New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

A two foot rule—Dancing academy regulations.

"While there's life, there's soap," is a washerwoman's motto.

Male and female Friends now sit together in meeting, like Christians.

The Americans at Nice will give a nice ball on Washington's birth day.

Philadelphia talks of "emergency" hotels for the coming centennial.

Queen Victoria is said to be writing a book, with its scene laid in Germany.

A Paris correspondent says that scarcely any color than black is worn for street toilets.

Cloth muffs, to which are fastened bunches of artificial or natural flowers, are now the correct things.

The Societe Culinaire gives its grand fancy dress and masquerade ball this evening at Grunewald Hall.

Santa Barbara, California, recently had a grand bull fight, which was attended by the best citizens—of Santa Barbara.

Miss Sallie Kilgore, "attorney and counselor at law," a graduate of the Michigan law school, has located at Noblesville, Indiana.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind man eloquent, has been repeating his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at Washington City.

They have an intelligent divinity student in Indiana, who can preach in English, pray in Armenian, and sing in the Turkish language.

This day and month, in the year 1809, was born Abraham Lincoln. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on the fourteenth day of April, 1865.

Andrew Jackson was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who could not spell words more ways than one."

With a view of making New Orleans a permanent naval station, the stores at Mound City, Missouri, comprising fine engines, hose carriages, etc., have been ordered to be shipped here.

We are asked to believe that twenty-one years ago a Portland, Maine, girl deposited $175 in a bank, and going away forgot it until a few weeks ago, when she came back and drew out $789.

When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, an Englishman to eat, a Spaniard to gamble, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, an American to make a speech.

It is said that in some parts of Germany when a guest arrives at a house on a visit, it is the custom to suspend over his chamber door, after he has retired to rest, or early the next morning, a wreath of freshly-cut flowers, with words of welcome in the centre.

Dr. Livingstone has been called "the great English obituary provoker," and the Detroit *Tribune* says that anybody who wants to read an excellent obituary of Livingstone when his annual death takes place next year, will find it in the paper of yesterday.

The St. Louis *Democrat* objects to the insinuation that the bandits who recently robbed a steamer in Bœuf river were from Missouri. It says: "Governor Woodson has succeeded in making our State a safe asylum for such fellows, and it is not at all probable that any of them have left us."

Since 1824 the following amounts have been expended by the general government in harbor improvements: The North Atlantic States, from Delaware to Maine, a total of $13,000,000; the Southern, from Maryland to Florida, $1,894,031; the Gulf coast, $651,497; the Pacific coast, $833,900, making a total of about $15,000,000.

A grand fancy dress and calico ball will be given by the Screwmen's Benevolent Association, at Exposition Hall, on Saturday evening, next. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. William H. Manning, Cornelius O'Donnell, E. H. Gannon, Peter Coyle, John Fitzgerald, Robert Blackmore and Charles Murray, and this fact is a sufficient guarantee that a fine time will be had.

Of Colonel Withers, the new United States Senator elect from Virginia, the Lexington (Virginia) *Gazette* says: "He was shot in the war, and the lead in him has been a cork and not a sinker. He was born in Campbell, doctored in Appomattox, a Know-Nothing, wounded, had a heap of "claims" don't drink, a poor speaker, clever fellow, and plain family—safe and decent."

Strangers visiting the city will not have seen all the sights which this city contains without paying a visit to the store of Mr. B. T. Walshe, known during carnival season by the title of "Duke of Wexford," at No. 110 Canal street. In this establishment is kept everything stylish in the way of cravats, gloves, shirts, and other underwear for gentlemen, boys and children; and in it only is to be seen those wonderfully beautiful Wexford ties.

Here is a picture of Secretary Belknap by a Washington scribbler: "He looks like John Rolfe in the honeymoon with Pocahontas. His flesh, colors, and looks of boyish laziness, are all in the style of Rubens—yellowish beard, with autumn in it and pippin apples, brown corn, pumpkins, nuts, and everything eatable. It is a beard to go after chinquapins in. His eyes have the blueness of a sky under which boys are all day playing truant. He is athletic as the god Mars after a furlough in the fishing season."

Jeff Davis is in trouble with ex-Senator Foote not only, but with Aleck Stephens. It reached the ears of Davis that Stephens was about to champion the cause of the Cuban patriots, and he remarked that he was "glad that Stephens had at last got out of the fighting point." The words came back to Stephens, and he has written a long and vindictive letter to a Georgia paper, in which Davis is handled without gloves. There is a popular impression abroad that Mr. Davis talks too much, and it is certain that the time for the Southern brethren of this ilk to dwell together in unity has gone by.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

An organization boasting the above appellation, purporting to have a domicile in London, has favored Governor Kellogg with a threat in case the financial policy of the State is not shaped according to their notions of their own interests. The correspondence is dated on the twenty-fourth ultimo, the day of the approval of the funding bill, and is in substance as follows:

Council (of foreign bondholders) will, if funding law passes, be obliged to exclude Louisiana from every money market.

The meaning of this threat is that if this State adheres to its expressed intention to offer its bondholders sixty per cent of the amount for which they are its creditors, no more Louisiana bonds shall be sold in any of the money markets of the world.

So far as the exclusion is concerned, it will have no practical effect, as we have fully resolved not to appear anywhere as a borrower. It is, therefore, of little or no consequence. Yet it is right that a decent excuse be given for so high-handed an exercise of State sovereignty as is implied in scaling down the debt to sixtenths of its face value. The act has been done by the Republican party, the majority of whom, it is true, are not property holders, and do not pay taxes directly to the State. Yet those who do not own property are hard working, honest, but poor men, who labor for those who do. And they have already been subjected to a reduction of wages, upon various pleas, not the least important of which is that the taxes are burdensome. In this way, it will be seen, the non-property holders are affected proportionately with their more wealthy employers. By means of shiftlessness and extravagance, the debt of this State has been swelled to immense proportions. More than a million and a half for interest, is demanded every year to keep up the drain out of the State for these same foreign bondholders. The complaints from taxpayers all over the State, from men of every shade of political sentiment have been loud and sincere. It has been decided with as much unanimity as it is possible to obtain without a formal popular vote that the property of this State can not any longer stand such a pressure, and in a spirit bordering on desperation a proposition of partial bankruptcy has been made. The terms named in the funding bill will be faithfully complied with so far as the State is concerned. The foreign bondholders will be admitted to the same privileges as are accorded to native citizens. Any attempt to force the State to reconsider its action will necessarily be futile, as provision for payment of interest on the new bonds only has been made or will be. To rule our bonds, old or new, out of the money markets of the world may seriously affect the interests of those persons who hold any for sale or pledge, but can not injure a State that has expressed a determination not to enter any market as a borrower.

Again, we observe that some of these foreign bond holders have applied to the United States Circuit Court in this city for an order of injunction against the funding commissioners. They, too, should remember that they can only injure themselves and other bond holders. If they succeed in destroying the law which imposes a tax of five and a half mills on the dollar to pay interest on six-tenths of their claims they will have nothing left to stand upon, as all other interest tax has been abolished, and no money will be appropriated out of the treasury to pay the coupons on the old bonds. If it comes to a conflict, in which angry passions are aroused on either side, it may result still worse for these foreign bond holders than is now complained of, and they may be put in the category of the holders of rebel bonds.

If this protest be really authorized it seems to us to have come too late. It purports to have been agreed to in London on the twenty-fourth, but we never saw it until about eighteen or twenty days afterward. Governor Kellogg did not probably receive it in time to act upon it, even if he wished to do so. We think it would have made no difference, for the whole question was carefully considered, and all its possible effects upon the money markets fully understood in advance.

MORE PROOF OF MISCHIEF.

The city of New Orleans has for more than three years past devoted itself to bring the nationality of the Mississippi outlet before the government, and to concentrate the support of the whole valley of the river upon its improvement, by an outlet canal. Awaiting the moment when the large expenditure of time and money by our citizens had brought the project to a practical form, an ambitious engineer has entered the field to turn to his own renown all the public interest which the city of New Orleans, her people, her representatives, her press and her associations had created.

We deplored this intrusion, and pointed out why this scheme, which has been before the people of Louisiana since the first soundings of the river, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, was fraught with mischief. It was in itself nothing, but it would afford an excuse for opposition, and if it should obtain any vote that vote must be deducted from the doubtful strength of the outlet improvement.

To show the very formidable character of the opposition to be apprehended we quote the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*. The heading will be found significant, if not alarming. It may be that St. Louis and Chicago will make their fight on our improvement.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RIVALRY—THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL AND THE DOUBLE TRACK FREIGHT RAILROAD SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals this morning determined to report back, favorably, the bill of Mr. Stone, which provides for the construction of the Fort St. Philip ship canal around the mouths of the Mississippi river. The amount of the appropriation is left blank in the bill. It is the intention of the friends of this measure, however, to endeavor to secure an appropriation of $1,000,000 for it. An effort will also be made to induce the friends of the several railroad bills to unite in favor of this canal scheme. Much difficulty, however, is anticipated in inducing the railroad interests to vote for the St. Philip canal bills. The special advocates of the railroad bills come from the upper portion of the Mississippi valley, which is more directly tributary to Chicago, while those who have the Fort St. Philip canal bill at heart are from the section of country which is immediately tributary to St. Louis and New Orleans. These sections hitherto have manifested much antagonism with regard to the use of the Mississippi river as a medium for the exportation of the cereal products of the West. It will be impossible without the union of these antagonistic interests, and a subsidence of the jealousies of the sections represented by the respective cities, Chicago and St. Louis, to secure favorable action upon the proposition to render the Mississippi navigable for ships of heavy burden. It will be seen, therefore, that the prospect of action is not at all brilliant.

The *Times* says editorially:

The moment the United States government undertakes to act the part of general benefactor, unexpected difficulties arise in its path. A committee of the House of Representatives has made up its mind to report in favor of an appropriation in aid of the Fort St. Philip canal around the delta of the Mississippi below New Orleans, a work very desirable on many accounts. But this action excites the extreme jealousy of the railroad people, and of the powerful grain dealers of Chicago, who do not care to have export by way of New Orleans made any cheaper or easier. Doubtless when the committee gets ready to report in favor of a double track steel railway from the Mississippi to the seaboard, the friends of the New Orleans scheme will in their turn be offended. The result of the whole thing will be either an enormous amount of "logrolling" or a dead lock.

When we remember that the New York *Times* some time since exhorted Chicago to go for the canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river as a means of diverting the grain trade from St. Louis and sending it to New York, we have indicated a great danger. The members of Congress from the Mississippi should promptly concentrate upon this canal, and postpone the jetties until some subsequent period.

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE TOWBOAT RING.

When we learned that a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce had been called, at the instance of certain parties interested in the Towboat Association, backed by some of the local agents of Northern shipping, we feared there would be seen, as the result, an exhibition of weakness on the part of the Chamber. It is well known that many members rarely attend the meetings on ordinary occasions, or when questions only of public interest in which they feel no special concern are under consideration, but they rally in strong force when they want the powerful aid of its influence. On Tuesday night, for instance, gentlemen put in an appearance with an apology for previous non-attendance. But with this immense point of advantage in their favor, the towboat men could only rally seven votes on their side, which is probably nearly their extreme strength in the city. The eloquent protest against "a certain paper in this city," and the reading of a long list of—say a dozen—names of gentlemen who owned small shares in ships, failed of the desired effect, and the hearts of the majority remained obdurate.

The idea that a law protecting an officer in executing a public work practically constitutes him a military dictator, is, with all due deference to the gentleman urging it, be it said, an absurdity. Experience shows that without some such check, ignorance or malice can in an hour undo the work of months, and create obstructions which result in heavy losses. It would be difficult to defend the pilot of a towboat who runs a ship aground on the bar from a charge of criminality. He should be employed for his skill and knowledge. He should know the exact depth of water in the channel at all times, and the draft of the vessel he attempts to move. A failure to know all that is essential to be known disqualifies him for his position, and he should not be permitted to undertake a difficult and dangerous business unless he has the knowledge and skill which fit him for the undertaking. The laws of the United States very properly punish ignorance, and hold pilots and engineers accountable for acts resulting from neglect and incompetence, as well as from malicious design. The commerce of this city can better afford one dictator who is controlled by law, than twenty who own to no restraints except their own interests.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

When we see the insignificant trash with which the telegraph is loaded down, and witness the contemptuous indifference with which the Louisiana "rascalities" are regarded by the world, it occurs to ask, has Louisiana no other interests, except the disposition of office, which require her attention?

The commerce of our city has been reduced to the mere factorage of a few valuable products for a foreign market. We own no shipping; have no communication of our own with our natural markets, and find these markets supplied by European and other merchants. It would certainly appear to be the interest of any commercial city when threatened with a probable loss of trade in one direction, to replace it from another. Thus, if all these millions of tons which cross the Mississippi and Ohio rivers on their way to Europe can not be arrested and turned through the Mississippi outlet, it would seem judicious to turn the commercial telescope in another direction and see if there be not some substitute for that trade which we have undoubtedly lost, and possibly may not regain.

In looking, therefore, to regions upon this continent which produce and consume commodities mutually useful to themselves and to us, we find ourselves without adequate access to their markets. The trade of the Spanish and English colonial possessions are very well known, although New Orleans does not participate in them to the extent that she should do. The commerce between the people of the upper Mississippi and Brazil is known to be important, yet New Orleans by no means imports all the coffee consumed in the upper West. Nor does the upper West itself receive its own consumption of coffee over its railroads, or by its boats and barges. This trade is principally conducted by a circuit around New Orleans. Its ocean freights go to Eastern or European ship owners; its commissions and way freights to Eastern merchants and railroads.

There is no subject of so much importance to New Orleans as commercial harmony with the upper West on the commerce of the continent. It is, in our opinion, one of the strongest arguments for the Fort St. Philip canal, that it will open a direct way of exchange for the rail and river-carried products of the West for the products of the tropics.

There is, however, an extensive trade on the Pacific coast of this continent which neither New Orleans nor the West can obtain without a canal connecting the two oceans. For centuries the world has projected this connection, but of late years it approaches a commencement. The United States government has already surveyed the crossings below the Panama railroad as well as those across Tehuantepec, and, more recently, that across Nicaragua. The report of reconnoisance of the latter route has just been published in the report of Captain Lull, the officer in charge of the expedition, and there will be sent at once to Nicaragua a commission to inspect and report on the practicability of this route. There is assigned to this visit, among others, Mr. Walton, an engineer of New Orleans.

We do not hesitate to say that the route through Nicaragua presents advantages beyond the competition of any other ever surveyed. They are, in brief, two lakes at the summit which will always afford abundant supplies of water for a ship canal. The work to be done is undoubtedly heavy, and the route much longer than any other, but the estimates are within $60,000,000. The length of the canal constitutes no other objection than the delay of passing through it. The length of the canal will be a part of the voyage and must be passed either by land or ocean. If the Nicaragua canal be free the only objection is the delay stated. But it passes through an inhabited and productive country. It is a feeder, and passengers and freight may be exported at any point along its line. It will be a point of refreshment and rest in this long voyage, of which it will form a part.

We shall look with much interest to the completion of these waterways. It is not to be expected that our own citizens will care much about them, but the Grangers of Illinois will soon see that there is a good market south of New Orleans. They will take the subject up, and our city will, one day, be placed on the greatest current of commerce known to United States, without having comprehended, or raised a finger to aid in establishing it. It must be a comfortable thing to find that other people in pushing their interests develop ours. So a fellow that had been starving on a farm a lifetime is suddenly enriched by some geologist who comes along and discovers coal or petroleum. We expect something of that sort from the energy that will cut the isthmus of Central America and turn the current of American trade by way of New Orleans.

THIS IS THE STAKE INVOLVED.

The *Picayune* labors to reconcile the people to the increase in the rate of taxation which a defeat of the funding bill must involve, by holding out a hope that the collection of taxes, or a part of them, may be indefinitely postponed. This is both fallacious and dishonest, and the people know it. By sad experience they have learned the bitter lesson that tax resisting and delaying payments are among the most costly luxuries that can be indulged in.

Twist and distort the question as it will, the bondholders' organ can not conceal these vital facts from the public, viz: the debt and the high taxes it necessitates are greater than they are longer able to pay. The stringent enforcement of collections last year proved "the straw that broke the camel's back." The funding bill gives them life and hope, by first cutting down the rate for the current year one-third of the entire amount; and secondly, it permits them to clear off their past tax debts in obligations of the State which they can procure at fifty cents on the dollar. Through the funding bill, and in no other way, can this relief come which is to save to them their homesteads and permit the introduction of capital that will restore to prosperity their industries. Defeat it, and what does the future present? One endless struggle under a burden greater than is their strength to bear until utter ruin or repudiation is reached.

This is what, shorn of sophistry and specious arguments, the *Picayune* asks, in the interest of foreign bondholders, the people should accept in exchange for the mere gratification of defeating a wise, beneficent and necessary financial measure, the credit of originating and adopting which must go to its political opponents. Let the people calmly consider and judge which is most inimical to them, this blatant self-appointed champion or the authors of the funding bill.

Mr. Hyde Clarke, who signs himself as secretary to the foreign bondholders, urges upon our attention the flattering point: "Louisiana has, during so many years, maintained her credit at so high a point in the markets of the world," etc. Now, this is too vague and general to be of any use in a close argument. Mr. Clarke does not state the figure at which our bonds have ruled in the London market. But as from forty to forty-five has been the standing quotation in New Orleans and New York during the past year or two, we conclude that the foreign markets have not offered much better inducements. When the foreign bondholders can buy as many of our bonds as they want at from forty to fifty cents on the dollar, they ought to be glad to have them taken off their hands at sixty. Perhaps they except to the manner of payment. But we believe they will have reason to be satisfied about that. If necessary, we can create such a demand for our bonds at home as will call them all in at good prices. There are several propositions under consideration having this object in view, and something is nearly certain to be done.

THE NEW ELECTION.

Direct, and what we can not help regarding as reliable information—at least, as reliable as any intelligence can be overnight in these days of political equitation—places the condition of the Louisiana case yesterday as follows:

The Carpenter bill will go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where three members only will vote for it. A favorable report can not possibly be secured for it.

It seems that even among the minority of the Senators who would vote for a new election in order to give the subject a quietus, fatal differences exist as to the manner in which this solution shall be effected; and that the full vote of even this minority can not be polled for any plan that has been or is likely to be devised. The grave and reverend senatorial accouchers, we are now pretty well satisfied, will strangle Carpenter's legal abortion in the committee chamber.

MORE FAVORITISM.

We regret to see that the bill to exempt the Port Hudson and Clinton railroad from taxation is being pushed along in the House. This road is purely a local institution, and its benefits go to but a small fraction of the people. There would be every bit as much propriety in striking from the revenues of the State the taxes paid by our city railroad companies. Special legislation in behalf of private interests is one of the greatest evils Louisiana now endures, and any reformer who will put a stopper upon the pernicious custom by procuring the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment forbidding it, will be hailed as a general benefactor. It is in this manner the evil has been cured in Pennsylvania and other once afflicted States. Who will initiate the reform in Louisiana?

NEW GLOVES—NEW NECK-WEAR,

FOR MARDI GRAS.

STRANGERS IN OUR CITY ARE INVITED 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

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1874.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 4, 24, 65, class 34, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of $5300, on Tuesday, February 10, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of Nelson Maritche, No. 10 St. Charles street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

GEORGE J. SEIGEL,

Residence corner Seventh and Constance streets.
fe12 2p1t

A CARD

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, February 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. fe11 3t 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.

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. fe3 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 1t2p

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—A DRAFT FOR $264 95, drawn by B. Olle on A. Seucher, 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 Guivillier, notary.

The payment of said draft having been stopped, the public is cautioned against negotiating the same. fe4 7 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES having unclaimed sums of money to their credit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved seventeenth March, 1859:

Ables, J. H.	$16 00
Abrams, Alexander	21 77
Bujac & Hensler	13 90
Burges & Co.	16 86
Cammack, A. B.	40 48
Coutin, L.	34 19
Da Silva, B.	13 88
Donnelson, A. A.	12 92
Foley, Avery & Co.	15 87
Geraud, E.	10 00
Knox, R. & J. A	75 00
Lsidlaw, J. P.	20 82
Aymar, W. H.	16 12
Becton, T.	16 70
Faschnach Bro.	21 86
Kleinbach, J.	10 00
Beauregard, A. U. T.	10 19
Blanchard, J. R., administrator	16 95
Bradford, E. A.	34 20
Bean, M. J., Mrs., administrator	73 65
Beauregard, General G. T.	18 16
Florence, Benjamin, executor	14 30
Haas, L. J.	56 50
Keiffer & Hollander	55 95
Kellogg, W. A.	100 00
Little, J.	11 96
Crooks, H. M.	67 15
Davidson, John	31 46
Clark, T. L., agent	28 15
Herron, F. J., United States Marshal	196 77
Levi, Samuel	133 67
Branch Bank of Louisville at Burkesville, Kentucky	163 87
Yancey, C. D.	205 64
Mennis, Y.	46 50
Smith, J. C.	17 00
Wicks, H. W.	50 20
Carmen's Bank	17 94
Williams, Captain	13 00
Smith, A. B. C.	44 80
Robertson, R. L. (House of Refuge)	119 00
New Orleans Oil Manufacturing Company	20 00
Poyles, P. H.	64 92
Reilly, H.	150 66
Scatus, A. M.	18 55
Montgomery, A.	50 00
Moore, J.	17 36
Remault, J.	22 10
Weaver, J. D.	20 95
Wilson, W. H.	15 58
Postwaite, J.	20 47
Norman, E.	14 00
Norman, W., Treasurer	462 00
Simon, Joseph	20 80
Myers, F.	100 15
Rogers, S. F.	10 26
St. John, Powers & Co.	177 67
Weaver, J. C.	10 09
Wheeler & Shepard	64 87
McCloskey, Mason & Co.	31 61
McNeely, W. L.	32 70
Martin, E.	11 47
Montgomery, E.	10 39
Shute, G. B.	22 23
Wimple, J. D.	10 30
Musgrove & Son	22 79
O'Brien, J. A.	15 20
Poutz, Charles	18 97
Puech, J. Syn., successor to Pugh & F. S. Prague	24 37

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

Blanchard, Joseph	160 00
Benetto, D. R.	620 00
Greyson, William	440 00
Jansen, Alfred	420 80
Landry, F.	57 00
Lovazaga, D. C.	310 00
Miller, John	100 00
Petitgrew	475 00
Porter, Alexander	66 00
Williams, E. S.	190 00

New Orleans, February 4, 1874.

GEORGE JONAS, President.
CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier. fe4 11 18 25

THE GREATEST BARGAIN YET.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION.

GODCHAUX

SELLING OUT

MEN'S 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

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY

OF

DRESSES, BONNETS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR

SCHWARTZ & CO.,

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

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

ALEXANDER HAY. WILLIAM MEHLE.

HAY & MEHLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

Nos 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 DEBUYS, Vice President
DUSUAU HALPHEN, Secretary.
ULGER LAUVE, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

COMMITTEES

Organization—E. DEBUYS, J. TUYES, C. NATHAN.

Finance—A. TERTROU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION.

Lands and Farms—A. TERTROU, D. L. KERNION, P. C. RICARD.

Co-operative Stores—W. B. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUYS, J. LANGLES.

By-Laws—E. DEBUYS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN.

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

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 11, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIFTH DISTRICT pound, on Bouny street, between Delaronde and Villere streets, Algiers, as astray, on the ninth instant—

One Light Sorrel HORSE, about twelve hands high, with white spot on forehead.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

R. BREWSTER,
No. 45—fe12 td Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 10, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

One white brindle COW.

One red spotted white COW, red ears and left fore leg red.

One white COW, black spotted and black ears, black nose.

One black COW, white star on face, white lower part of body, tail white.

One white spotted red COW, lower part of body black, spots on eyes, white face.

One red COW, holes in both horns, white star in the face.

One dark red COW.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

No. 44—fe11 5t R. BREWSTER, Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 6, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Perrilliat and Magnolia streets—

One sorrel HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, lame in left fore leg, both hind feet white.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

R. BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 43—fe7 td

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 6, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey street, between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

ONE DARK BAY MULE, fifteen hands high, stiff in fore legs.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, February 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

R. BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 42—fe7 td

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED

GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES,
Louisiana,

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK for sale in lots to suit. E. BOURGEOIS,
fe10 1m No. 19 Conti street.

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. ja13 1y

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 well known citizens, 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.

Admission to the Bal Masque, $3.

The Committee on Invitations will meet at the Academy every evening previous to the Carnival.

For Ladies' Invitations, apply at the Box Office, or any of the Managers. fe11

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,	R. D. Carpenter,
M. J. M. Mason,	W. L. Murray,	S. K. 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. R. 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 Pascal, 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. fe12 1t

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. Ellie, music store, at No. 151 Canal street.

Gentlemen's tickets, $3. fel 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. Day, 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. 28 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 Kilili.

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 Kilili, 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 Stephen Humphres.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,564.—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 administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

fe12