New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

A dumb man always keeps his word.

Two other men will not be mayor of Philadelphia.

When a horse says neigh to oats he don't mean it.

Spicer says party ties are nothing but white cravats.

A strange skeptic says the Bible is too good to be true.

Pigs are over-fed that they may make hogs of themselves.

Sir Richard Glass became very much broken before he died.

To properly bring up trout fishermen should never spare the rod.

A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.

Onions have peel on peel, and in that respect they resemble thunder storms.

Dan Rice appears to be a favorite with country officials. Every sheriff has an attachment for him.

At your house R. D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, will deliver choice Pittsburg coal at seventy-five cents per barrel.

A man who boasted that he had never given his wife a cross word in twenty years, forgot to add that he never dared to do it.

R. D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, is selling choice Pittsburg coal at seventy-five cents per barrel, delivered.

The creed of the Communists is given as "every man who saves money must be made to divide with every man who saves none."

Josh Billings concludes that a lover is no more fit to describe the ecstacies of love than a drunken man to deliver a temperance lecture.

Go to R. D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, and pay seventy five cents per barrel for choice Pittsburg coal, delivered at your house.

"What's the difference between the north pole and south pole?" "Why, all the difference in the world," replied a lady, unwittingly; and that's the answer.

Recent statistics show that the value of the books sold in the German empire amounts to only about one-half of the tax upon the consumption of brandy.

A dog put out of court by order of the bench is said to have "cast a glance at the judge, for the purpose of being able to identify him on come future occasion."

A jockey asserts that he can tell the ages of horses by the wrinkles on their eye-lids, and there is no longer any necessity for looking gift horses in the mouth.

Seventy-five cents per barrel for choice Pittsburg coal is all that R. D. Maclin charges, delivered at any part of the city. Office, No. 34 Carondelet street.

Kentucky acknowledges herself sadly in need of a thorough-going, hard-working element to manage her uncultivated fields and to develop her extensive mineral resources.

The Richmond *Enquirer* recommends to the Washington authorities the propriety of exhausting the heathen mythology in naming their new streets. New Orleans has done it.

An effort will be made during the coming session of the New Jersey Legislature to secure the passage of a law preventing the running of freight trains through the State on Sunday.

An opposition church man says: "If there is in all the world a pleasanter sight than a straight ramrod, or a perpendicular horse post, it is a rigid Baptist on a question of close communion."

A romantic couple in Pittston, Pennsylvania, two weeks ago, were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock at the witching hour of midnight, with their hands clasped across a grave in Wyoming cemetery.

One of the largest books in the world is in process of manufacture in Paris. It will contain the names of all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects.

Swiss churches are very peculiar. In them the men are separated from the women, and all sit on wooden benches without backs. People never cough during the services, though they cough in one grand chorus when church is over.

A veteran observer says that "old friends are like old boots. We never realize how perfectly they were fitted to us till they are cast aside, and others, finer and more stylish perhaps, but cramping and pinching in every corner, are substituted."

About seventy thousand tons of grain have been stored by the government in Bengal in order to avert the threatened famine. Even though the famine be checked there will be distress in many districts of India on account of the high price of grain.

Ribbed glass for roofs and cellar windows is comparatively a recent introduction. The Boston and Lowell Railroad Station at Boston is roofed with 25,000 feet of this glass, weighing three pounds to the square foot, and the Boston and Providence station has on its roof 13,000 feet, weighing four pounds to the square foot.

Ether appears, beyond question, to be the safest anæsthetic. By combining American and British data relating to this question, the result shows conclusively that chloroform is eight times as dangerous as ether, twice as dangerous as a mixture of chloroform and ether, and, as far as experience goes, it is more dangerous than bichloride of methylene.

A traveler describes the weather station on Pike's Peak as a building of stone, walls two feet thick, thirty feet by fifteen, and nine in height. Three men are spending the winter there, taking observations. They are used to the lightness of the air, and do not experience serious inconvenience. Water boils at so low a temperature that it takes about three times as long to cook food as at the ordinary level. The air is so clear that the eye can sweep a distance of two hundred miles in every direction.

HOW ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO COMBINE TO DEFEAT OUR CANAL BILL.

We asked some days since whether St. Louis was "the mistress of the Mississippi?" and have received various answers in the affirmative. In one the *Missouri Democrat* takes the side of that grand excavator, Mr. Eads, who proposes to confine the river by a line of piles driven at the mouth of one of the passes. The St. Louis *Times* treats the subject with the same complacent superiority:

It is objected to by some of our friends at New Orleans that any proposition should be pressed upon Congress to open the navigation of the lower river otherwise than by means of the Fort St. Philip canal. They say that the two projects, that of clearing the passes and that of building the canal, conflict with each other, and will have a tendency to create rival interests dangerous to the success of both. It is urged still further that the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis committed an error and an injustice in not giving the canal its unequivocal indorsement.

In reply to the denial that the memorial has taken sides in favor of the jetties we have only to refer the *Times* to the *appendra* of the memorial in which it will find an argument showing that the concentration of current by jetties is preferable to the improvement by canal. We have demanded that New Orleans should propose the mode of outlet improvement and that St. Louis should support it. The appeal of Mr. Eads in favor of the jetties over the canal is in the same line. What we have said, and repeat, is that New Orleans has never interfered in the modes proposed for the improvement of the river above her port. She has decided by unanimous voice of her press and people that the canal is the most elegible mode of improvement and modestly limits herself to this work. It is not the first time that influential agents in St. Louis have presented modes of improved navigation for the lower river. It was a few years ago that the Manchac pass was pressed as a means of avoiding New Orleans altogether and going to sea without her consultation or cognizance. The Lake Borgne canal, which never pretended to carry more than nine feet water into the Gulf, had also some advocates there as well as here. On experimental and scientific comparisons of the various modes of improvement, New Orleans has, we repeat, chosen the canal, and we think all her up-river friends, if she has any, should allow her to decide this question for them and herself. She has left the shallows, snags and sandbars above Memphis and the rocks of Desmoines rapids to be removed according the wishes of the up-river cities. Her representatives will aid in all that may be determined in regard to those obstacles; all she asks for is a similar courtesy on the part of those cities.

That sister city of St. Louis, Chicago, comes to the aid of the Excavator Company by demonstrating the absurdity of the Fort St. Philip canal. It is presumed that the statement below is founded on alleged information afforded by a local paper of Louisiana, the *State Register*. As there is no quotation we can not separate the fiction from the foundation. Here are a few of the objections to the canal:

The Fort St. Philip canal will be seven miles long. With the exception of a third of a mile, the soil is so marshy where it is above water at all that a cat can not walk upon it. It consists of about twenty-five feet of watery mud that is almost muddy water, and then an unknown depth of quicksand. The upper stratum can, of course, be easily dredged, but the earth on the sides will oozs back into the canal and fill it up at once. No banks can be constructed, for the saturated slime will not hold up even the smallest stone. If the canal bed should be built of stone, the time needed is calculated at 309 years, three months and twenty-two days.

Then follows a hit at St. Louis and at the great excavator:

This calculation is based, however, on the length of time St. Louis took to build her bridge. Probably no other American city would work so slowly.

This may show the Board of Trade that Chicago is no friend to her or any of her works, whether bridges or jetties.

The same fancy or exaggeration occurs in the estimate of the cost of this work:

The cost of construction in stone is stated in the easily remembered figures of seven hundred and seventy-seven times seven million dollars.

The Chicago *Tribune* rejoices in the statements of a local paper, and considers the canal project as good as dead. It says:

If all these objections can be overruled, two insuperable ones remain. In the first place, there will soon be no river within forty miles of Fort St. Philip. The Mississippi is fast cutting itself an entirely new channel. Secondly, the proposed mouth of the canal is precisely where the driftwood and alluvium of a number of streams collect. Passage would generally be impossible. It can not be told at this distance, whether or not the *Register* is correct in the charges we have cited. But if half of them are true, the Fort St. Philip canal would be a bottomless pit for the nation's money to be thrown into.

It seems from the *Tribune* that this assault on the Fort St. Philip canal is in the interest of a scheme to open a ship canal from the "town of Algiers to the Gulf of Mexico."

There are evidences that ought to satisfy the city of St. Louis that there is imminent danger that no improvement will be made at the mouth of the Mississippi.

1. There is the opposition of the great excavation interest.

2. The irreconcilable hostility of Chicago and of the great Northwestern interests.

3. The local interests which may prefer other local works, but which have no other influence than to be quoted abroad against any further improvement of the Mississippi.

It may not, we fear, be many weeks before St. Louis, in her claim to be the mistress of the Mississippi, may have to acknowledge an amount of responsibility for having defeated that interest which will far outweigh the glory of her influence in its behalf.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

We were enabled to lay before our readers yesterday as much of Senator Morton's speech on Louisiana affairs as the social engagements of the Washington agent of the Associated Press allowed him time to make up and send. The synopsis for such a speech, on so great an occasion and from the leader of the Senate is pitiably weak. We shall receive it in full in course of mail, when we expect either to publish it in full, or give a sensible epitome of what the Senator from Indiana said.

A hasty glance at this speech will satisfy any one of the truth of the old adage that falsehood flies while truth creeps apace. For we find in it the emphatic declaration that the "Republican party of this State has been shamefully slandered and calumniated throughout the land." And he told the Senate, too, that the parties who were spreading the injurious calumnies abroad are the self-same who either cheated us at the election in 1872, or aided, abetted and employed those who did. We hardly needed this able effort of Senator Morton to vindicate our party, for we believe the force of the opposition was broken when the ingenious Carpenter failed to find anything better than his own rejected report upon which to base an argument, and came to the very lame conclusion that no remedy remained except a highly revolutionary proceeding on the part of Congress. So long as the Senator confined himself to strictures upon the conduct of some of our politicians, he was really interesting and entertaining; and when he attempted to prescribe for the woes he had pictured in glowing, exaggerated colors, he became commonplace and prosy. He wound up with the chronic cry of Governor Warmoth, the *Picayune*, and the committees maintained at Washington in the Fusion interest. He demands a new election, but Morton tells us it is a demand really for more blood. He ignores our Supreme Court, which Morton tells him is composed of gentlemen whom he would be proud to know.

We believe this speech will close out the question as to disturbing this State in the peaceful enjoyment of its political liberty. There was a running discussion which followed, but none seemed to be anxious to put in an appearance in the ring that contained two such political athletes as Carpenter and Morton, with perhaps the abler man of the two placed *hors du combat*. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, attempted to explain that a government placed in power by estimates could not be republican in form, but somehow he failed to explain exactly what he was driving at, and gave way to Mr. Edmonds, who wanted to discuss the bankruptcy bill. There may perhaps be a half a dozen or so speeches offered on the subject in addition to those already heard. But nothing new will be brought forward. Senator Carpenter has said about everything that can be thought of in favor of the proposed new election, while Mr. Morton has nearly if not entirely exhausted the subject on the other side. It is not likely there will be any action in Congress affecting the general interests of Louisiana politics, though Pinchback's case may be disposed of at an early day. But this will be decided upon other grounds than the question of the competency of the Legislature to elect him.

COME BACK AGAIN.

The *Picayune* has been a wanderer within the past year. It has gone off with a gang of foolish people in a crusade against States rights. During the last twelve months of its thirty-seven years of usefulness it has been captured by a band of political banditti, who compelled it to sign a ransom bond, conditioned that it should advocate a new election in Louisiana by order of Congress. During its temporary alienation, it became our duty to champion the old doctrine of States rights, as we understand that somewhat vague principle of the fathers of the republic. We place a limit to the rights which a State may exercise. While Louisiana, for instance, may be prohibited from doing a positive injury to herself to the prejudice of her neighbors, we hold that the power to do anything at all can not rightfully be taken away from her. For instance, we may elect our Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature, but can not, under the constitution, set up a government hostile to the constitution, nor form a compact with neighboring or remote States. So long as we preserve the peace, pay our dues to the general government, and protect the lives of all our citizens, we can have pretty much whom we please for our Governor, and Congress ought not to interfere in the matter at the request of ever so respectable a minority, who may happen to want somebody else. Senators who know very little about it may talk grandly about our "rascals down there," but yet they are unable to put their finger upon any line or clause of written law, or any precept of precedent which authorizes interference. It is not a principle that the REPUBLICAN has been affirming, it is a simple fact. On the other hand, our hypocritical Democratic contemporaries have loudly affirmed the principle of State sovereignty, and at the same time clamored for a disregard of the law which gives it force. Yesterday morning our friend, the *Pic*, found it had been napping on this question. It woke up to find the REPUBLICAN to be the sole champion of the idea which its party has shed rivers of blood and thousands of tons of ink to uphold. It professes itself gratified. And well it might. When a pigmy finds a giant on its side whom it thought opposed it, it indulges in the most natural surprise. Had the REPUBLICAN joined with the *Picayune* a year ago in demanding a new election, State soverignty, so far as this commonwealth is concerned, would have been completely overthrown and the enemies of republicanism subjected to an overthrow more decisive than they experienced recently when they had Warmoth for generalissimo and three or four of the present editors of the *Picayune* for his orderly sergeants. We have saved all there is valuable of State rights against the bitter attacks of its pretended friends.

And we happen to know that Governor Warmoth; the Chattanooga railroad rings; the leaders in the late Fusion failures, and the other leaders, examplars and patrons of the editors of our grateful contemporary, are now in Washington, with their money and their promises, trying to effect the very thing which the *Picayune* is so happy to find the REPUBLICAN has prevented. We are aware that it makes little difference in the result of a serious fight, which side the Conservative press of this State happens to be on. They are notoriously as apt to be wrong as right, and those who have the decision of questions are compelled to disregard their suggestions altogether. It is unusual, however, for any of the tribe to publicly thank the REPUBLICAN for looking after their dogmas during their own apostacy.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

We are sorry to offend the stout advocates of Gallic ideas, and European notions, generally. But the REPUBLICAN is so firmly attached to American principles that it can not help preferring them to the imported article. We revere that beneficent provision of our laws which admits the German, the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Irishman and the natives of any and every country to an equality with the native born. But we do not find it nominated in the bond that we are compelled to adopt their Old World ideas at the same time. And as we have the right of free speech and free discussion, we exercise it against the visionary schemes of the Gaul as well as against the anti-Democratic suggestions of the monarchist.

Perhaps we are wrong and our neighbor, the *Picayune*, is right, but we sincerely believe American political institutions are superior to European, and claim the right to say so. When we find Mr. Janin, or anybody else writing letters from Washington to urge Americans to adopt French notions, we shall treat him as a Frenchman, regardless of his place of nativity. We do not care for Mr. Janin specially, one way or another. He is personally a stranger to us. At least the author of the political manifesto referred to is, but we recognize his sentiments as those belonging to a class of decidedly un-American people who have sought an asylum in Louisiana from the oppressions of the Old World. It sometimes takes more than one generation to make a true American of a foreigner, while others fall into the proper habits of thought the first year of their residence. There are Europeans who are true republicans, Americans in fact, long before they are favored with a sight of our shores, while in other cases a hereditary bigotry and ignorance is transmitted down from father to son to the third and fourth generation. The accident of a man's birth does not always have a controlling influence on his common sense, though we ought to expect some vigor of thought from one who draws his blood from Kentucky ancestry. If the *Picayune*, for instance, wishes to urge Mr. Janin's American pedigree as a certificate to the correctness of the sentiments contained his recent letter, we beg respectfully to appeal from Paris, Kentucky, to Paris, France, and assign to the gay capital of the Gauls the credit of his political education. His ideas are not, in our judgment, either republican or American, and it matters little where he comes from. It is his teachings which we object to, not himself or his place of birth.

If one wishes to fit himself for a teacher of American people, he should study American politics and forget all his materialism, communism and monarchical notions. Unless he can do this he will subject himself to our criticism, be he native or foreign born.

BECOMING MONOTONOUS.

The continual gossip, conversational, Congressional, reportorial, telegraphic, editorial and epistolary, on the dreary subject of a new election, which has been current for so long, is becoming decidedly monotonous. Every man who wants to say something and has nothing to say, ventures a remark or a question as to its probability. A remark is bad enough, but a question is too bad. To listen to so worn out and useless a theme is a hard enough tax upon one's politeness, but to be expected to talk on it, is a sort of tyranny which justifies a rebellion against all the rules of civility. Anything more futile than the verbosity it has inspired it is difficult to imagine. Jones is a very respectable man; an ex-politician of Jeffersonian principles—at so, he says—having, however, a vague notion that Jeffersonian means favorable to Southern interests as opposed to those which are national. He is an old citizen, too, identified with the interests of the State, that is, owning some very heavily mortgaged property, and having owned before the war a few negroes, whose wages (for he hired them out) supplied him with market money. With these claims upon the regard of his fellow-citizens, Jones feels justified in harping upon the "griefs and wrongs of down-trodden Louisiana," the "greed and rapacity of the horde of vultures who have battened upon her mangled remains," etc. Jones has a soul above rhetorical rules, and glories in strong language. Our last election and its result has furnished him with an inexhaustible subject. His eloquence thereon knows no bounds, and, incidentally, the theme of the much talked of new election starts him afresh when there is danger of his running aground. What the State wants, according to him, is not a new election, but the prompt recognition of the McEnery government. He will go over and over the same ground, proving to his own complete satisfaction that the present State officials have no claim whatever to their positions, and forgetting that the incidents of the last election have already passed into the domain of ancient history. Those who are interested in what is past, to the exclusion of matters of present moment, may be willing to give their time and attention to the often repeated and most wearisome details of that dead canvass, but for us, we cry "mercy," and beg to be let off from so stale a subject.

CONFRONTING THEM WITH THE COST.

The Senate has passed an act which embraces one of the fundamental principles of equity. It provides that all those parishes which permit outrage, tumult, murder and the like pastime, shall be made to pay the expenses of sending the State militia to restore order. As the bill, if it becomes a law, can not have a retroactive effect, it will of course be confined to those parishes and localities where the citizens misbehave in the future. The riotous tendencies of some of the interior constituencies have cost this State one way or another a sum equal to a a year's revenue during the past three or four years, and the good people have been taxed equally with the bad to pay the costs. The Senate has proposed an adequate remedy, by which innocent people will be exempt from penalties they had no agency in incurring, and no longer made responsible for pranks they had no means of preventing. Senators Barber, Blunt, Brewster, Burch, Greene, Crawford and Twichell, nearly all of whom represent country constituencies, urged the passage of the bill, as a necessary check upon bad men, or, at least, as a means of making it to the interest of men of wealth, who have heretofore encouraged outlawry and harbored assassins, to discontinue such proceedings in future. There is little question but that the House will concur in the suggestion of the Senate.

The bill, it will be seen, belongs to that class of legislation which seriously affects the wicked only, while it is not likely ever to be invoked against the unoffending. We can not conceive what good reasons Senators Thomas and Daigle could have for opposing such a wise and just measure, for these gentlemen are as much interested in the preservation of peace in their respective neighborhoods as Senators Brewster, Crawford and others are in theirs. And, besides, its success will relieve their constituents from the burdens of contributing to defray expenses incurred in maintaining order in remote localities. Being Democrats, however, they probably thought it their duty to oppose it as a Republican measure.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

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E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

FEBRUARY PATTERNS,

JUST RECEIVED.

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 $1 worth of patterns, only $2 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, SCISSORS and SHEARS constantly on hand. Catalogues sent free to our address.

WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent,

ja22 6t eod No. 89 Canal street.

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

PIFFET'S! PIFFET'S! PIFFET'S!

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, Handkerchief 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

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B. T. WALSHE'S

FOR

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

At Moderate Prices for Cash.

B. T. WALSHE,

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

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 29, 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 3t 2p Auditor.

TO LICENSE AND TAXPAYERS.

We are paying CITY LICENSES of 1871 and CITY TAXES of all years at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

ja4 1m 2p No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES having unclaimed sums of money to their credit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved seventeenth March, 1869:

Ables, J. H.	$16 00
Abrams, Alexander	21 77
Bujac & Hensler	13 90
Burges & Co.	16 86
Cammack, A. B.	40 48
Coutin, L.	34 19
Da Silva, B.	13 88
Donnelson, A. A.	12 92
Foley, Avery & Co.	13 87
Gerand, E.	10 40
Knox, R. & J. A.	75 00
Laidlaw, J. P.	20 82
Aymar, W. H.	16 12
Becton, T.	16 70
Paschnach Bro.	21 86
Kleinbach, J.	10 00
Beauregard, A. U. T.	10 19
Blanchard, J. R., administrator	16 95
Bradford, E. A.	34 20
Bean, M. J., Mrs., administrator	73 65
Beauregard, General G. T.	13 16
Florence, Benjamin, executor	14 30
Haas, L. J.	56 50
Keiffer & Hollander	55 95
Kellogg, W. A.	100 00
Little, J.	11 96
Crooks, H. M.	67 15
Davidson, John	31 46
Clark, T. L., agent	28 15
Herron, F. J., United States Marshal	186 77
Levi, Samuel	133 67
Branch Bank of Louisville at Burkesville, Kentucky	103 87
Yancey, C. D.	205 64
Memnia, Y.	46 50
Smith, J. C.	17 00
Wicks, H. W.	50 20
Cermen's Bank	17 94
Williams, Captain	13 00
Smith, A. B. C.	44 30
Robertson, R. L. (House of Reinge)	119 00
New Orleans Oil Manufacturing Company	20 00
Poyles, P. H.	64 92
Reilly, H.	150 68
Seatus, A. M.	18 55
Montgomery, A.	50 00
Moore, J.	17 36
Remault, J.	22 10
Weaver, J. D.	20 85
Wilson, W. H.	15 58
Postwaite, J.	20 47
Norman, E.	14 00
Norman, W., Treasurer	402 00
Simon, Joseph	20 89
Myers, F.	100 15
Rogers, S. F.	10 26
St. John, Powers & Co.	177 67
Weaver, J. C.	10 09
Wheeler & Shepard	64 87
McCloskey, Mason & Co.	34 60
McNeely, W. L.	32 70
Martin, E.	11 47
Montgomery, E.	10 39
Shute, G. B.	22 28
Wimple, J. B.	10 89
Musgrove & Son	22 79
O'Brien, J. A.	15 20
Poutz Charles	18 97
Puech, J. Syn., successor to Pugh & F. S. Prague	24 37

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

Blanchard, Joseph	160 00
Benetto, D. R.	620 00
Greyson, William	440 00
Janson, Alfred	420 00
Landry, F.	37 00
Loyazaga, D. C.	310 00
Miller, John	100 00
Petitgrew	475 00
Porter, Alexander	66 00
Williams, E. S.	190 00

New Orleans, February 4, 1874.

GEORGE JONAS, President.
CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier. fe4 1t 18 25

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company until TUESDAY, February 10, at 12 M., for building the following levees, viz:

Hog Point, Pointe Coupee parish.
Pointe Coupee, Pointe Coupee parish.
Newcomb, West Baton Rouge parish.
Evergreen, Iberville parish.
Sunnyside, Iberville parish.
Babin, Iberville parish.
Sigeneaux, Iberville parish.
Point Clear, Iberville parish.
Brown's Store, Iberville parish.
Allen Thomas, Ascension parish.
Legare, Ascension parish.
Robinson, St. James parish.

Plans, profiles, specifications and terms can be ascertained at the office of the company.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids. THOMAS L. DIX,

fe4 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE WARRANTS

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

F. H. LEVI, Broker,

No. 126 Gravier street.

N. B.—All Warrants warranted. fe1 3t

THE GREATEST BARGAIN YET.

POSITIVE EVICTION.

GODCHAUX

SELLING OUT

MENS AND BOYS CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST.

LEON GODCHAUX,

No. 61 and 63 Canal street, and

No. 276 and 278 Old Levee.

Call and examine. ja23 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,841 24

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

J. W. BIRGES, Secretary. J. TUTES, President.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro.
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard.
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger.
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt.
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. fe14 1y

CLOTHING.....CLOTHING

At No. 132 Camp Street.

John Mullan, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen having a surplus wardrobe to dispose of, should consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday. JOHN MULLAN,

ja14 eod No. 132 Camp street.

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY OF DRESSES, BONNETS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR

SCHWARTZ & CO.,

75.....Chartres street.....75

Every description of Ladies' Underwear made to order in the latest Parisian styles and at the lowest possible prices. ja15 6m

ALEXANDER HAY. WILLIAM MEHLE.

HAY & MEHLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, and Tanning Materials,

Nos 43, 45, 47, 52 and 54 Common street,

OFFICE, NO. 120 NEW LEVEE.

de17 3m

THE LABORING, HOMESTEAD AND COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, OF Louisiana.

OFFICERS.

ARISTIDE GERARD, President,
EMILE DEBUYS, Vice President
DUSUAU HALPHEN, Secretary.
ULGER LAUVE, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLES,
ALPHONSE TERTROU, WILLIAM B. SCHMIDT,
P. CYPRIEN RICARD, EMILE DEBUYS,
CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD,
DANVILLE L. KERNION.

COMMITTEES.

Organization—E. DEBUIS, J. TUYES, C. NATHAN.
Finance—A. TERTROU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION.
Lands and Farms—A. TERTROU, D. L. KERNION, P. C. RICARD.
Co-operative Stores—W. B. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUYS, J. LANGLES.
By-Laws—E. DEBUYS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN.

Office of the Association—Triangle Building, foot of Canal and Common streets. de16 3m

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. 48 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. IRVINE.

New Orleans, February 1, 1874. fe1 4t

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. 43 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. 3½ Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

no16 3m

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*

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 fro Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashr

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 100 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 30t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—ON THE TECHE, A VERY DESIRABLE small SUGAR PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land one half cleared, 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. no1

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. mh4 1y

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