

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

A large steal pen—the Parish Prison. It costs about \$8000 to fit a West Point cadet for active service.

Seth Green thinks he can improve frogs by skillful breeding.

A lay schoolboy prefers the study of history, for it repeats itself.

An amateur granger says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

Barrett's farewell-to-night offers "King Lear," by special request of numbers of citizens.

Clipping horses in midwinter to make them cold and mouse-colored is taste refined to cruelty.

The ladies of Cleveland, Ohio, interfere with the free lunch business by holding prayer meetings in bar-rooms.

Nothing can be more touching than to hear a young lady who chews gum, play "No One to Love" on an accordion.

The carpet manufacturers of England and Scotland have agreed to raise the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

King Lear, Barrett's latest triumph, repeated for his last appearance to-night, in obedience to unanimous request.

To-day records the anniversary of the birth of the great novelist Charles Dickens. He was born on the seventh day of February, 1812.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, to be minister resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

The Detroit Tribune says that anybody who wants to read an excellent obituary of Livingston when his annual death takes place next year will find it in the paper of yesterday.

A sensation writer says: "There were laid before us yesterday certain startling documents." Upon inquiry it was found that he had been invited, in writing, to pay his wash bill.

Maclac J. Spear, auctioneer, will continue this day, at ten o'clock, at No. 121 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, the sale of the stock of J. G. Burtel, in bankruptcy. Sale positive.

A prisoner in a petty court was asked by a judge if he had any counsel. "Yes," he said, "I had engaged an old bald-headed fellow to defend me, but I don't see him 'round, and I rather guess he's out for a drink."

The "Historians" of Alexandria announce that they will give a dramatic entertainment "for the benefit of the innocent and persecuted ones who are now in the federal To do Nolle, in New Orleans," whatever that is, or they are.

Dr. B. F. Taylor, of Louisiana, has been named by the President as a member of the commission appointed to test reserved gold and silver coin of the United States for 1873. The commission is to assemble at Philadelphia on the eleventh instant.

In addition to the testimony of Dr. Dio Lewis, the Grand Duke Alexis has spoken for baked beans. In his new book on America he says: "I dined one day on baked beans and pork, a very palatable dish, which would certainly bear transplanting to Russia."

According to the Boston Journal it is only native Bostonians who go direct to Paris when they die. It says: "It is pleasant to be told by the chief of police that one-fifth of all the crimes committed in Boston during the last four years has been by non-residents."

After the performance last evening at the Varieties Theatre, Mr. Lawrence Barrett was complimented with a fine serenade by the members of the theatre orchestra. The serenade was given at the St. Charles Hotel, and proved an agreeable and pleasant surprise to the young actor.

The street railroad companies of St. Louis are about to try the thermo-static or fireless engine invented by Dr. Lumac and in use here. At a meeting of those interested in the matter, lately held in St. Louis, the principle and advantages of the invention were explained by Dr. J. S. Copes, of this city, who is authorized to dispose of the right of its use in Missouri.

It is rumored that during the coming week a grand testimonial benefit will be given to Miss M. E. Gordon. This accomplished lady, who, by the way, was born and educated here, is utterly deserving of the favors which her many friends intend to bestow upon her, and the benefit, to be arranged and got up mainly by ladies, will probably be given at the Varieties on one of Salvini's off nights.

The Boston Post asserts that "there is a prevalent suspicion that when Judge Waite and William M. Everts were in college together at Yale, they each bet that the other would be Chief Justice first. The wager was small, but it has been on interest all the while, and amounted to a good round sum, so that Everts positively refused the use of his name in connection with the position. Waite preferred the emine to the filthy, and so lost the bet."

There is an interesting trial in progress at Kalamazoo, Michigan. The Hon. Charles E. Stuart, of that city, has sued the board of education, in order to prevent its collecting a tax for the support of the High School. His plea is, that schools in which languages other than English are taught can not be legally maintained by city or State. This will probably be a test case. If the courts of final appeal sustain Mr. Stuart, we may expect to see rate taxpayers trying to enjoy other boards of education from paying for instruction in German and other languages in high schools.

Wellington was once asked by a lady of rank, after dinner, to give her an account of the battle of Waterloo—a request very like that made by a French countess, who seized a philosopher at the supper table and exclaimed, "While they are cutting up the fowls, and we have got five minutes to spare, do tell me the history of the world, for I want to know it so much." However, the Iron Duke proved himself equal to the occasion, for we recalled: "Battle of Waterloo, ma'am; we compelled the French, they pommelled us, and we pommelled the hardest; so we gained the day."

BRITISH PROGRESS AND AMERICAN EX-AMPLE.

The recent Conservative gains in England show that country not prepared to advance as far or as rapidly as the Liberal or Radical element wishes. In these party terms may be seen the deference which every representative government is obliged to pay to popular sentiment. The doctrines of James I. and of Jack Cade have been in conflict for centuries. The advocates of divine right of the King have been compelled to drop the obnoxious name of Tory, identified with the arrogant pretensions of king, lords and clergy, and adopt the unexceptionable term "conservative."

Those who claim that the executive should be periodically elected by the popular vote of all who bear arms, think the aristocracy—and especially the landed aristocracy—should be repealed, and their deer parks cut up into small farms, under the plan of Joseph Arch, and our friend, Mr. Dennett, are not willing to take the name of Radical, so they christen these just measures under the term "Liberal," to which no one except a Tory can possibly object.

There has been no civil war in England for two centuries. We except, of course, the succession wars, or rebellions in Scotland in 1715 and 1745. The conflicts in England have been like our own, conducted through the press and at the polls, but the triumphs of civil and religious liberty have been very signal, and if this progress continues, the government of England will become like our own, a representative republican union. It requires little to effect this. If the English people secure for themselves the rights of suffrage and of property, as the same rights have been acquired by the colored people of the United States, they will very soon enforce those amendments to the common and national law known as the British constitution. A king chosen by the people (Bradlaugh claims that they have never been chosen in any other way)—freedom of civil and religious opinion—the repeal of titles and tythes, and a Senate and House of Commons in which all the states of the British empire would be represented according to some uniform ratio—simple, as based on numbers, or compounded of numbers and taxation—such is the obvious popular destiny of England. It is a subject of just pride to all who love the American republic, that a few subjects of England, persecuted for religious or political opinion, or excluded from the possibility of enacting the doctrines of Milton and Hampden into law, went into the wilderness. Like the fugitive law-maker of Israel, they have published a code that has been adopted by powerful and enlightened nations. The success of the American experiment, in peace and war, has enabled the European friends of freedom to point to an example in daily operation in which the value of principles once denounced as "radical" are demonstrated to be "conservative."

We can not exactly define the difference in principles between Gladstone and Disraeli, but imagine it is about such as distinguish the American Democrats and Republicans—confined chiefly to the opinion that each could draw the official salary and perform the public duties of a political opponent better than the opponent himself.

It is for the reason that the friends of liberty everywhere have their gaze fixed upon the American scene, that our prominent actors should be circumspect. Our colored friends should remember that millions of men in England still debarred suffrage and civil rights, and occupy the political positions from which our colored fellow-citizens have been recently liberated. Every injudicious measure of legislation in which such of our fellow-citizens may co-operate, even innocently and ignorantly, will be quoted to prove that a class heretofore held in political bondage in other countries can not be safely liberated under the example of ourselves. Our colored fellow-citizens will remember that the more people set free anywhere, the more friends and protectors are assured them. They will remember the powerful moral aid given to emancipation by Wilberforce and Clarkson, or by Mirabeau or Constant, and repay this philanthropic aid by proving that it was wisely given and gratefully received.

THE "FRAUDULENT AND TAINTED" BONDS. The Pioneeer having been charged by the Bee with appearing to "have become or to have been made the organ of the creditors of the State," passes by its accuser and discharges an amount of vituperation against the Republican. It is perfectly welcome to pick its antagonist, for there is nothing within its capacity for mischief for which we have not the supremest contempt. Indeed, this Chinese fashion of coming to the charge, with a round of unsavory missiles and a clangor of abuse, is played out from Canton to Camp street. It is intended to repulse any adversary who has regard to the comfort of his nostrils or the fear of a fuss. Its object is to scare off an attack from an untenable position.

So we return to our neighbor as we have done his numerous predecessors. What was the proposition under discussion in which the Pioneeer pronounces its judgment? The President of the Chamber of Commerce said, in debate, 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.

The Pioneeer, from which this statement is an extract, said: The holders of the fraudulent and tainted bonds 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 those holders of depreciated bonds who have judgments 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.

We deny that these "fraudulent, tainted and depreciated" bonds are beyond redemption and annulment by the board of liquidation. We need not restate our own

argument on this subject, which is unanswered and unanswerable. Our present purpose is to prove from the statement of the Pioneeer itself that it has conceded the proposition which we enounced and argued. It says: The funding board . . . is vested in the first instance with the power of deciding upon the validity of bonds offered for funding! Granted. There is an appeal from their decision to the courts, and the REPUBLICAN admits that a decision of those courts makes such bonds "a legal tender in despite of the board." Granted. The non sequitur of the Pioneeer consists in assuming that because we regard the judgment on appeal binding on the board, we thereby admit the original judgment equally obligatory. The Pioneeer states that some of these "fraudulent and tainted" bonds have been adjudged valid by the courts, and therefore "placed beyond the possibility of repudiation." It goes on to argue the improbability that the opinion of the courts would vary on a rehearing:

The same courts, composed of the same judges who rendered these decisions, still exist; and if the funding board should deem it essential to have a rejudication on the validity of their bonds, we submit to all intelligent persons to determine the weight of probability that they will change their solemn opinions—already printed and given to the world—in bound volumes of the reports. We prefer not to talk about the "probability" of a reversal, even if the opinion be already printed "in bound volumes." But the reader will see here the admissions that "if the funding board should deem it essential to have a rejudication on the validity of their bonds," they can do so. The grammar of the Pioneeer is rather cloudy as to whether these bonds so to be rejudicated are those of the court, or of the State. But enough is plain to establish its admission that the board of liquidation may decide upon the validity of any bond offered to them for exchange, even if there have been original judgments in favor of their validity. So the Pioneeer, setting out with the assertion that these "fraudulent and tainted" bonds are, when protected by judgment of the courts, beyond the possibility of repudiation, winds up with the conclusion that the funding board may compel a rehearing of adjudication of these very bonds if it chooses to do so. A more Chinese charge and skeddaddle could not have been presented. Having conceded this power of review and compulsory rejudication to the funding board our professor of logic goes on to say it is very absurd to suppose that the court on rehearing would disallow bonds once adjudged valid because of evidence of false statements or corrupt complicity of the courts. We submit that upon a rehearing on such matter might be introduced, and in such case there might be a reversal of opinion. This is too obvious to require argument. We then claim the judicial admission of the Pioneeer, that the State is not absolutely bound to pay "fraudulent and tainted" bonds. It has a right to review and disallow them, and to compel a new trial of their validity before the courts, and at this new trial the Attorney General will be present, and see the taxpayers are protected.

argument on this subject, which is unanswered and unanswerable.

This is the mortal mission of this reporter, and we hope he is duly proud of it. When he shall have followed Senator Pinchback about for several years, he will have acquired valuable materials for a biography of his distinguished subject, and we shall have him going about to publish it by subscription. Incidentally this eavesdropper prints a great deal about the purposes of Kellogg, Casey and Norton. He must have wormed himself into the confidence of these gentlemen to know their secret intent and purposes so perfectly. He secures himself against discharge from this monotonous service by contradicting each day pretty much all that he may have said the day before, and so, like the princess in the Arabian Nights, keeps himself alive by the continued credulity of his hearers.

Senator Blackburn affirms it to be the duty of the State government to indemnify all citizens who may lose property through mob violence or lawlessness. He relieves parochial and municipal authorities of all responsibility in such cases apparently, and would make the general treasury bear the burden of relief. Here is a fine opening for the sufferers by the gun store riots to put in their little bills and secure a clamorous animated and most generous award. If New Orleans must pay for outrages perpetrated by the ruffians of Colfax, surely it is but just that Colfax should reciprocate by sharing the costs created by our local scoundrels.

"If a citizen," says the Senator, "has been despoiled of his property by violence before the government can interfere to save it, it is the duty of the government to indemnify him." This theory, carried to its logical conclusions, would vastly relieve the insurance companies in cases of arson, and had the armed and desperate mob of burglars succeeded in getting away with friend Kreager's silks and laces the other night, he would, no doubt, have felt justified, after perusing Mr. Blackburn's argument, in demanding reclamation from the State. The Senator from Jefferson seems determined to stamp this idea out of the minds of his colleagues, however, so that any serious results are not likely to ensue.

E. H. Talbot, Esq., formerly one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago Mail, but now attached to the Inter-Ocean, is now on a professional visit to this city. The Inter-Ocean is one of the most influential journals now published in the Northwest, which fact, coupled with the other that Mr. Talbot is here taking notes, renders it important that we should all be on our good behavior. Furthermore, we have reason to warn a certain class of our people who entertain mistaken notions of things, that such hospitality as an occasional dinner at a restaurant, flanked with a bottle of cheap wine, is not generally accepted as an imposed obligation to call things by wrong names. Perhaps it will be as well to understand in advance that a faithful correspondent does not reconcile it with his sense of duty to suppose that little attentions to himself personally are to be taken as a sort of bribe to speak well of those who do not deserve it, nor conceal defects which peep out from behind such thin covering. Mr. Talbot will doubtless be faithful to the duties he has imposed upon himself, though we hope he will be as lenient as he can, consistently, with a due regard to accuracy in material points.

"Shake not thy gory locks at me. Thou canst not say I did it." Now is the time for explanations or denials. We drop the Reverend and its editors, and the soft impeachment entirely. But it can not be hidden that Governor Kellogg, in his letter to the New York bondholders, makes boldly and emphatically a very damaging accusation, and a defrauded public has a right to know who are the guilty wretches who would in this manner compound or assist such a glaring piece of villainy. In referring to the way in which the notorious Chattanooga railroad bonds were surreptitiously issued and disposed of, the Governor declares: "Some were paid away under previous arrangements entered into to secure the passage of the act under which they were issued, and others were turned over to persons at that time connected with a leading conservative journal of this city as the price of the silence or covert support of that paper."

Let there be an immediate showing of hands. There can be no excuse for hiding clean ones. Will the Governor not give names, that the guilty may be justly held up to public execration?

RESOLUTIONS. At a meeting of the Steamship and Ship Agents' Association held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, a bill is now pending before Congress for the transportation of a general ship brokerage and commission business, at No. 47 Canal street, continuing also the agency of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Lines, of which Messrs. F. M. Hall, Main & Montgomery are managing brokers at Liverpool;

Resolved, That we consider the passage of said bill will be detrimental not only to the commerce of the United States, but to the people of this State, in that it places power in the hands of one officer of the government to prevent the ingress and egress of tonnage seeking the port and practically establishing a toll gate at the mouth of the outlet to the sea in case of corrupt agents of the government to extortion.

Resolved, That the Steamship and Ship Agents' Association, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to use their best efforts to defeat this bill, and in our opinion to the commercial interests of this city and State, as well as to the shipping interest at large.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and copies forwarded to the Representatives and Senators from this State now in Washington.

G. A. FOSDICK, President. FRANK M. HALL, Secretary and Treasurer. 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. ad 1279 MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

It must be a signal and unexpected honor to Senator Pinchback that a paper of expansive pretension should detail a reporter for the special purpose of recording everything he can hear about this distinguished citizen. It must be hard upon the reporter himself. He must go at all hours and into all company to hear about "Pinchback."

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, Tricycles, Bicycles, Mechanical Toys, etc.; Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen; Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, in wood and metal; Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

Toilet Sets, Suncups, Stationery, etc. The largest stock on hand ever imported into the city. Buttons and Button Moulds, Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Silk and Buckskin Goods, Neck Ties, etc. Candies, Fruits, Chocolate. Only a small lot of the favorite French Candies, Peppermints and Jellies left, and a few cases of Chocolate, in cakes and drops, from the celebrated manufactory of Societe Coloniale, Paris. E. E.—Orders received for Flags, Banners, Repettes, Scarfs, Bats, etc., and executed at short notice at reasonable prices. ad 1m 127

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S. FEBRUARY PATTERNS. JUST REKIVED. February "Metropolitan" Magazine. Containing all the latest news in the World of Fashion. Price—Single numbers only twenty-five cents. 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, ad 2m 600

MEMBERS OF EITHER HOUSE. Are invited to Call AT B. T. WALSH'S. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. OF THE LATEST STYLES. At Moderate Prices for Cash. B. T. WALSH'S. No. 10 Canal street, Near St. Charles street. N. B.—A large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. ad 1m

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS. We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price. JOHN KLEIN & CO. ad 1m 2p No. 23 Carondelet street, front office.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Highest Price at Paris, 1867. Highest Price at Vienna, 1873. Highest Price at Montreal, 1873. Highest Price at Mexico, Georgia, 1873.

IN THEIR CORRECTNESS OF PRINCIPLES, IN THEIR ACCURACY OF ADJUSTMENT, IN THEIR DURABILITY, IN THEIR CONVENIENT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY BUSINESS NEED, THEY ARE WITHOUT A PEER. Every variety, and for all uses, to be had at their Warehouse, No. 53 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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. ad 1p

BUSINESS CHANGES. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership under the firm of SILAS BIRD & CO. for the transaction of a general Ship Brokerage and Commission Business, at No. 47 Canal street, continuing also the agency of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Lines, of which Messrs. F. M. Hall, Main & Montgomery are managing brokers at Liverpool. SILAS BIRD & CO. THOMAS J. IRVINE, New Orleans, February 1, 1874.

BOOKS--BOOKS. SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN SOARDS' (1874) NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY. Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the latest changes adopted by Council September 9, 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 publications will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874. Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed. ad 2m L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES. THE STANDARD. The Quarto Illustrated. A massive volume of 1254 PAGES, and contains the NATIONAL GAZETTE, 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 at introductory rates by ROBERT J. HARR, Agent, at the Book Depot, Nos. 115 and 112 Camp street. ad 2m

FOR RENT. A COTTAGE HOUSE ON ST. ANNE street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, containing three rooms and kitchen. Rent \$10 per month. Apply on the premises. ad 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES. MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXACT AMOUNT of money existing in the Treasury on the thirty-first day of January, 1874. United States Currency. General fund. \$1,200,000.00. Current school fund. 38,410.00. Interest tax fund. 14,208.38. Levee and drainage fund. 3,232.86. Seminary fund. 273.75. Internal improvement fund. 47.76. Free school fund. 10,129.00. Levee construction fund. 10,129.00. Levee repair fund. 10,127.00. Special levee tax fund. 246,227.83. Redemption floating debt fund. 4.16. Redemption State debt. 15,475.29. Total. \$1,265,509.00.22. Less amount overdrawn in levee tax. 80,531.73. Total. \$1,184,977.27.

NOTICE. The undersigned, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is a true and correct statement of the office of the company. A. DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

NOTICE. Office of the Controller of the Currency. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the New Orleans and Louisiana Bank, Association of New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof to John H. Knox, receiver, at the office of said bank, at No. 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana. ad 2m

NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. New Orleans, January 12, 1874. I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original petition now on file in this office. ad 2m JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

NOTICE. OPERA HOUSE FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL. The annual Fancy Dress and Mask Ball at the Opera House will be given WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Abundant arrangements have been made to make this one of the most successful and enjoyable. An immense orchestra of the best musical talent is engaged. The ball will be given at the Grand Opera House, commencing at 8 o'clock. Ladies' invitations and tickets can be obtained of Mr. E. M. Moore, at No. 154 Canal street. Gentlemen's tickets can be obtained of Mr. J. H. Moore, at No. 154 Canal street. ad 2m

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY. at GREENWICH HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1874. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Bessner, Chairman; James L. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph E. Hornor, B. Schmitt, J. Buckley, Phil Beck, Charles T. Howard, John S. Baker, Chris. Maddox, John Contreras. Tickets, \$2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hot Room, and Kitchen, to be addressed to R. H. BENNETT, No. 25 Camp street. ad 1m

GRAND EXPOSITION CULINAIRE. Grand Fancy Dress Ball given by the French Cooks Benevolent Association of New Orleans, at GREENWICH HALL, FEBRUARY 22, 1874. Ladies' invitations and gentlemen's tickets can be had by making application at No. 17 Rampart street, corner of Toulouse, No. 25 Camp street. Gentlemen's tickets can be had at No. 154 Canal street, or at any hotel or restaurant. Tickets \$2. ad 2m

WANTED. A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. Manufacturing Company, with reputation thoroughly established, offers a VERY LARGELY profitable business connection with some enterprise, to such party as is prepared to offer superior advantage in a pleasant, permanent and lucrative occupation. For particulars call on me or address me at No. 75 Gravier street. ad 2m E. R. DEANE.

WANTED-TO RENT-A PINKY FERRELL. A second floor, with kitchen and pantry attached, on Camp street, fronting the street, with large veranda. The rent is \$10 per month. Right party wishing to keep home, and to a permanent tenant will be rewarded very liberally. Apply to J. H. Moore, between Baronne and Dryades streets. ad 2m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT. No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. Boarding by the Day, Week or Month. Private Supper Saloon for parties. ad 1m \$2 PER DAY. CARONDEL HOUSE. No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poeyras, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Two squares from Texas steamship office. ad 1m MRS. C. A. ANSLIE, Proprietress.

NOTARIES. A. HERO, J. L. G. NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ad 1m

FOR SALE. A PLANTATION. 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi River, situated in the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, near the plantation of the late Zenon Ponce. Right new of a fine cabin, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in the parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply on address of H. GRIFPINS, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 241 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana. ad 2m

FOR SALE-ON THE TIBRE, A VERY DESIRABLE. 200 acres of land, one-half cleared, containing a fine house, with a well, and a place one mile from the Tibre. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 54, Postoffice. ad 1m

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Levee Commission until THURSDAY, February 19, at 12 o'clock, for building levees, viz: High Point, Pointe Coupee parish. Pointe Coupee, Pointe Coupee parish. Newcomb, West Baton Rouge parish. Bayou de la Riviere, Iberville parish. Sunnyside, Iberville parish. St. Charles, Iberville parish. Signeaux, Iberville parish. Point Clear, Iberville parish. Brown's Store, Iberville parish. Allen Thomas, Ascension parish. Legats, Iberville 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. Secretary and Treasurer. ad 1m

THE GREAT BARGAIN SET. POSITIVE LIQUIDATION. GODDHAUX SELLING OUT MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT COST. LEON GODDHAUX, Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee. Call and examine. ad 2m

At No. 132 Camp Street. John Mullin, auctioneer, will continue all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand clothing, Gums, Hats, Watches, Jewellery, etc. Ladies and gentlemen will be glad to see the disposal of almost all the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. JOHN MULLIN, ad 1m No. 132 Camp street.

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY. DRESSES, BONNETS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR. SCHWARTZ & CO., 73. Chartres street. ad 2m

Every description of Ladies' Underwear made to order, including Parisian styles and at the lowest possible prices. ALEXANDER HAY, WILLIAM MCKEE, HAY & MCKEE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, etc. Nos. 43, 45, 47, 52 and 54 Common street. Office, No. 120 NEW LEVEE. ad 2m

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. ARISTIDE GERARD, President. EMILE DEBUTS, Vice President. DENIAU HALPHEN, Secretary. ULRIC LAURE, Treasurer. ad 2m

MARSHAL'S MONTIONS. James Mason et al. vs. Bark Richmond. District of Louisiana, No. 10,251. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled case, I have seized and taken into my possession.

THE BARK RICHMOND, now libeled by James Mason et al. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, 1874, to show cause why the said bark should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 21, 1874. S. R. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,251. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled case, I have seized and taken into my possession.

THE STEAMBOAT TERRA, her boats, machinery, tackle, etc., now libeled by Charles H. Walker, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, 1874, to show cause why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 21, 1874. S. R. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,251. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled case, I have seized and taken into my possession.

THE BARK ILEX AND CARGO, now libeled by James Paul et al. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, 1874, to show cause why the said bark and cargo should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 25, 1874. S. R. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,251. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled case, I have seized and taken into my possession.

THE STEAMBOAT LOTTE, her tackle, apparatus, machinery, etc., now libeled by Edward Morrison et al. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of February, 1874, to show cause why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 27, 1874. S. R. PACKARD, United States Marshal.