New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

It is reported that Alaska has its seal ring.

If a flute might speak it would say: "Well, I'm blowed."

A water cure is recommended as the best cure for dirt.

Nebuchadnezzar was an undisputed and original granger.

The war in Ashantee is widely different from love in a cottage.

Locomotives are now heated in Russia with raw petroleum.

A shopkeeper does a smashing business when he breaks his show case.

J. Lee Hamilton, Esq., from Mobile favors us with late Alabama papers.

The Mississippi Legislature has a Shad for Speaker, and a Mullett for chief clerk.

Cooing is well enough before marriage; but the billing comes after that and shopping.

Montgomery, Alabama, has something to Bragg over in its waterworks, which cost $180,000.

The coming tailor, says Danbury, will incorporate a square of sand paper in smokers' pants.

The new iron railroad bridge over the Saco river, at Biddeford, Maine, will cost over $200,000.

On Saturday evening the "Votaries of Pleasure" invite their friends to a complimentary soiree at Crescent Hall.

The heirs of the Siamese twins demand $10,000 of the medical fraternity before allowing the brothers to be resurrected.

The "Sovereigns of Industry" an order which is becoming popular in New England, is similar in form and purpose to the "Patrons of Husbandry."

An impertinent fellow wants to know if you ever sat down to tea where skimmed milk was on the table without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

Mr. H. C. Rogers has been appointed deputy commissioner of the internal revenue bureau at Washington, in place of Colonel J. B. Sweet, deceased.

Happiness is a perfume which one can not shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self. He that would make others happy must be happy himself.

"Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks, boy? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?" "I know I have; but when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right up between it and me."

An unmarried man died recently near Boston, aged eighty years, a graduate of Harvard, with the degree of "A. B." He was a bachelor by diploma, a bachelor by celibacy, and Bachelor by name. Grim death at one fell swoop swept off the whole batch.

One of the religious papers, debating a knotty problem under the motto, "Work for workers, labor for the lazy," declares that the unmitigated tramp should be compelled to labor at road-making, street-cleaning or other distasteful tasks, with the alternative of work or confinement.

Mr. John Ruskin has been giving advice, to a Bible class, and he wishes it to reach all readers of the Scripture. It is "Don't think that Nature (human or other) is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it, and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying."

Wresting Scripture from its original connection sometimes works badly. A Chicago clergyman replied to a liberal call from a Louisville church, "None of these things move me." To which the Louisvillians telegraphed back, "We have voted $50 to move you and your furniture."

The annual ball of the Young Veterans' Mutual Benevolent Association will be held at Economy Hall, on Saturday evening, February 14. George Jones is chairman of the committee of arrangements, and is assisted by Messrs. Joseph Gaspard, Charles Vigers, Joseph Brazen and Jerome Pascal.

The important proceedings of a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Club, upon approving the course of Hon. R. R. Davis, for his course in supporting the funding bill, and opposing the proposition to prohibit private markets, were inadvertently left out of yesterday's REPUBLICAN, but will be found in our local columns this morning.

The accounts of the Delaware peach crop sent to market during 1873, have just been made up, and show 2,199,334 baskets, quite a decrease compared with the crop marketed in 1872, which yielded 3,569,526 baskets. Of last summer's crop, 161,000 baskets were canned within the State of Delaware, and 414,133 baskets went to Philadelphia.

At a school examination an eloquent clergyman made a brief address to the pupils on the necessity of obeying their teachers and growing up loyal and useful citizens. To emphasize his remarks, he pointed to a large national flag spread on one side of the room, and inquired, "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood the condition of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered, "To hide the dirt, sir!"

Seth Green now proposes frog culture for food. He says: "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in their present state, and believing that there is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make a man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experimenting."

From George Ellis & Brother, No. 81 Camp street, we have received the following new books: "The Moonstone," by Wilkie Collins; "A Princess of Thule," by William Black; "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil," by Anthony Trollope; "Notes on the Epistles of Paul to the Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians," by Albert Barnes; and "School Composition," by William Swinton—all published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Also, "In the Days of My Youth," by Amelia B. Edwards, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The question of compulsory education has been removed from the domain of theory by the Senate bill of Mr. Chadbourn, and now comes before our people in a practical form. In thus regarding it the example of Prussia, where the system has prevailed long enough to test its expediency as far as Prussians are concerned, is of small service to us. What succeeds in an absolute monarchy may fail in a representative republic. Nevertheless, as human nature is essentially the same under any form of government, it may not be amiss to call to mind some of the facts established by the experience of others. Professor Northrop, an unimpeachable witness, testifies to the fact that in Prussia the law compelling the attendance of the children at the public schools is everywhere popular with the masses. Even the laboring class, who by it are deprived for a time of the services of their children, commend it heartily. They acknowledge the necessity of education for all, and realize that the school is a privilege. "Attendance," he says, "is voluntary, in fact. Nobody seems to think of coercion. The law is operative, but it executes itself, because it is right and beneficent and commands universal approval. It is only the legal expression of the public will."

This is the testimony of one who admits that he was formerly opposed to compulsory education, and that his objections to it were removed by observations made in Germany and other countries where it prevails, after a diligent examination into its workings and the sentiments of the people with regard to it. He also testifies in the most unequivocal manner the absence of complaint and the professed admiration of this system are not due, as some have supposed, to restraint, for the same people who commend compulsory education bitterly denounce the arbitrary conscription which tears every young man from his home, his friends and his business for three years. "The father," adds Mr. Northrop, "who is most aggrieved by the army draft, lauds the school draft."

So much for Prussia. The question with us is, how would the system which succeeds so well there do here. These Prussians who receive at the expense of a government are not expected on reaching manhood to take any share in the conduct of that government; they are educated thus because it is an acknowledged fact that ignorance is the parent of vice, and that schools are less expensive than prisons. Prevention is cheaper than punishment. Our youth, on the contrary, when they come of age, are immediately endowed with the prerogatives of citizenship, and become partakers directly or indirectly in the responsibilities of government. With us it is not simply a question of the prevention or punishment of vice; but it is the more weighty one, shall vice and ignorance creep into high places; shall they corrode the very foundations of our government; for, being a representative government, it can not escape the prevailing character of its constituents. The ignorance which now prevails among our masses is a fatal legacy inherited from slavery. We are not responsible for it. Its continuance would be our own fault. It, therefore, behooves us to take every possible means, consistent with the principles of a free government, to do away with it, and to diffuse among the rising generation the light of a free liberal education. What if some planters get less work out of the families they hire? What if some parents are deprived, temporarily, of the services of their children? Planters and parents will be more than compensated for the trifling deprivation by the after good to the whole community, which must result from the diffusion of information among the masses.

It is simply a question of venturing on a path new to us, but successfully trodden by others. Let our legislators assume the responsibility on the broad ground that it is in the interest of public morality and order that every child in the commonwealth should get at least a common school education, and that unless provided for at first by law, such will not be the case. Such an innovation could not, of course, be put successfully into operation without considerable trouble and some dissatisfaction. The very ignorance to be dispelled would cause this, for "illiteracy" as has been well said, "involves insensibility to the evils it engenders," and the selfishness of parents and employers alluded to above would be enlisted against the law. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties springing from the scruples of conscientious and timid people, we trust that legislators will pass same measure (if not the particular bill now under consideration), calculated to lift the load of ignorance, which now weighs down our fair State.

MUST THE STATE PAY "FRAUDULENT AND TAINTED" BONDS.

The *Bee* some days since adverted to the opposition made by the *Picayune* to this funding act as follows:

The *Picayune*, which appears to have become, or to have been made the organ of the creditors of the State.

In the article recognizing the great service rendered by the act, the *Bee* finds it necessary to administer a further rebuke to all opponents of the funding act. It is this:

It is strange—not to employ a harsher term—to see men who have themselves, during four years, denounced the accumulation of fraudulent debt under the administration of Warmoth, rise up in opposition at this day against an act which has reduced all the debts of the State, not to their just value—since, to justify the use of this word, they should be entirely annulled—but merely to a figure more in proportion with the fiscal ability of the State and with a severe justice.

Such opposition from such a source, the *Bee* thinks manifests either "ignorance or bad faith."

The review of the funding act by the *Bee* is a clear and practical exposition of of its advantages. It approves the principle of the act which is not repudiation, but an act of voluntary bankruptcy *pro tanto*. The *Bee* is disposed, with Mr. Sandidge and the Chamber of Commerce, to admit the services rendered by the enactment of the bill. Reserving any personal opinions, of course, as to the motives which inspired the act, the *Bee* accepts it on behalf of the taxpayers. The review says the face debt and liabilities of the State was $53,621,545. It has been reduced to $15,000,000. There has been thus a clearing off of $38,621,545, with possibly a further reduction by judicial annulment of some part of the bonded and warrant debt. We prefer the statement of the *Bee* to our own. It says:

The funding bill has annulled thirty millions of debts or obligations, void by illegality or tainted with fraud, and it has subjected the twenty-three millions assuming and constituting the State debt capitalized and bearing interest, to a discount fixed, and at a uniform rate, estimated according to its true value in the opinion of the capitalists themselves.

With such intimations we have looked to the *Picayune* as the only daily journal which could have been referred to by the *Bee*. The first suggestion that the *Picayune*, acted as if it were the bondholders' organ, is stated with sufficient distinctness. Of the last imputation of inconsistency we are somewhat doubtful. The reference "to men who for four years past have brayed loudly against the accumulation of fraudulent debt created under the administration of Warmoth," does not apparently apply to the present conductors of the *Picayune*, who when furnishing "all the talent" of the *Times*, were among the most strenuous advocates of the Warmoth Fusion movement. Upon this count of the indictment therefore, we could not certainly say the *Picayune* was alluded to.

But upon the other and perhaps more serious intimation of the *Bee*, that the *Picayune* appeared to be the organ of the creditors, the symptoms would seem somewhat more significant.

1. It appears that the remonstrance of certain bondholders was committed to the *Picayune*, and found its way to the authorities to whom it was addressed through the columns of that paper exclusively. This gave color to the intimation that the *Picayune* had been chosen as "the organ of some creditors of the State," as suggested by the *Bee* some days before.

The latest comment of the *Picayune* upon the funding bill is conveyed in its article of yesterday morning. It quotes "the president of the Louisiana National Bank" as having said that "the opposition to the funding bill proceeded, chiefly, in the proportion of eighty per cent from the holders of the fraudulent and tainted bonds known as the Chattanooga bonds."

Upon diligent inquiry, the *Picayune* is enabled to state that—

The holders of "fraudulent and tainted bonds" to which he refers are the only parties who are quite well satisfied with the provisions of this bill. They are secured a very good substitute for bonds which have been for some time valueless. It is these holders of depreciated bonds who have judgments of courts in favor of the validity of their bonds who are really the beneficiaries of this funding act. They are placed beyond the possibility of repudiation.

Although this opinion is announced with almost judicial dogmatism, it contains a fallacy of which we trust the holders and advocates of "the tainted and fraudulent bonds" will be made conscious by the auditing authorities of the State.

The funding bill, section two, directs the board of debt liquidation "to exchange the new bonds for all *valid* outstanding bonds of the State and all *valid* warrants drawn previous to the passage of this act by the auditors," etc., except as thereinafter excepted; but it provides "that the holder of any bond or *valid* warrant rejected by a majority of said board may apply by proper petition to the proper court for relief, and if final judgment shall be rendered in his favor, against said board, it shall be the duty of said board to fund his said claim in bonds at the rate provided," etc.

We have italicised the word "valid," since upon that word depends the question whether the bad bonds shall be paid or not. Who is to decide whether these bonds are valid? Evidently the board of liquidation. There must be a power of scrutiny where there is a right of appeal.

Under our construction of the law, we claim that the board has power to determine on the validity of all bonds or warrants presented for exchange. If it appear, even, that a judicial decree, establishing the validity of a bond, had been rendered upon false statements, or by corrupt complicity of the court, the board may, under the words of the law, pronounce it void, and the holder may appeal. A readjudication in favor of its validity makes it a legal tender for exchange in despite of the board. We do not argue the constitutional power of the Legislature to annul a judicial decree. Such a plea may, and no doubt will, be filed by the holder of "fraudulent and tainted bonds." The plea may be sustained by the appellate tribunals. It is a question we leave to the lawyers. The text of the funding act is drawn as we state it, and can neither be "railed off" nor ridiculed off until tested at law.

If, then, "depreciated" or "fraudulent and tainted bonds," which have been, as the *Picayune* triumphantly argues, established by judicial decree, shall be disallowed by the board, then, upon appeal, they may be set up anew by the courts and exchanged, otherwise they are null. The board of liquidation will then open the investigation of all State bonds and warrants, however formal on their face, or if even indorsed with a judicial decree of validity. So the bonds put through the Legislature by those adventurers who, as the REPUBLICAN has stated, shipped the officer having the signature and seal of the State on board a railroad car and manufactured these *securities* for the New York market at the rate of thirty miles an hour, are not out of the woods, by any means, but must be re-examined and readjudicated before they can touch a cent of the new bonds. The State will then have a chance to escape payment of all bonds and warrants not audited and adjudged valid, and if it can not escape the payment of "the fraudulent and tainted bonds," as triumphantly and judicially asserted by the *Picayune* that it can not, will yet reclaim from the thieves forty per cent of the values stolen. Even this last is something.

A PROPOSED SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

The House Committee on Judiciary has reported a substitute for a bill authorizing the creation of a new criminal court. We have not the original before us, and can not, therefore, point out the proposed changes. But that is unimportant, as the substitute stands the better chance of adoption.

It provides for the creation of an additional district court for the parish of Orleans, to be denominated the Superior District Court. It is to be given jurisdiction in all criminal cases where the punishment of the offense charged is death or imprisonment at hard labor for ten or more years is imposed or within the discretion of the court.

It is made the duty of the Governor to appoint a judge of said court, as in case of original vacancy, who shall hold his office until a judge shall have been elected and duly qualified according to law. His salary is fixed at $5000, payable out of the State treasury. A clerk is provided for with the same amount of salary, to be appointed and superseded in like manner as the judge. Also a deputy clerk at $1800 per annum. The sheriff of the Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans is made the sheriff of the new court, when created. The powers conferred upon the Superior Criminal Court are declared to be exclusive, and the present First District Court of this parish is divested of such jurisdiction accordingly. The records in any and all criminal proceedings over which the Superior Court has jurisdiction, now pending in the First District Court, shall, on motion of the Attorney General or district attorney, be transferred to the new. Discretionary power is given the new clerk to command the old one to do such acts as may be necessary in furtherance of the objects stated in the act.

Prosecutions for offenses within the jurisdiction of the First District Court shall be upon information of the Attorney General or district attorney, or a proper representative of either. Indictments in such cases are dispensed with. Grand larceny, involving a penalty of not less than two nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary, is fixed at five hundred dollars in value of the object stolen. The new court is clothed with exclusive jurisdiction to try such cases.

There is some change proposed in the manner of drawing jurors, and two jury commissioners are provided for at an annual salary of five hundred dollars, payable by the city.

Such are the leading provisions of what appears to us to be a very important bill. It is well known that both political parties have been for the past few years very much dissatisfied with our present Criminal Court. The bar does not hold it in very high favor, and some of our best lawyers are reluctant to appear in it. Judge Abell seems to be a fixture on that bench at present, and he is at times quite unable to come up to the popular idea of what a judge should be. He has a bad habit of talking too much, no matter what may be the reason. On a recent occasion, it was reported in the papers that a poor fellow who had been convicted was brought up for sentence, when Judge Abell assumed his usual severe magisterial aspect, and began a characteristic harangue. The prisoner interrupted him. "Hold on, judge," said the already sorely tried culprit. "Please pass whatever sentence you think proper, but spare me the infliction of one of your lectures."

A resort has sometimes been had to a change of venue, not so much on account of public excitement as from the unpleasant relations existing between the judge and attorneys employed on one side or the other. Besides, Judge Abell complains that he is poorly paid for his services, and can not always get his money when it is due. If the Legislature deprives him of his grand jury, we hardly know where he will go to find patient auditors when he wishes to luxuriate in a private grumble; but this being a personal consideration is necessarily subordinated to the paramount public interest.

We believe the public wants demand another, if not a new Criminal Court. There is a way, it is true, by which the additional expense might be avoided; but it requires an exhibition of self-sacrifice which is rarely witnessed, and which we have not the faintest expectation of seeing.

We hope the substitute of the Judiciary Committee will receive from the General Assembly that careful consideration which the importance of this subject demands, and that its main features will be embodied into a law.

A CASE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

It is not our fault, particularly, nor of the other tardy journals of the city, that the *Picayune* is the only paper that had the news of that famous caucus, wherein, it is alleged, it was solemnly agreed by the members of the present General Assembly to go in for a new election immediately after adjournment, on the ground that most of the members would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a departure. Neither can we help it, if the public generally refuse to believe the enterprising journal which first gave currency to the sensation, if it did not, in fact, originate it. We have no special control over the credulity of our readers, and sometimes find it difficult to establish a well grounded fact upon anything like a satisfactory basis. Our neighbor, therefore, has our sympathies in its perplexity. It lacks that character for steadiness which is necessary to compel the public to receive all its wild stories as true, and have too great a regard for truth and our own reputation to lend a helping hand to propagate an absurdity on its face. It is likely that a Republican caucus would not call in a journal of such doubtful antecedents to give effect to a determination upon an important matter. In a word, we think our venerable organ of the holders of doubtful bonds has been let into a little sell, either by some wag or the unfaithfulness of its own agents. A little more vigilance and discretion at headquarters would save the *Picayune* from the humiliation of giving currency to statements of transactions that never took place.

THE MORTGAGE NOTE BILL.

If a suggestion is considered to be in order at this time in connection with the bill now pending before the Senate relative to mortgage notes, we will embrace the opportunity to say that a proper execution of our criminal laws would check the evil it is designed to mitigate. During the past thirty years we have but one case of a notary public giving his official sanction to forged notes. There is no such evil prevalent in this community as the one complained of in the preamble to the bill. Neither do we hear that the offending notary has ever been called to an account for his share in the fraud. We can see no objection to a law making it optional with parties to a note to have it paraphed by the recorder of mortgages or not, but hardly think it necessary to submit every note secured by mortgage to an expense of fifty cents when in nearly every case such a burden would be entirely useless.

There are many objections to imposing additional delays or expenses upon a very important branch of business. Our laws are already sufficiently oppressive upon parties to deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. Such extraordinary safeguards have been thrown around making wills, that about half that are attempted to be made are void for want of some feature or form required by law. It is now nearly as difficult to create an instrument of civil contract, a will or deed of property as it is to commit a murder in such a proper form as that it will stand the critical test of a jury. We can not protect men who are entirely destitute of discretion from the snares set to catch the unwary, and it is incorrect in principle to put nine hundred and ninety-nine innocent men to trouble and expense to protect one from the machinations of forgers, for whom the law already provides adequate punishment.

We rather think our friend Mr. Montaldo, in his zeal to give the laborer his hire, threatens to "rob Peter to pay Paul." He has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to appropriate to the late justice of the peace and constable of the First District of New Orleans some five thousand dollars in payment of "costs and fees incurred in the prosecution and adjudication of criminal cases in the city of New Orleans." If these gentlemen have been running a small (but apparently costly) criminal court, and, under sanction of the law, it strikes us they have a valid claim against the city, but we fail entirely to see why the people of the country parishes should be made to pay for their doubtless valuable services. We rather opine that Auditor Clinton and Treasurer Dubuclet will tightly lock their strong box against any such demand. The member from the third ward would have done better to have referred these claimants and their little bill to the seven wise men at the City Hall.

Because through the enforcement of stringent laws and the extraordinary efforts of the new and efficient State officers, enough money was last year wrung from the people to pay the interest on the enormous bonded debt of the State, the New York bond speculators put the fact forward as an all-sufficient reason why this debt should not be scaled and taxes reduced. We reply that our people are entitled to great praise for their exertions to carry this enormous burden, but last year it proved exhaustive. What they then accomplished they could not do again, nor could they, under the circumstances, be expected to make the effort, especially when the character of the debt is fairly taken into consideration. The more the subject is discussed and investigated the more upright and honorable will be shown to have been the conduct of the people of Louisiana and the action of their State officials in the adoption of the funding plan of reduction.

The *Picayune* and its editor, who is supposed to know whereof he affirms, sustains our assertion that the holders of the fraudulent Chattanooga railroad bonds would gladly fund under the act lately passed. We have, from the first, supposed this to be the case, and that their indignant "protest," sent to our contemporary, is simply because they are not permitted to do so. The *Picayune* grossly misstates the record, therefore, when, in lecturing the Chamber of Commerce for approving the funding bill, it asserts that thereby "Kellogg has supplied them with a very satisfactory agency to effect an exchange of their repudiated and valueless bonds for consolidated bonds at sixty." If the *Picayune* or the protesters think such a trade can be effected, let them try it on.

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 3317 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 1873, 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 26, 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, Auditor.

fe3 3t 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ja7 1y 2p

MASS MEETING.

A Grand Mass Meeting of Citizens, Real Estate Owners, Merchants, Butchers and Retail Dealers.

In favor of the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature, known as House bill No. 59, regulating the establishment of PRIVATE MARKETS, will be held at the Magazine Market on THURSDAY, February 5, 1874, at 7 P. M. The importance of the subject will be fully explained.

fe5 1t 2p

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.

We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

fe5 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

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 any 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 12p

MEMBERS OF EITHER HOUSE

Are Invited to Call

AT

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.—In store, a large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. ja24 4m

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

UNITED STATES STANDARD

SCALES,

WEIGHTS

AND MEASURES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Highest Prize at Paris, 1867.

Highest Prize at Vienna, 1873.

Highest Prize at Montreal, 1873.

Highest Prize at Macon, Georgia, 1873.

IN THEIR CORRECTNESS OF PRINCIPLE,

IN THEIR ACCURACY OF ADJUSTMENT,

IN THEIR DURABILITY,

AND

IN THEIR CONVENIENT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY BUSINESS NEED

THEY ARE WITHOUT A PEER.

Every variety, and for all uses, to be had at the Warehouse, No. 53 Camp Street.

New Orleans.

ja30 1m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. ja12 1y

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. 43 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 1t

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Supper Saloon for parties. fa15 1m

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.

CARONDELET HOUSE,

No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from Texas steamship office.

de1 1m MRS. E. A. SINSLIE, Proprietress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 I. DIX, Secretary and Treasurer.

fe4 6t

STATE WARRANTS

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

E. H. LEVY, Broker, No. 126 Gravier street.

N. B.—All Warrants warranted. fe1 3t

THE GREATEST BARGAIN YET.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION.

GODCHAUX

SELLING OUT

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

AT COST.

LEON GODCHAUX,

Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee.

Call and examine. ja23 1m

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.,

95.....Chartres street.....95

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 CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF Louisiana.

OFFICERS.

ARISTIDE GERARD, President.
EMILE DEBUTS, Vice President.
JONAS HALPHEN, Secretary.
ULOTH LAUVE, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLOIS,
ALPHONSE TERTROU, WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT,
P. CYPRIEN RICARD, EMILE DEBUTS,
CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD,
DANVILLE L. KERNION.

COMMITTEES.

Organization—E. DEBUTS, J. TUYES, C. NATHAN.
Finance—A. TERTROU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION.
Lands and Farms—A. TERTROU, D. L. KERNION, P. C. RICARD.
Cooperative Stores—W. E. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUTS, J. LANGLOIS.
By-Laws—E. DEBUTS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN.

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States Congress.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Bienville.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights for receiving deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

6½ per Cent Interest Allowed.

G. D. STUERKENS, Cashier.
HENRY RAGAS, Assistant Cashier.

FOR RENT.

THE NATIONAL HALL, ON FORBAS STREET, is now for rent. Inquire of J. SHAW, No. 250½ Lafayette street. ja27 2w

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON ST. ANDREW street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, containing three rooms and kitchen. Rent for month, $16. Apply on the premises. ja11

LOST.

LOST—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $200 60, drawn by F. Maheir, Lobdell's Store, to the order of G. H. Stewart, and by him indorsed in blank, dated New Orleans, March 14, 1873, payable October 1, 1873, at the office of Messrs. Lehman, Abrahams & Co. The finder will please return said note to its owner at No. 9 Chartres street. fe4 2t

LOST OR MISLAID—A DRAFT FOR $264 75, drawn by B. Belle and Boucher, of this city, dated New Orleans, December 29, 1873, to the order of J. L. Nevers, and by him endorsed, and made payable at thirty days' sight. Which draft was protested for non-acceptance on the thirty-first of December, 1873, by Joseph Genvillier, notary. The payment of said draft having been stopped, the public is cautioned against negotiating the same. fe4 7t

MARSHAL'S SALES.

A. Opteil vs. H. Chaurant & Co.; Bradish Johnson & Sons vs. H. Chaurant & Co.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH Circuit and District of Louisiana, Nos. 6954 and 6955.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in each of the above entitled suits, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz:—THE BAKERY and all the Fixtures and Iron Safe, No. 93 Decatur street; and the Machinery, No. 16 Conti street, the property of the defendant in execution, J. A. Drilemecourt.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 31, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ja31 fe14 28 mh7

BOOKS---BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN

BOARDS' (1874)

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,

Containing a STREET GUIDE from official sources, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 30; also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners of 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.

Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed.

de12 BOARDS & CO., Publishers.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.

THE STANDARD.

The Quarto Illustrated

Is a massive volume of 1854 PAGES, and contains more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS in its vocabulary, with their pronunciation, definition, and etymology.

JUST PUBLISHED,

New illustrated editions of the

Comprehensive and Primary Dictionaries,

Which have been recommended by the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION for use in our public schools.

The trade supplied on best terms, and schools supplied for introduction at usual rates by

ROBERT J. HARP, Agent,

At the Book Depot, Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street.

no 4