he who carries around a hat or a salver to take up a collection is never expected to put anything into either, but we suppose the administration conceals its charities somewhere in the reduction of "general city expenses" from one and a half millions of dollars to a million four hundred thousand dollars in very round numbers. So easy is it to compound for the common extravagances without renouncing our own just compensation for our own invaluable services. The proportion contributed by the city administration from the general city expenses to the gross economy is just eleven per cent.

This review of the memorial, we are conscious, leaves the subject very much where we found it. But it is beyond doubt that the financial authorities of the city must reduce the outstanding obligations or suspend its annual interest in whole or in part.

We agree entirely with our contemporary the *Picayune* in the opinion that both the Legislature and the city will have performed their duty imperfectly if they do not make their revision and relief of debt and taxes thorough, and effectual to afford relief to the taxpayers of the city and State. We therefore call upon the Legislature to take up this subject of city relief, and enact such reductions and expenses as will be adequate to the relief of the public embarassment.

THE HAMLET OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.

The play of "Hamlet" never palls. It is like nature, inexhaustible in interest; and like nature, also, it possesses an element of mystery which each thinker strives to solve for himself. Some conceptions of the character of the melancholy Dane make it one of pure intellect, given to metaphysical contemplation, averse to action, incapable of strong feeling. Others, on the contrary, regard him as a man of ardent affections, warped from their natural course by the fatality which called him to a duty above his strength. It is evident to all who have made his character a matter of study that Hamlet had undergone a marked and sudden change after the mysterious death of his father, and the rapidly following and most disgraceful marriage of his mother. Previously he had been gay, social, warm-hearted; worshiping his father, honoring and admiring his mother; loving Ophelia; younger in character than in years, yet mature in thought; fond of amusement, yet choice as to the nature thereof; the rose and expectancy of the fair State, yet quite destitute of ambition. Lofty in his views, and poetic in his temperament, he could not take things moderately, and all the philosophy at his command could not reconcile him to his father's death or his mother's marriage—the latter shivering at a blow his high ideal of woman, and filling his heart with that bitterness toward the sex which found bent in the sad, not scornful sentence, "Frailty, thy name is woman!"

Hamlet can not be played by an imitator. The best models had better not be followed slavishly, though they may be profitably studied. The man who undertakes to personate so original a character must study it for himself. This Lawrence Barrett has undoubtedly done, and he has evidently discovered in it this element of tenderness of which we have spoken, and which so many of his profession seem to have overlooked.

For instance, in the very first scene in which he appears, when chided by his mother for his sombre mien and vesture, the Hamlet of Barrett displays genuine grief for the loss of an idolized father; whereas many actors—and those of note too—make him flaunt his mourning garb in his mother's face more as a reproach to the levity of her conduct than in honor of his father's memory. In his interview with his father's perturbed spirit, this tenderness pervades every tone, look, and word. It is "horrible, horrible, most horrible!" not simply that a murder had been committed, but that such a man, "so excellent a king," so loving to his mother, had been thus treacherously taken off. Whenever he mentions this father it is in the exaggerated language of filial enthusiasm.

In the scene with Ophelia likewise it is partly the struggle between tenderness and suspicion, produced by his mother's misconduct, which has embittered him toward her sex; and sharpened afresh by the discovery that their interview is spied upon, which causes his harshness—partly but not wholly. Another motive for it was that kind cruelty which would kill at once a love destined to disappointment. What had he now to do with love? A stern fate had doomed him to a mission of retribution—a mission foreign enough to his nature, even though kept before his mind, as he had sworn to keep it, "unmixed with baser matter." And yet he loved Ophelia, as he afterward proclaimed in the burial scene; and it is a very happy touch of nature to make that love triumph for a moment over his resolution in parting from her. This is most skillfully expressed by Lawrence Barrett when, after having ascertained by lifting the curtain that the spies are gone, he takes her hand and softly kisses it.

Even toward his mother, disgusted as he is at her conduct, he still retains a remnant of his former love, and shows when in the very tempest and whirlwind of his passion he seeks to wring her heart. Many actors perform this scene in a manner revolting to all the finer sensibilities of our nature. They revile her in tones that no man of feeling would use to a common lawd. Now, Hamlet's mother, though the part is generally played as an inferior one, must have been a remarkable woman. She could not have been much under fifty at the time of her second marriage. For more than thirty years she had reigned as wife and queen, honored and beloved. She must been beautiful and endearing. Hamlet himself testifies to the enthusiastic love of his father for her, and her devotion to him. Her fall was one of those unaccountable deviations from virtue such as women, otherwise good, occasionally commit, and which in the olden time was apt to be set down to witchcraft. In spite of it Hamlet still loved her; and it is a great beauty in Mr. Barrett's playing that he shows this. Just here, however, we have a criticism to offer. In answer to the Queen's reproof—"Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended," meaning of course the King, his uncle, Hamlet repeats her words thus: "Mother, you have my father much offended."

In this sentence Lawrence Barrett places a strong emphasis on the word "my," at the same time placing his hand upon his breast. This quite destroys the force of Hamlet's answer, which has no reference to anybody else's father, but to a different person as his own father from that meant by the Queen. The meaning is properly given by repeating the words precisely in the same tone of his mother, excepting a strong emphasis on the word "you." This is the usual reading, we believe, and Mr. Barrett's change is the reverse of an improvement. This, however, is a slight blemish in so artistic a performance, and one which, we doubt not, his own judgment would soon lead him to correct, for he is a very painstaking and conscientious student of his profession, and candid enough to reform in any point once convinced of the need. In fact, we perceive this season in his performance of Hamlet a marked improvement in more than one particular since his last visit to our city, so that we feel justified in saying that he bids fair, at no distant time, to equal the best actors who have essayed the part.

THE RULE OF THE MAJORITY.

Scarcely a day or session has elapsed during the existence of the present General Assembly that has not been devoted either in whole or in part, by one house or the other, or by a committee, to the consideration of contested election cases. The returns which the supervisors of election were employed and paid to make and send to the proper officers were withheld, or not made out at all. Certain papers purporting to be returns of our election were sent to Washington, but as they exhibited the strange phenomenon of all being in the same handwriting, Senator Logan, one of the members of the celebrated Senate committee, informs us, they came to the conclusion they were forgeries and rejected them. The returning board, being thus deprived of the evidence which had been depended upon to assist in determining what candidates had been chosen to the various positions by the people, was compelled to resort to the next best testimony attainable. The object was, of course, to find out which man in every case had received the highest number of votes. They discharged their duty, reported the result to the General Assembly and retired. In some cases they doubtless committed errors, owing to the fact that the frauds of the supervisors were so deftly committed as to escape immediate detection. Hence the committees of the two houses have been called upon to make some searching investigations which have resulted in unearthing unexpected developments. It has been made reasonably certain that several candidates who had been "returned by both boards" had no claims to such a distinction, and have consequently been set aside for the rightful members. Notably so were the cases of Senators Mascot, Glaudin and Detiege, and Representatives Langles and Thompson. These gentlemen have been able to satisfy the tribunals which are named in the constitution as the sole judge of such matters that they actually received a majority of the votes cast, and have been duly recognized as entitled to seats.

It will be remembered that the General Assembly bore with infinite patience the contumacy of the Fusion members whose names appeared upon the rolls. They were given all of last session, and nearly half of the present, in which to make up their minds whether they would return to duty or not. All of last winter was spent in trying to organize a revolutionary government. But admitted failure stared them in the face in the beginning of 1874, and all those who had much confidence in the theory that they were really elected, applied for a late admission at Mechanics' Institute. Here, some of them have met contestants, who have since been seated. The question involved in all their cases was simply one of fact. Committees and members diligently inquired: Which of the contestants received the most votes? And the opinion of the majority prevailed. We are aware there was a difference of opinion among our own party as to the claims of some of the contestants. Senators Ingraham, Wharton and others, and Representative Gair, have freely expressed their opinion that some of the members recently seated have no legal claims; but, as the majority of their fellow members thought differently, they are bound by the verdict, and to the best of our knowledge acquiesce.

But the claimant to a seat in either branch of the Legislature owes a corresponding duty. He is bound to be on hand to look after it, and attend to the interests involved in the acceptance of the trust. All during last winter, Messrs. Jonas, Booth, Voorhies, Thomas and Daigle, though claiming to be Senators, remained away from the Senate Chamber, and consorted with the enemies of the State government at Odd Fellows' Hall. They were then advised to hold out so long as they had a spark of manhood in their bosoms. But since the total collapse of the whole Fusion business the cry is changed, and those who were last year zealously tugging to keep them out of Mechanics' Institute now clamorously demand, in their name, the right to enter. Two of these gentlemen have been admitted. The others have been excluded for reasons satisfactory to those who were called upon to judge. The fact that a person has been reported by the returning board as entitled to a seat in either house is only prima facie evidence of his right thereto. The presumption created in his favor by the action of the board may be destroyed by later evidence, and by a direct decision of the house in which he applies for admission. The fact that a gentleman who claims to be elected a member of the Legislature, but declines to take his seat, may be taken as suggestive of the suspicion that he does not place much confidence in the strength of his claim. And as it was in most cases next to impossible to say what was the result of the election in some instances, perhaps some of the successful contestants never would have known their rights if the intruders had not aroused suspicion and provoked inquiry by their own dubious conduct.

Upon the whole, we are content to leave the decision of these questions to those who have been named for that office by the organic law.

MANIFEST SIGNS OF A NEW DEPARTURE.

The REPUBLICAN is so uniformly correct in its observation of men and things, so habitually right in its instincts and conclusions, that our plain duty sometimes approaches to absolute monotony. It is a pleasant relief, therefore, to receive occasionally a little jog from an amiable contemporary like the *Picayune*, with whom we desire to be at peace, as well as with the rest of mankind. A few days ago we thought we detected in our neighbor a disposition to blow up the coals of dissension between certain members of the Republican party, and naturally enough promptly administered a gentle rebuke by way of hint. We are gratified to learn that we misapprehended the scope and intent of our neighbor in a very important matter. The following neat compliment to two worthy members, and general disclaimer of a design to foment disssensions, are republished from the columns of the *Picayune* as evidence of the improvements wrought by time, adversity and a consciousness of past political error:

We like the style in which a few of our colored legislators, such as John Gair and Dave Young, are coming to the fore just now. We like their recent manly utterances on several occasions wherein they have taken grounds against what they considered wrong.

If all this may be taken as proof that the colored man is beginning to act as his own judge, and that in bearing his part hereafter he means to do so according to the light of his unbiased convictions, we like it better and better. The official organ is mistaken, as usual, when it charges us with gloating over the dissensions between white and black Republicans on merely party grounds.

We have been ready to meet our conservative friends upon such grounds for many years, but have only recently been able to bring them to the scratch. We have never asked more of any one than that such men as David Young, John Gair, Henry Demas, and other colored men, should be judged by their merits and demerits, the same as white men are estimated.

DIED:

QUISH—On Sunday, January 18, 1874, in Marshall, Texas, John H. Quish, thirty-six years old, a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ann Arbor and Lansing (Michigan) papers please copy.

MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF FREE MARKETS.

A mass meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of all the districts of the city, favorable to the free markets, is respectfully called for on MONDAY, February 2, 1874, at 8 P. M., at John's Hall, corner of Bienville and Rampart streets. fe1 1t 2p

VISITING SUBJECTS OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

Are hereby notified that all applications for presentation at Court, to be held at Exposition Palace on TUESDAY, February 17, 1874, must be addressed to this department, Box No. 70, Postoffice.

Said applications must be accompanied by proper and unexceptionable vouchers; must carefully note home address and place of temporary residence in this city.

By order of the King.

BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain.

Carnival Palace, January 31, 1874. fe1 2p5aWaFr

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

FREE TRADE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

EVERY CITIZEN INTERESTED.

EVERYBODY INVITED TO ATTEND.

A Grand Mass Meeting, to be held MONDAY EVENING, February 2, 1874, at half past six o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets. Questions of vital importance will be discussed by able speakers.

fe1 1t COME ONE, COME ALL.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, 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.

ap21v2p

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

PIFFETS! PIFFETS! PIFFETS!

CLEARING 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, Velocipedes, Buggies, Tool Boxes, Mechanical Toys, etc.; Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen; Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Handkerch'ef and Glove Boxes, in sets and single; Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuary, etc.

The largest stock on hand ever imported into the city.

Buttons and Button Moulds, Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Silk and Buckskin 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 manufactory of Societe Colonial, Paris.

N. B.—Orders received for Flags, Banners, Rosettes, Scarfs, Batons, etc., and executed at shortest notice at reasonable prices. ja25 1m 112p

MEMBERS OF EITHER HOUSE

Are Invited to Call

at

B. T. WALSH'S

FOR

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

At Moderate Prices for Cash.

B. T. WALSH,
No. 110 Canal street,
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. ja24 1m

TO LICENSE AND TAXPAYERS.

We are paying CITY LICENSES of 1873 and CITY TAXES of all years at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
ja4 2m 2p No. 53 Carondelet street, front office.

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.

ja10 2m eod 2p

SPLENDID AND UNPARALLELED

TRIUMPHS

OF THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

New York.

Over Eighty-One Competitors at the

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, etc.

1. THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of sewing machine industry.

2. THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR PROGRESS, awarded for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this company. Hence the Vienna award marks progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a gold medal, the highest award made at Paris.

4. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT, for the development of Needle industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited

5. A GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet Work, the only award of the kind in this section.

6. MEDALS FOR SEVERAL CO-OPERATORS, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. THE OFFICIAL REPORT, published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

[Official Report, Vienna Exposition, Sewing Machines, etc.—Group 13, Section 2, B.]

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their sewing machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

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