New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

The voice of the mosquito is heard in Florida.

Pullman palace cars are now the railroad sensation of England.

Preston Powers, a son of the great sculptor, is modeling a bust of Agassiz.

A Richmond paper complains that too many Virginians are leaving their native State.

A French dramatic company recently performed in Berlin, for the first time since the war.

George McDonald's new novel will be entitled "Macolm," and several of its scenes are laid in America.

A new novel says of its heroine: "Innocense dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." A lead comb would take it out.

The rowing clubs of New Orleans contemplate building a new boat house. It might be called Golgotha—a place for the sculls.

Mankind loves the mysterious. A veteran observer has said that a hole in the ground excites more wonder than a star in the heavens.

The American Atlantic Cable Company expect to complete the laying of their cable from the west coast of Ireland to the shores of New Hampshire in May next.

"It is a long lane that has no turn," and for that reason a philosopher asks us to cheer up. The statement of no other particular fact would have the same happy influence.

The Chicago *Advance*, remarking on the tightness by boots and shoes and the capabilities of the foot, pitifully declares that we don't get half the good from our toes that we might.

"Not far from this city," writes a Cleveland correspondent, "lives a gentleman who is the father of seven grown-up daughters. They are rather lively girls. The father is an admirer of Hawthorne, and he calls his house the 'House of the Seven Gabblers.'"

In England, street railroads are commonly known as tramways. The word "tram" is said to be an abbreviation of "Outram," the father of Sir James Outram, renowned for his military exploits in India, having been the inventor of trams and tramways.

Galvanism was discovered by a man named Swammerdamm, 130 years before Galvani called attention to it. The world, however, will not willingly change the name in order to give him the honor belonging to him. Swammerdammism would be awful.

Speaking of the half-naked statue of Washington, which cost $50,000, in the East Capitol Park, Grace Greenwood wittily says that his outstretched arm points reproachfully toward those glass cases in the Patent Office, where hang his much desired habiliments.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

According to a correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger*, the Jews in Jerusalem are in a very disorganized condition. The greater number of them live entirely upon the charitable contributions of the European Jews, preferring to live miserably on their share of the fund from this source than to engage in any kind of work.

The following is a copy of a petition now circulating in Massachusetts for signature: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, and consumers of tobacco, protest against any advance in the rate of tax on what we consider one of the necessaries of life, and a great help in the temperance reform now going on in this State."

Discussions as to the advantages of narrow-gauge railroads develop the fact that ten of the narrow-gauge cars carry as much freight as eight broad-gauge cars, while one narrow-gauge car, loaded with five and a half tons of freights, weighs no more than a broad-gauge car empty. In the cost of construction, also, there is great saving in the narrow-gauge.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, all the furniture, goods and movables on the premises, No. 22 Exchange place (lower floor), Second District. And at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, same district, furniture and movable effects.

Here is the opinion of a Detroit court: "Law is law," mused his honor, as he adroitly removed the coat from a mammoth unbaked peanut, and dropped the kernel where it would do the most good. "A man may be a murderer, and you may have a thousand witnesses that he is a murderer, but yet you can't convict him of stealing a wood-scow because he is a murderer."

An amusing blunder was recently made by a Berlin paper, the *Burger Zeitung*. In an article upon American affairs, the editor observed, with profound wisdom: "It is to be hoped now that, instead of meddling so much with foreign affairs, the government at Washington will direct its attention to internal matters, as late dispatches assert that dissensions are being fermented in the Episcopal Church in New York."

The Mrs. Fawcett recently reported by cable as having been thrown from a horse and dangerously injured is the wife of Professor Henry Fawcett, member of Parliament, and professor of political economy at Cambridge. She was born in 1847 at Aldborough, Suffolk, and is a sister of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the popular lady physician and member of the school board for Marylebone. Mrs. Fawcett is best known as a prominent member of the Female Suffrage Society and an able and earnest advocate of the extension of the franchise to female taxpayers. She is also the author of "Political Economy for Beginners," and has, since her marriage, been an able assistant of her husband in his political and scientific labors. She is one of the most popular women in England, and is admired alike for her cleverness, amiability and personal attractions.

MORE STATES RIGHTS, AND THE LAST OF THEM.

The latest telegraphic gammon is, that the foreign bondholders have employed Messrs. Warmoth and Campbell to aid their own diplomatic and consular representatives to protect their outraged interests. The alacrity with which these agents whip around to take fees from opposite sides, is sufficient to teach the public what faith is to be placed in the opinions of political attorneys.

Mr. Warmoth will, in his professional capacity, seek to impose upon a people, lately his official constituents, a burden which they denounce him for having placed upon them. Under the indebtedness thus created, hundreds of plantations have been sold for non-payment of taxes.

It was within the past year that an organized resistance to the collection of taxes was made. The charge was made that the enormous debt of more than $50,000,000 had been made by the Republican party, because much of it had been enacted under an administration elected by the Republicans. It was shown that the Democratic representatives and citizens had participated in these abuses. But to convince the world that the Republican party would do justice to the people, it proceeded to unload itself of the men and measures that had provoked so much condemnation. It has done so. The leader of this ruinous policy is now a political fugitive. The Republican Legislature has ordered a review of all outstanding obligations after the manner of Carolina and Georgia. It has proclaimed the inability of the State to make good these obligations upon their face value. It is especially hard upon the people to find that he whom they allege to have been the chief cause of this debt is now aiding strangers to hunt and hound these poor people to exile or beggary.

The eminent counsel who is reported to have been also retained by the public creditors was among the legal advisers of those who resisted payment of the taxes. It was in resisting these taxes that Mr. Booth, late Senator, was compelled to suspend the sale of castors and panamas. It was to resist these taxes legally that a large committee was appointed. And now we find the same eminent counselor retained, not merely to enforce the collection of these taxes by the State authority, but actually invoking the federal government to enforce their collection! If all this debt was justly due, and if the people are able to pay it, as some of the bondholders allege, why were we almost involved in civil war at the attempt to collect them?

The devotion to States rights which applauds the intervention of the federal government to compel a State to pay its taxes is perfectly consistent with that which asks a division of federal troops to occupy the State, and General Phil Sheridan—perhaps—to conduct its elections.

As for the intervention of the federal government in behalf of the bondholders of a State, it is impracticable and absurd. Of course, an attorney might be found upon the payment of a retainer, who would advise arresting the Mississippi by injunction. But how could Congress mandamus a State Legislature to lay taxes? How could it be expected that the federal government would send an army of tax gatherers to "eat out the substance of the people?" A slight study of the Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Arkansas cases will settle that absurdity.

Congress must see from the financial enactments of Louisiana either that the people are able to pay but are hiding their means from their creditors, or that they are too poor to pay the face of the debt imposed upon them. In the one case Counselor Warmoth laid upon them heavier burdens than they were able to bear, while Counselor Campbell was in the wrong to advise resistance to taxes. In the second case Counselor Warmoth was in the wrong to create an excessive debt, and Counselor Campbell was in the right to advise them not to pay it.

Both these worthies, however, have agreed, as it would appear, to take the side of the stranger against the citizens, and to point the field batteries of the federal government against the last reserved right of a State—not to pay a debt if it has not got the money to pay it with. God save the State—from the attorneys.

MR. WHARTON'S BILL.

It was very imprudent in the *Picayune* to have boasted that the Chattanooga bonds, if protected by judgments, were secure from scrutiny. This boast attracted the attention of the REPUBLICAN, and the demonstration was conclusive that all bonds presented for exchange would be inquired into. The cavil of the *Picayune* exposed a possible plea to the jurisdiction of the board which might have been made by some of those creditors whose protest appeared first in the *Picayune*, and Senator Wharton has introduced a bill to provide for testing in the courts of the State the legality and validity of any of the items of State indebtedness the legality and validity of which may have been, or may hereafter be questioned. It also prohibits the board of liquidation, under said act No. 3 of 1874, from funding the questionable or doubtful obligations of the State named in this act until the same shall have been finally declared legal and valid by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

We say it was imprudent in the *Picayune* to have cited such a triumphant proof of the "funding iniquity," which was said to "lie to and cheat our creditors, repudiate our debts, pretend that we are going to pay them, when we have no such purpose, hope or capacity."

The discussion has caused the introduction of Senator Wharton's bill, and so peiled a capital objection to the funding bill.

If it were certain that these "fraudulent and tainted bonds" will be scrutinized, and some developments very important to settle the moral responsibility for the debt of Louisiana may be anticipated, these must be "finally declared legal and valid by the Supreme Court of the State." So we shall have lively times. Ex-Senator Booth will no doubt insist upon knowing something about the consideration for those Chattanooga bonds. The New Orleans press will demand that Governor Kellogg shall specify what persons, connected with a paper, have been paid to advocate the passsge of the act authorizing those bonds. It has been suggested that a very curious question will be opened as to the validity of those bonds said to have been signed on the railroad cars. It is this: What amount, and which, of these bonds were signed this side of the State line?

It is plain that the mantle drops from the executive shoulders, and the pen from his "nerveless grasp" so soon as the Governor crosses the State line. This is admitted from the break-neck speed at which the executive of this State once came home from New York to prevent his lieutenant from signing an election bill, which was subsequently signed by the Governor himself. It has been also admitted in the exercise of gubernatorial power by the Lieutenant Governor when the then Governor was sojourning at the Mississippi watering places. Rigid investigation may then be had to ascertain the amount of those bonds which had been signed when the cars passed the State line, those signed beyond the jurisdiction being innocent forgeries of the seal and signature of the State.

The bill of Senator Wharton will reopen these and other inquiries, and the public will have an inside view of our debt manufacture. We may predict that the people of the North, who have heard so much of the iniquities of the Republican leaders, will find that none of the objectionable measures, such as the slaughterhouse, levee company, lottery law, and the enactment of the "fraudulent and tainted" bonds, could have been adopted except with the co-operation of the Democratic and Fusion men of Louisiana. It will also appear as a patent fact that every one of these monopolies, lottery, slaughterhouse and levee company, are now in the hands of old Democratic citizens of Louisiana. Those to whom these "fraudulent and tainted" bonds have been issued may also appear in the sequel. It seems pretty plain that these bonds are not protected even by a judgment at law. Will they ever be presented for exchange?

BEGINNING TO WORK.

The REPUBLICAN has long since pointed out that the passage of any appropriation for the outlet improvement of the Mississippi would be very difficult, the reasoning being that the vote of the Mississippi and its tributaries in Congress does not exceed eighty-five votes, while the lake port cities and railroads, with the trade outlets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the railroads leading to those cities would not consent to a work which must take from them a large amount of Western trade. We had occasion to express an apprehension aloud that

Captain Eads, of the horse marines,
Would play the deuce with New Orleans,

by bringing out a counter project to the Fort St. Philip canal, the chosen project of the engineers and of the citizens of New Orleans.

Our apprehensions have been verified. Captain Eads addressed a letter to Senator Schurz, asking his support of his scheme of improving by jetty instead of by canal. It was immediately seized on by the press of the opposition sections and cities. We quoted from the Chicago *Tribune* to show that the canal was an absurdity. We now give extracts from the New York *Sun* which betrays a stolid ignorance of the topography which it assumes to describe. According to the *Sun* it is—

A canal with locks to be cut from a point nearly opposite Fort St. Philip through the swamp to Lake Pontchartrain, about seven miles in length, and sufficiently wide and deep to permit the passage of the largest vessel.

Setting out with the statement that the canal is to be cut into a lake, instead of into the gulf, and that it is to be thus located fifty miles from its actual position, the *Sun* proceeds to express a doubt whether the canal has received the approval of a board of federal engineers. It places the cost of the work at about twelve millions of dollars, and the time of construction at five or six years. "When finished," says the *Sun*, "it will require a large annual expenditure for its maintenance, and will be but a poor concern at best." The capacity of the canal to conduct the commerce is denied from the comparatively narrow capacity of its unbuilt locks. The work is charged to be constructed "in a soft, semi-fluid soil, and at the lake end much of it under water;" and, as a summary and conclusive objection, it is said:

In short, this is another extravagant and ill-judged plan for depleting the treasury without accomplishing the object aimed at.

In substantiation of these objections, extracts from the letter of Captain Eads are published, and the eminent engineer of the *Sun* pronounces in favor of his jetty improvement.

His proposition is a fair one on its face, and possesses the extraordinary and unusual merit that if it is not successful it will cost our overtaxed people nothing. If it is successful it will cost them a much smaller sum than they will be called upon to pay for the canal, and will give the mouth of the Mississippi a depth and capacity for navigation fully equal to all the present and future demands of commerce.

The *Sun* then decides against a work which a board of federal engineers has pronounced feasible, and it remits the Mississippi interests to a plan of improvements which, "if successful," will do so and so.

Never have we felt the helpless condition of our city more than when we see a rival city that has spent more millions to improve one of its outlets than the Mississippi interests would require to improve a single outlet, except to the canal on the ground of its cost.

As for the success of the canal it is greatly impaired by the interjection of a counter project. The representatives of New Orleans will not abandon the canal, nor will they support the jetties. This has been their instructions from the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting.

Captain Eads will therefore have the satisfaction to see that he has furnished Chicago and New York with arguments against the chosen work of the valley, and his division of the friends of improvement may defeat any appropriation. This will please the railroads now carrying produce across the Mississippi to New York. Whether it will afford consolation to the builder of a bridge for the same purpose we can not tell.

GORING THE WRONG OX.

The *Picayune* snaps so eagerly at a chance to assail a Republican leader that it not unfrequently overshoots the mark and hits its own friends. A case in point is its comments on the proposition to create the parish of Atchafalaya out of portions of Avoyelles and Concordia. This is a Democratic measure, not at all popular with the Republicans in the Legislature, and even should the bill now pending become a law, it is by no means certain the Republicans would not in the end defeat it at the polls. Yet, in order to attack Mr. Souer, the Republican Representative from Avoyelles, the *Picayune* denounces it as intended "simply for the sustenance of a hungry band of officers."

The truth is this. At the last election the people of Simmsport, who designed and petitioned for the change, voted—white and black, Democrat and Republican, to a man—for General Souer's reelection, he having been of excellent service to them in the previous Legislature. Consequently, when they appealed to him for assistance in a measure which they deemed of highest concern to their interests, it was only natural that he should reciprocate, especially as the petitioners accepted his proviso that the proposed scheme should be submitted to the people of all the district affected for final ratification or rejection. So he reported to the House of Representatives as follows:

Your committee in general are opposed to creating new parishes for political ends or for the purpose of creating officers at the expense of the taxpayers; yet when we take into consideration that this bill was drawn upon a petition signed by some 500 citizens residing in the parishes proposed to be effected, we feel that we can not do otherwise than respect their wishes. Upon examination of the bill we find that those features which are so objectionable have been avoided, and as the bill is contingent upon becoming a law by the sense of the people, who are first required to vote upon its "acceptance" or its "rejection" before it can become a law, we feel it our duty to recommend its passage.

Upon which the *Picayune* indignantly gushes in this manner:

That is to say, because five hundred names of colored men, who may not be able to read or write, or to be identified hereafter, have been secured to a paper drawn up by a few office-seekers an entire population of ten thousand citizens are to be subjected to the inconvenience and expense of an election to decide upon a question which the office-seekers know very well is already prejudged. Those who vote to establish the new parish and its host of officers will be those who pay no taxes. An application by these five hundred irresponsible persons is sufficient for Mr. Souer and his committee to forego their general opposition "to the creating of new parishes for political ends, or for the purpose of creating officers at the expense of the taxpayers."

For once we think the colored people of Avoyelles will endeavor to please our impulsive young neighbor, and not permit the creation of this new parish and "hungry band of officers." They could never hope to carry the former or to fill the latter, as the five hundred petitioners—who are not negroes, unable to read and write, but the largest taxpayers in all that country round—constitute a majority of voters in the new parish as mapped out, and have always, with the exception noted, voted the unadulterated Democratic ticket. Yet after all, it seems, if not to our contemporary, at least to us, a little hard that the "real people" of this section should be deprived of the right of self-government by the votes of colonies of colored people who live miles away. But we must not let any such job as this be carried out. Eh, neighbor?

INTERVIEWING RUN MAD.

The New York *Herald* has grown desperate. Having exhausted the patience of everybody else, it has prostituted its columns to the decidedly small business of interviewing small fry Louisiana politicians. It is entitled to the apology that it did not make all the fuss over one—it required three—McEnery, Marr and Janin. And its Milesian reporter—all hands and the cook about the *Herald* office are Irish—held his thumb to his nose while he was catechizing our old croakers—three on a string. It happened to be Sunday, when all the editors of all the New Orleans papers, except the *Times*, were at church, and so the report of this interview was telegraphed by the Associated Press, and published. The *Times* will publish anything that is sent by telegraph. Mac, Marr and Janin told the *Herald* all they knew about this State; which was very little; all about P. J. Kennedy, which was less; and all about the REPUBLICAN, which was next to nothing at all. The Milesian wanted to hear Mac, and Janin come in every time with his shrugs. He had to be snubbed into polite behavior.

Mac seems to plant on Matt Carpenter. McCreery and the other Democrats have turned a cold shoulder on the new election movement. Ex-Governor Hebert and P. J. Kennedy have spiked the Bayard gun with a letter approving the present settlement, and Carpenter is the forlorn hope. He has been a Democrat, again a Republican, and at last a free lance. His present admirers are something like him. But, when we come to look into this reported conversation between the four men in York, we are reminded of an attempt by three kittens to play chess, with a fourth as a marker. The three gentlemen from Louisiana talk like strangers to the people, and the questioner shows his ignorance of anything American. The latter thinks there are yet bright days for Louisiana, and Mac thinks so too, when he gets to be Governor. We have had enough of this sort of brightness. This hopeful view is founded upon a belief that Senator Carpenter believes he can pass his election bill. Now, if Carpenter fails, which he is sure to do, of course all this foolish talk will go for nothing.

We have seen nothing sillier than this interview for a long time, if we except the highly improbable keyhole conversation between Governor Kellogg and a reporter of the *Picayune*, which appeared in that paper on Sunday. Such lame, insipid and unsatisfactory results are enough to throw ridicule on the whole business of interviewing, and show to what straits men will resort when they want to run a State or a newspaper without ability.

M'ENERY VERSUS KENNEDY.

Of all the mass of misrepresentations crowded into the New York *Herald's* "interview" of McEnery, Marr & Co., a more disingenuous statement does not appear than this allusion, by the first named, to the well known levee contractor, Mr. P. J. Kennedy: "He (Kennedy) is a very illiterate man, and has made a large fortune under Kellogg's regime."

If Mr. McEnery knows anything at all about the matter, he is guilty of willfully bearing false witness, for it is a fact well known about the State treasury that the "levee king" has lately lost considerable sums by the rigid reformatory rulings of the Kellogg officials upon his claims, none of which originated under this administration. That Mr. Kennedy has made a large fortune, we have no doubt, but the bulk of it was accumulated in the palmy days of Democratic rule, in 1865-66, when McEnery himself was a leading light in the Legislature that authorized the vast levee and other steals so faithfully copied shortly afterward, when his present political friend and champion acquired the reins of power. Mr. McEnery has certainly forgotten the record or lost his respect for exactitude when attacking his political opponents.

THE SITUATION.

McEnery and the new electionites are reduced to sore straits, indeed. Not a half dozen Republican Senators can be induced to vote for Carpenter's bill, it is credibly affirmed, while the Democrats have gone back on them to a man. Their sole active support seems reduced to the New York *Herald* reporters and the Washington Associated Press agent, whose weapons of war, like Chinese stink-pots, are more obnoxious to the finer sensibilities of decent people than materially dangerous or damaging.

In the meanwhile, we received yesterday from perhaps the best posted resident politician at the capital the positive assurance that "everything is favorable as can be desired" for the Kellogg government, and Senator Pinchback confirms this with a telegram that "the prospect is bright and cheering." A little more patience, good readers, and we hope to have heard the last of these pestiferous agitators for many a day, although it will be long, indeed, before the disgrace and loss of credit which they have brought upon Louisiana can be wiped out.

NO MAKE BELIEVES.

There are half a dozen propositions pending in the General Assembly to cut down the fees of tax collectors and assessors, which, of course, have our approval; but they are by no means sufficiently comprehensive to suit our ideas of the reforms required by the Republican party of this State. It is trifling with a serious matter to merely trim down a few tax collectorships and pass over the enormous fee bills which impoverish litigants who are unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the clerks of courts and sheriffs, or to go on appropriating vast sums to be swallowed up in the bottomless pit of "contingent expenses" for State officers, and even of the Legislature itself.

We heartily back the popular demand for a bill which will embrace and amend all the abuses in our government, which enable public officials to realize large fortunes for which the people get no adequate services. Let a clean sweep be made.

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

McEnery says:

I think the issue has been raised, and that Congress can not do otherwise than to recognize the right of the government elected by the people to be heard.

To which we say all right. Now fetch on your government so elected, and it will be heard. But it would be decidedly begging the question to say that the party who organized stupendous frauds to overcome the majority had produced such a government. The point raised states a platitude, but the inference sought to be established, that the itinerant crowd now around Washington have been elected by any people, is fallacious. The government elected by the people of Louisiana is installed, and discharging its legitimate functions.

LOOKING FOR BUSINESS.

McEnery is in New York looking after fraudulent Louisiana bonds, though we are not informed what he intends to do with such as he may find. Of course, if he were Governor and at the head of the funding commission it would be his duty to pass upon their legality, but as he is not there is no need for his wasting any time in hunting them up. They will come forward soon enough, unless the owners are waiting to bribe the board to pass them. We have some curiosity to know what is wanted with these fraudulent bonds or of their holders.

HALF A LOAFER.

Mr. Janin, whom the *Herald* reporter informs us "was remarkably active in giving his opinion, to the exclusion of Governor McEnery," whom the Milesian wished to draw out, expresses a mild hope that at least half a loaf will be the result of the present agitation. He and Carpenter are retained by the Committee of Two Hundred and Seventy to complete a job, and now we hear of an implied willingness to compromise on half a loaf. The Republicans still insist on all or nothing. We have no half loafers in our party.

If the "only legal election returns" are still in the hands of McEnery, as he says they are, how comes it that Mr. Carpenter declares them fraudulent? It seems that Governor Kellogg has never had possession of them, as they have never been out of McEnery's hands. What a candidate for office has to do with the custody of election returns on which he relies to establish his claims, we can not see. Mac may be immaculate, but we think it would be as well to leave such documents in the custody of disinterested parties.

According to one of McEnery's declarations, Carpenter knows more about Louisiana than anybody else in the United States. This reminds us of the chap in North Carolina, who had been acquitted after a tight squeeze of the charge of stealing a horse. His counsel was a celebrated and eloquent criminal lawyer, who was formerly Governor of the State. After the verdict of the jury had been recorded, his friends came forward to congratulate him. They all thought he ought to be convicted. Said one: "Bill, now you have got your verdict, you know they can not hurt you, any how, so tell us, confidently, you know, did you really steal that horse?" "Well, boys, to tell you the truth, I always thought I did, till I heard the Governor's speech to the jury; now I have my doubts about it. He knows more about it than I do." The Fusionists have always supposed there was some cheating by them until they heard Carpenter. Now they think they have been cheated, poor things!

The *Times* enters a gentle protest against any imputation that it took part of the fraudulent Chattanooga bonds as hush money while the robbery was in course of consummation, and we are inclined to quit the present administration of that paper from any complicity in such a disgraceful affair. The *Picayune* is yet to be heard from. The public ought to know what paper and editors Governor Kellogg makes so grave an accusation against, and he having failed in explicitness on the point, suspicion can only be averted by direct denial.

And a curious fact is pointed out to us. The Governor's accusation, as printed in this paper, is made directly against "a leading Conservative journal of this city," while the version given in the *Times* and *Picayune* omits the adjectives entirely, so that any journal might have been referred to. Is it possible that in this game "honors are easy" between these two rival Conservative organs?

The New York *Herald* gives McEnery, Marr & Co. as authority for the allegation that the interest on our State bonds has not been paid for three years. This is a most unkind stab at their ally, Warmoth. If the interest is behind in this shameful way, he must have got the money. But how he managed to conceal the fact so long! We guess the New York bondholders will hardly swallow that story any more than those down here will its companion story that Governor Kellogg is authorized under the funding bill to appoint the board of liquidators of the State debt.

"The leader of the New Orleans bar" is in New York. His name is Marr. At least it appears so from the *Herald's* triangular interview. Whether the reporter learned this from McEnery, the reticent, Janin, the voluble, or the modest Marr himself does not appear. Perhaps the fellow invented it out of his own head. All four of the interviewing party are good inventors, and either is fully competent to get off such an absurdity. Marr the leader of this bar? Fustian!

. VERY IMPORTANT.

Those members of the Chamber of Commerce who are interested in promoting the commercial welfare of New Orleans rather than the pecuniary welfare of the Towboat Association should not fail to attend the called meeting to-night.
fe10 1t 2p*

DR. O. R. LANNG,
OCULIST,
Has removed his office to
No. 217 Camp street,
Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. fe8 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.
ap2 1y2p

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

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 142p

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.—As usual, a large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. ja24 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.,
fe5 1m 2p No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

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 $3 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. 39 Canal street.

BALLS.

MARDI GRAS.....MARDI GRAS
February 17, 1874,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA COTERIE
CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE,
Under the auspices of appropriate committees, composed of the following well known citizens:
Directors:
D. BIDWELL AND J. KITTREDGE.
Managers:
Hon. L. A. Wiltz, John Sinnott, H. Bidwell, F. N. Thayer, George Sandford, David Schwartz, J. W. Madden, F. Mauberret, D. Owens, Frank Pace, M. W. Cloney, H. A. Weber, J. Fitzpatrick, M. Lardner, J. H. Wingfield, P. Waterman, G. J. Pittfield, George W. Doll, J. H. Starr, William Lucas, M. J. Hart, C. C. Flanagan, Daniel Rose, E. A. Landry, H. L. Blow, T. H. Draper, J. P. Weichardt, R. Weightman, A. Capdevielle, L. D. Knight, P. Cooley, William West, M. Redon, J. F. Pike, Harry Wild, R. Brewster, S. Colville, Edward Hewett, W. C. Grant, Leon Nunez, Samuel Hart, J. Hannify, Joseph Vigo, A. Parle,
Reception Committee.
John Sinnott, F. N. Thayer, Samuel Colville, Fred Mauberret, Daniel Owens, P. Cooley, Ed. Hewett, J. H. Starr, Wm. Lucas, J. Hannify, David Schwartz, J. W. Madden, Frank Pace, R. Brewster, G. Mauberret.
Floor Managers.
Hon. L. A. Wiltz, L. Graham, M. W. Cloney, Daniel Rose, J. Fitzpatrick, G. J. Pittfield, Maurice Hart, T. H. Draper, C. C. Flanagan, E. A. Landry, H. A. Weber, H. L. Blow, Samuel Hart, Leon Nunez, Wm. C. Grant, J. F. Pike, Wm. Redon, Joseph Vigo.
Chef d Orchestre—Professor John Erhardt.
Chef de Bande Militaire—Fred Schlighardt.
Costumer—Mlle Poncini.
The Directors and Managers of
LA COTERIE
Respectfully announce that their arrangements for this third of a series of
GRAND BAL DEGUISE,
Are most complete in every particular. No energy or expense has been spared to make this the FETE PAR EXCELLENCE of the season.
The selection of dances will comprise the most popular of the day, and the music will be executed by a Monster Orchestra of talented musicians.
Admission to the Bal Masque, $3.
The Committee upon Invitations will meet at the Academy on every evening previous to the Carnival.
For Ladies' Invitations, apply at the Box Office, or any of the Managers. fe8

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
NINETEENTH ANNUAL
MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL
FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,
MARDI GRAS NIGHT,
Tuesday, February 17, 1874.
MANAGERS:
Col. Gerard Stith, John Burke, Frank H. Wilson, Henry Yenni, G. Sontag, John Black, Henry Mason, P. H. Lewis, J. H. DeGrange, R. G. Hulbert, E. L. Jewell, W. E. Murphy, A. B. Custer, A. Wiser, C. C. Haley, A. K. Sinnott, E. D. Frost, H. D. Carpenter, M. J. M. Mason, W. L. Murray, S. E. Carey, A. D. Sheldon, John Hawkins, George Cenas, Frank McElroy, H. Dupre, Robert Strong, H. Hamburger, J. Casey, H. N. Jenkins, Peter E. Burke. fe8

GRAND ANNUAL
FANCY DRESS BALL,
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
Young Veterans B. M. A. A. of 1862-65,
ON
Saturday, February 14, 1874,
AT
ECONOMY HALL,
Ursulines, between Marais and Villere streets.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
GEORGE JONES, Chairman;
J. O. Gaspard, Joseph Bowzer, Jerome Pasca, Charles Vigers.
COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.
J. J. Ross, Chairman;
Joseph Victor, N. W. Green, Joseph Larock, Charles Middleton.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
M. FERRAND, Chairman;
Charles Elgard, P. Perry, William Wallace, Raphael St. Amand.
Ladies' invitations can be had by applying to the Committee on Invitation.
Gentlemen's tickets, $1 50. fe8

OPERA HOUSE FANCY DRESS
AND
MASK BALL.
The annual Fancy Dress and Mask Ball at the Opera House will be given MARDI GRAS NIGHT.
Abundant arrangements have been made to make this one of the most splendid ever given there. An immense orchestra of the best musical talent is engaged.
Nothing has been left undone to give this ball great eclat. Policemen will be there to preserve perfect order. The dancing floor will be complete.
Ladies' invitations and tickets can be obtained of Mr. Elie, music store, at No. 151 Canal street.
Gentlemen's tickets, $3 fe1 td

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK
AND
FIREMEN'S BALL
OF
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
at GRUNEWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874, for the benefit of the Relief Fund.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Benners, chairman; James I. Bay, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, B. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madden, John Cottreaux.
Tickets, $2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hat Room and Restaurant to be addressed to R. H. BENNERS, No. 56 Camp street.
ja18 25 28 1m

GRAND EXPOSITION CULINAIRE.
Grand Fancy Dress Ball given by the French Cooks' Benevolent Association of New Orleans, at GRUNEWALD HALL, FEBRUARY 12, 1874. Ladies invitations and gentlemen's tickets can be had by making application at No. 127 Rampart street, corner Toulouse; No. 23 Orleans street, No. 23 Royal street, No. 15 Royal street, or at any hotel or restaurant.
Tickets $2. fe6 7t*

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Constance Killii.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,914.—Whereas, Ernest Morel has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Constance Killii, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
fe8 12 15* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of F. P. Hornberger.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,736.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification if any they have or can, why the account presented by Marie Celeste Hornberger, administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
fe10 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Scherer.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE above succession are requested to come forward and present the same, and all parties indebted to the same are notified to settle within the next thirty days at the office of her agent, Mr. F. Oberheuser, No. 18 Exchange place.
ANNA SCHERER,
ja8 1m Tutrix.

Succession of John Friess.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 36,961.—Whereas, Mrs. Gottlieb Friess has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Friess, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
fe5 10 14* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of E. Weiss.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,507.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
fe5 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.