New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

A copy of Elliot's Indian Bible is worth $1200.

The frayed dollar—one bet on the three-card.

Mr. C. H. St. Clair has been appointed treasurer of the city of Brashear.

Shakspeare says the merit of a jest lies as much in the ear of the hearer as the tongue of the speaker.

A spinster, no longer young, has been addressed as "matchless maid" by a poet who didn't mean it.

Mathematical benevolence is the kind that decreases in proportion to the square of the distance of the object.

Next to the sweetness of having a friend whom you can trust is the convenience of possessing a friend who will occasionally trust you.

Most men work for the present, a few for the future. The wise work for both—for the future in the present, and for the present in the future.

All men should have something in their pockets; and young men who have nothing else therein generally stand about with their hands in them.

A country editor who had received one new subscriber for his paper, triumphantly exclaims: "Success assured; we are indorsed by the people."

The pupils in the girls' school in Moscow are all compelled to dress in brown to prevent the bad feelings which might be engendered by a comparison of dresses and toilets.

Mark Twain, in speaking of cannibalism, grows serious for once, and solemnly declares that for his own part, "he would go hungry for two days rather than eat an old personal friend."

"He went through life," said the widow Brown (weeping a tear of enthusiasm from the tip of her nose), "He went through life disappointed, broken-hearted man, but with a gleam of hope still glued to his eyes."

Says the Austin *State Journal:* "A fireman is a good-natured dare-devil, in an inflammatory shirt, who does no jury duty, but is very thirsty, and has more patriotism than he can honestly account for."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, on St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and Foucher streets, First District of this city, a propeller engine. See advertisement.

The Danbury *News* states that a New Haven editor spent last Sunday in Slawson, and attended church. When the contribution box came around he was in a doze, but on being nudged hastily exclaimed, "I have a pass!"

A sailor passing through a graveyard saw on one of the tombstones, "I still live." This was too much for Jack, who, shifting his quid, ejaculated: "Well, I've heard say there are cases in which a man may lie, but if I was dead I'd own it."

Says a Milwaukee journal: "Milwaukee leads Chicago by about 1,000,000 bushels in its wheat transactions for 1873, but when the old sinner down the lake begins to brag on the number of arrests made by its police force the Cream City yields up the broom."

The entire company at the Varieties Theatre, with Mr. Lawrence Barrett, will leave for Mobile this morning at quarter past seven o'clock, by special train, and give a matinee performance in that city, returning here in season to play at the Varities this evening.

A good woman in Ohio was riding in the cars with her son, who, she declared to the conductor, was only six, or half-fare years old. "Billy" interfered, and said he was ten; whereupon that mother took the youth across her knee and soon convinced him that he was much younger.

The *Churchman*, speaking of the "new schismatical movement toward an abnormal episcopacy," by which is meant the Reformed Episcopal Church, asks: "Whether it is because the word 'Protestant' is associated with such symbols of faith as the Confessions of Westminster and Dort that it has been left out of the corporate title of the new sect?"

It is currently reported in Nauvoo, Illinois, that Joe Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon Church, will move his printing material from Plano, Illinois, to Nauvoo, within a short time, and there commence the publication of a paper devoted to the interests of the dissenting faction of the Mormon Church, which refuses to recognize Brigham Young's authority, and follows the leadership of the son of the prophet.

Nothing, says Elisee Reclus, can convey a more impressive idea of the power of water as a general agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along, through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet, between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these canons, that of Colorado, is 298 miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of 5000 or 6000 feet.

A grand dress and masquerade ball will be given at Grunewald Hall, on Thursday evening, the twelfth instant, by the "Societe Culinaire." The members of this society represent all the leading restuarants of our city, persons to whom all have been many times indebted for good dinners. In their line they are artists, and in business they are gentlemen of fair dealing. The ball will be a good one, a fact which is guaranteed by the well known gentlemen having the matter in charge.

The executors of the late Charles Dickens have just erected to his memory in Rochester Cathedral a handsome brass tablet on the wall of the southwest transept, under the monument to Richard Watts, a local benefactor. The tablet records the dates of the birth and death of the deceased, that he is buried in Westminster Abbey, and that the tablet is erected "to connect his memory with the scenes in which his earliest and latest years were passed, and with the associations of Rochester Cathedral and its neighborhood, which extended over all his life."

A NEW REMEDY PROPOSED.

According to the special dispatches from Washington to the New York and Western press, it appears that the doctors in the metropolis have expressed the opinion that all the offenses committed by and against poor Louisiana can be expiated, and all the gods propitiated by a simple sacrifice. Accordingly all eyes are turned upon the surrounding figures to light upon a proper victim. This solution is not quite new, as the proposition to sacrifice somebody to appease the angry deities of Democracy has been frequently made before, in one shape or another. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—with the assent of the majority—thought a general slaughter of all the innocents, including Kellogg and the Republican State administration on one side, and McEnery and his hungry aspirants on the other, would be a handsome and proper way to dispose of the knotty question. But the Senate very properly rejected this proposition as too bloody, and so Congress adjourned without doing anything about it.

The next suggestion was to throw Pinchback overboard, as being somewhat of a Jonah, whose absence from the ship would still the storm. But there were those who vigorously protested against such treatment, and the final vote has not yet been put. It now occurs to some of the members of the grand deliberative council that the judge who gave effect to and enforced the United States law "relative to elections in the late insurrectionary States" would make a handsome victim, and that it is the duty of Congress to use dispatch in applying the newly suggested remedy. But there are two parties on board. The Democrats, who are chiefly anxious to find a victim, invariably select one for the purpose from the Republican ranks, while the other party stoutly contend that if the Fusionists insist upon there being a victim at all, he should be supplied from their own number.

The change of the point of assault in this case will have little or no influence in modifying the fierceness of the defense. The Republicans of Louisiana will make as stout a resistance to an attack on their rights and interests in the person of Judge Durell as they did last winter when Governor Kellogg was threatened, or during the early part of the present session of Congress, when Pinchback met with opposition in claiming his seat. The REPUBLICAN informed the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee during last month that the movement upon Judge Durell was simply a shifting of the scene of strife from one place to another. If the Democracy succeed in breaking down any part of the Republican defenses, the difficulties of repelling an assault and capture will be greatly increased. More than one year ago, our party deemed it had rights which it was found physically unable to enforce without the assistance of a friendly power sufficiently puissant to furnish rescue. Appeal was made, as was natural, to the paramount authority of the United States government, and the result of the appeal was success. Every scheme that the fertile ingenuity of obstinate men could devise was immediately suggested as a set off to the advantage thus obtained. The judge who gave the decision was attacked in the most shameful manner, and the gentlemen who had been protected by his authority were reported to Congress in such a light as would lead one not acquainted with the exaggerated style peculiar to baffled roguery to suppose they were not fit to live—certainly not to enjoy offices of trust and emolument. But, either from the justness of their cause, or the wisdom which prompted them to invoke and receive the powerful aid alluded to above, it has been found impossible heretofore to dislodge Governor Kellogg and the other State officers from the positions to which they have been called by the people, and to which all the legal tribunals, State and federal, that have passed upon the question at all, have decreed them to be entitled.

But our opponents are determined to go to the source, and make a clean sweep from the top down. Passing by our own Supreme Court as of no consequence, they attack Judge Durell, under the mistaken notion that if he is stricken down his most righteous judgment will fall with him, and then the hungry hordes of Democratic office seekers will have nothing left to do but to reach forth their hands and clutch the coveted prizes, to obtain which they have broken every moral law that stood between them and the objects of their selfish ambition. Let the fight take such a shape if they so elect. The Republicans have never yet refused to meet them anywhere. They accepted the wager of battle at the polls, protested against the subsequent cheating that characterized the work of counting the votes, confronted boldly in the legal tribunals appointed to decide such issues, gave them battle again and beat them in the Senate and the Supreme Court of the United States, and will indubitably follow them into the House to repel the threatened attack over Judge Durell's shoulders. So far as we understand the temper of the House we believe our interests are safe before that tribunal. And we believe, moreover, that neither the Democratic element nor the influence of the baffled railroad rings, nor both combined, can prevail in their war upon a judge whose only fault, as it appears to us, is that he was bold and honest, and wise enough to do right in the face of threats.

THAT PROTEST.

Through the columns of the *Picayune*, which seems to have been especially favored, though whether by reason of special interest therein, we can not tell, the public is at last furnished with the names of the parties in New York who have protested against the funding bill. It would have been better, perhaps—at least it would have been more courteous—had this protest been sent to the Governor and General Assembly, to whom it is addressed, rather than to the editor of the *Picayune*, neither his excellency nor any other officer of the administration, so far as we can ascertain, having been favored with a glimpse of this specious document until after the announcement by our contemporary that it had received a bundle of copies of it.

Prominent among the signers, and doubtless the inspirers of this protest, we find the names of the executor of John A. Griswold, of E. D. Morgan, J. and W. Seligman, J. J. Anderson, Ames, Pondir, and others, all originally interested in the Chattanooga railroad scheme, and all present holders of the two and a half millions of bonds of that company, which now stand enjoined because consideration therefor has notoriously not been rendered the State. They are, too, the original owners and beneficiaries—not innocent purchasers or third parties—a fact which might fairly have justified them in modestly permitting the owners of untainted Louisiana securities to take the leadership in the protesting business. It is very probable, too—in fact we have reasons almost justifying the broad assertion—that not a dollar's worth of Louisiana bonds other than the fraudulent two and a half millions are owned by these gentlemen; and the suspicion waxes exceeding strong that a consent on the part of this State to withdraw its suits and to put them on a par with the honest evidences of indebtedness, would quickly annul the protest and transform the funding bill from a most oppressive and obnoxious scheme into a sound, wise and prudent financial measure, so far as these protesters could affect the change. In fact several of the signers have already expressed their readiness to accept its provisions.

In order to show to the world how well grounded is the alarm of the holders of the bonds referred to, and why they take unusual steps to defeat a plan which necessitates their proving the legitimacy of their claims, a reference to the way in which the latter were created may not be inappropriate at this time. The corrupt manner in which the bill authorizing this so-called debt was passed through the Legislature is part of the late unfortunate political history of Louisiana, and the act itself shows the extraordinary fact that the signatures of the Auditor and Treasurer, the financial guardians of the State, were to be printed on the bonds, and not written, and a record kept as is customary in all such important transactions. This is evidence that subsequent actions in carrying out the fraud were carefully designed. There was danger of an intervention by the courts, which might seriously interfere with its success. And now we are furnished with the following damning details of the way in which legal obstructions were dodged: The bonds were prepared, and taken to the Secretary of State, together with the law, which had been purposely withheld. The Secretary signed them—but did not attest the Governor's signature, *which was not then attached*—and took them at night to the Governor's house. On the following morning these bonds were taken on board a Chattanooga railroad train, and while flying rapidly from the jurisdiction of our courts the Governor affixed his official autograph thereto. On the following Thursday morning these indignant protestors were made happy by the receipt, in New York, of these evidences that this much abused people owed them two and a half million dollars. Thus the signing of the law, its promulgation, the issue of the bonds, and their shipment North was all consummated between two legal days.

We ask all candid minds if, under the circumstances, the people have not a right to inquire into their responsibilities and liabilities for such debts. Is it surprising that, under the depletive robberies, of which this is a specimen, the necessity has at last come upon them to scale even the honest part of the debt? And how much weight with honest and impartial minds should be attached to a protest which, there is scarcely room to doubt, had its origin in a desire to make valid and binding such fraudulent paper as these Chattanoga bonds?

MONSIEUR JANIN.

We do not mean the rather turbulent statesman of that name, but a counselor at law of New Orleans, assigned, if we mistake not, by the Committee of Seventy with Mr. Marr as assistant counsel to Mr. H. N. Ogden in the legal representation of the Fusion interests in the lobby of Congress. M. Janin, not content with the argument *ore tenus*, has resorted to the New York *Herald*, and publishes a letter denouncing the Republican government for "the outrageous and disgraceful state of affairs existing in our State" and demanding that if that party "is not equal to the emergency which it has created, it should frankly confess its impotency and abandon the control of the government."

In this proposition Monsieur Janin takes an eminently Gallican view of the relations between the whole American people and the government made by their hands. When M. Thiers, or any other ruler of republican France, did not suit the constitutional legislature sitting in permanence they made a call upon him somewhat similar to that demanded by Attorney Janin of the federal government. As it seems impossible to substitute in the head of your genuine Frenchman any other idea of representative government than that it is the government of one man, it has been customary to chop off the average French head with a sort of sausage-chopper which they call a guillotine as a short cut to political conviction. A similar Gallicism is manifest in this subsequent proposal:

> If the people of Louisiana were permitted to settle their grievances without interference on the part of federal military power, they would make short work of the Kellogg usurpation. But so long as our hands are tied by superior force we are compelled to appeal for redress and justice to a Congress two-thirds Republican.

That is, if that portion of the people of Louisiana who, though in a minority of votes, yet possess intelligence, wealth and the use of fire arms, were not prevented "by interference on the part of federal military power," they—the rich men and drilled soldiers of the minority—would "make short work" of the unlettered and unskilled majority! Fie, for shame, Monsieur Janin! This is exactly what was done with the twenty thousand poor people of Paris when the rich and skilled and drilled got the upper hand of them. Is it chivalrous, M. Janin, to ask the federal government to keep away its superior military force and allow you to employ your superior military force? Is it not equivalent to acknowledging a turbulent and revolutionary purpose on the part of your friends. Is it a worse argument for a new election that the whole State must be garrisoned by United States troops, or that short work may be made of any State administration that does not meet the approval of the distinguished attorney of the lobby in the Louisiana case? Why, Monsieur Janin, this is the wife-beater's proposal to the policeman, "Just you keep off your superior military force, and I'll beat this woman's head in in four minutes." The American idea is different from that of the French, Monsieur Janin. They say, "Hands off! no man touch!" Let them decide this question in Louisiana according to the rule of law. We neither use petroleum nor the sausage chopper in the decision of these questions. For, Monsieur Janin, it may not have occurred to you that the government of the American people abhors your doctrine. They have fought a bloody civil war, and yet the conquering section has given a general amnesty for political offenses and never shed the blood of a human being by sentence of a civil court for the offense of political opinion. Will this be believed when you mention it in Paris, Monsieur Janin? Possibly not. The American people have given these colored people the right of suffrage. *That* alone has exposed them to such ferocious threats as have been made against them; would it become a just or humane government to first incense those whom you represent, Monsieur Janin, against those poor voters, and then abandon them to the fury which you represent, Monsieur Janin?

Monsieur Janin claims that the federal government must guarantee every State a government republican in form. We have shown that, many years before Monsieur Janin came into this country, those who had made and expounded the federal constitution had explained that this power was granted the federal government to keep out European kings and princes from settling monarchical colonies within the Union. He also reproduces—perhaps may be entitled to the merit of having originated—the highly Gallic theory that "our treaty obligations authorize France to guarantee a republican form of government to the inhabitants of Louisiana."

Now, setting apart that a nation which allows a Legislature to remove the executive and install without a popular vote a successful soldier as ruler, can not be a very good judge of republicanism, we have only to remind M. Janin that the reclamation of Louisiana by France on the ground of failure of contract and consideration, would take would take with it seven or eight millions of Germans, which would be worse than another Alsace and Lorraine affair.

As this is one of the first cases in which we have known an attorney to advise an assault and battery at home and a foreign war as a remedy to an aggrieved client, we can only hope that such counsel will not prevail. Better throw up your brief Counsellor Janin and return to *republican* France.

THE GRANT PRISONERS OF STATE.

Some Bohemian reporter on the *Picayune*, with a view of supporting a sensation heading, brought to light the fact that the prisoners arrested for violation of the law of Congress in the parish of Grant were suffering from the want of various comforts. The *Times*, not to be outdone in enterprise, evoked the astounding probability that the Committee of Seventy had given these prisoners an assurance that they should be cared for, and intimated very clearly that the committee had given itself no particular trouble about these prisoners afterward. There appears in a late number of the *Picayune* a card from the Committee of Seventy. In this they remind the public of the arrest and imprisonment of these gentlemen from Grant, and state that "unless provided for by the charitable they would be cast with felons and the depraved, and reduced to the common fare of a gaol," and conclude with the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions to alleviate the pressing and immediate wants and sufferings of the Grant prisoners, and to defray the expenses of their trial.

We can see no impropriety in giving money to alleviate the sufferings of any unfortunate person. We do not know how much the Committee of Seventy may have given toward paying the rent of better rooms for these prisoners at the rate of one dollar a day. We do not know the state of the committee's finances, and are aware that there must have been a heavy drain on them for the expense of the Washington misson. Still this looks just a little like verifying a maxim announced the other day by the REPUBLICAN: that he who carries around the hat or salver is not usually expected to put much in either. There is the faintest symptom possible of a sensation spoiled by the *Picayune* blunder, since an appeal for a purely charitable purpose would have spoken only of the privations of the prisoners and said nothing of the merits of their cause or the provision for their defense on the trial. This publication was not made until the thirtieth ultimo, from which we infer either that the funds of the committee applicable to charitable purposes expired at that date or that they were to make political capital by proclaiming the alleged injustice of the government. It would be well to separate the money given to relieve cold or hungry humanity from that which would defend a prisoner charged with a legal offense. It would be the duty of every one to contribute to the one fund, while it is not likely that a colored copper would be contributed to the other. Separate the funds, gentlemen, that subscribers may know whether their money goes to buy food or coal, or hire rooms for those who may need them, or whether it will pass into that bottomless marsh called "legal expenses," which is supposed to have absorbed so much of the money heretofore contributed to the treasury of the Seventy, that they can no longer pay a dollar a day towards the board of "many of our fellow-citizens of the parish of Grant who have been languishing in our Parish Prison since the month of November last, under charges which we believe to be unfounded."

THE RAILROAD RING WANTS A NEW ELECTION.

We learn that nearly all the parties who are now in Washington trying to obtain an order for a new election in Louisiana are in the railroad rings that have fleeced this State out of several millions of dollars in bonds and for interest, and neglected to build the roads according to promise. We can get along very well without a new election, but have plenty of room for new railroad men—such, for instance, as will show something in return for very liberal State aid. The leading movers in this ring have openly boasted they would break down the Republican State government unless the injunction against their unearned bonds was removed. We have decided to stand by our injunction; now let them move on the works. So far, it must be confessed, they have bothered us some, but we are not aware that they have at any time approached very near to victory. It must be fine times with some of the more unscrupulous members of Congress, such as are willing to take a fee from either side or both sides at once. But it is no concern of ours; our friends in Washington are holding things pretty steady, and we have hopes that nothing important will be done. In the meantime we have a good opportunity to show the worthiness of the Republican party by wise legislation. Fortunately, there is more anxiety on this subject in Washington than there is here. We would avoid the trouble and expense of a new election if possible, and the railroad combination have no possible chance of gaining anything, even if one be ordered. The outcome of such an event would be about the same as before, only a little more pronounced, perhaps.

The protest against the funding bill by New York bondholders is dated January 16, and not even yet has it been communicated by the parties signing it to those to whom it is addressed. If these gentlemen had anything to say of moment on this subject, and been honest in their opposition, why did they not forward their document while the bill was pending in the Legislature? Their arguments would have been carefully considered, and the proper weight given them. But it is very doubtful if any real anxiety to defeat this financial plan existed, although there does exist a very marked desire to infuse vitality into the Chattanooga railroad steal, and this opposition to an administration measure, were our State officers more like their predecessors and less determined on reform, might have gained for the holders of the fraudulent bonds a profitable compromise.

The *Picayune* often claims to represent "this people," but it has never had the audacity to set itself up as the agent or representative of a Republican Legislature. Yet the New York enemies of the funding bill send its editor the protest which they address to the General Assembly. Who will rise to explain?

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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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.

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Also,

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," including $4 worth of patterns, only $2 per year.

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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, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in sets and single, Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

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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 142p

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OF THE LATEST STYLES,

At Moderate Prices for Cash.

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No. 110 Canal street,

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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

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, January 30, 1874.

With reference to my circular letter of the twenty eighth instant, relative to the receipt in payment of delinquent taxes and licenses of warrants, your attention is called to the requirements of section 3337 of the Revised Statutes: in accordance therewith you will be required to indorse on the back of each and every warrant received by you (under the provisions of act three of 1874, and of my instructions above referred to) the date, name of person from whom received, and the amount of taxes paid by the same. You will further be required to file with the State Treasurer, at the time of every settlement, an affidavit setting forth the facts, that the warrants thus paid into the treasury are the identical ones received by you, and that you have not purchased or speculated in warrants in any way, directly or indirectly, and that you have received such warrants at their face value. The strict compliance with the above will be insisted upon, and no settlement will be accepted unless in full accordance therewith.

You are also informed that so much of paragraph two, of my circular of January 28, as relates to payment of penalties and costs, is modified as follows: "All penalties on delinquent taxes are receivable in warrants, but all costs and fees are payable in currency."

CHARLES CLINTON,

fe3 2t 2p Auditor.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1874.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 4, 7, 49, class 25, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of $5027 50, on Friday, January 30, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of L. Candellach, No. 7 St. Charles street, Crescent Hall building, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

JOSEPH VINCENT.

fe3 1t 2p Clerk of the steamboat W. S. Pike.

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Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles.

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

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Receivable for two-thirds of all back State taxes. For sale in lots to suit, and at panic prices, by

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de17 3m

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ja18 1m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CLERK of the special committee appointed by the speaker of the House to investigate the outstanding vouchers of 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, will be found at the committee room, No. 48 Dryades street, from ten to four o'clock daily. Parties in possession of vouchers of the above dates are hereby notified to call and record the same.

HENRY DEMAS,
Of St. John the Baptist, Chairman.
FRANK W. LIGGINS, Clerk. ja25 2m

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Controller of the Currency, Washington, October 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof to John Cockrem, receiver, at the office of said bank, at No. 5½ Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
no16 3m Controller of the Currency.

PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1874.

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR, ADMINISTRATOR of Improvements and Council of the city of New Orleans—Gentlemen—The undersigned, real estate owners on the north side of Ninth street, between Magazine and Camp streets, respectfully petition your honorable body to have brick banquettes and stone curbing placed in front of properties within the above mentioned boundaries, in accordance with the provisions of the amended city charter.

Very respectfully,
John Alt, 64 feet 6 inches front on Ninth street;
John Schellang, 96 feet front on Ninth street;
Mrs. R Damron, 32 feet front on Ninth street.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, January 16, 1874.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the original petition now on file in this office.

ja17 2t 31 fe7 JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with or without board. One large front room with hall room attached. Convenient to three lines of cars. Apply at No. 247 Felicity street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets References given and required. fe1 3t*

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of SILAS WEEKS & CO. for the transaction of a general Ship Brokerage and Commission Business, at No. 49 Carondelet street—continuing also the agency of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Line, of which Messrs. Flinn, Main & Montgomery are managing directors at Liverpool.

SILAS WEEKS,
THOMAS J. IRVING.

New Orleans, February 1, 1874. fe1 6t

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ESTEBEN & CO., expired by limitation on the twentieth of January, 1874. Paul Esteben alone is charged with the liquidation of the partnership affairs, and will sign the firm name in liquidation only.

PAUL ESTEBEN,
ja28 6t* LEONCE ECUYER.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED MR. MAX DINKELSPIEL with us in the practice of the law. We will give our personal attention to business intrusted to us in the Federal and State Courts. The name and style of our firm will henceforth be BRAUGHN, BUCK & DINKELSPIEL. Attorneys at Law, No. 17, Commercial place.

ja3 1m

WOOD---COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

R. D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet street,

Branch office, corner of Third and Tchoupitoulas.

Pittsburg Coal, screened for family use and delivered, at seventy-five cents per barrel. fe1 3t

B. D. WOOD. JOHN A. WOOD. J. H. WOOD.

B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS,

COAL MERCHANTS,

106.....Common street.....106

Opposite the City Hotel.

Tagheat Charlie Wood. fe22 6m

H. & C. TYLER,

COAL DEALERS,

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of Port and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city.

BOOKS---BOOKS.

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Containing a STREET GUIDE from actual surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 30, also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone.

The above publication will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874.

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oc12

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.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Porche. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply or address G. H. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,

ja17 30* Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—ON THE TECHE, A VERY DESIRable small SUGAR PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land one half cared, in complete order, with laborers on the place, one mile and a half above Franklin. For full particulars address Lock Box No. 648, Postoffice. ja11 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. oc7

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)

Will give special attention to collection of bills, the settlement of estates and commercial suits. Office corner of St. Joseph and Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc26

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. m14 1y