New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 20, 1874.

Printers' strikes are apt to be typographical errors.

Mme. Parepa Rosa was a member of the Episcopal Church.

The Davenport Brothers at the Varieties Theatre to-day and to-night.

If Chang and Eng were Baptists, they were of the close communion order.

The New York *Tribune* longs for the revival of the "good old theatrical custom of hissing."

Gustave Dore plays the violin like a professional and sings with a beautiful tenorino voice.

Young lady: "Did you know Strauss was dead?" Second ditto: "It is only the theologian, though."

The St. Louis *Globe* predicts the re-election of Mr. Sumner to the Senate from Massachusetts.

The Select Social Club will give one of its elegant entertainments at Minerva Hall this evening.

At Grunewald Hall, this evening, Volunteer Fire Engine Company No. 1 will give a grand fancy and dress ball.

A New Hampshire town defrayed the expense of providing a municipal hearse by giving a fancy dress ball.

In Paris they take their cod liver oil in bread, 300 loaves being used daily in the children's hospitals alone.

"Died of melancholiness and falling off a bridge," is the published coroner's verdict of a Western coroner's jury.

Davenport Brothers at the Varieties Theatre. Matinee to-day at twelve, and to-night at eight. Secure your seats.

The religious war in Germany is increasing in virulence, and bids fair to cause serious commotions before it is over.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago is making a move against quack doctors, specialists and pretended healers.

Charles Lamb was once asked by a fond mother how he liked babies. With his inimitable stutter he replied "B-b-b-boiled, madam!"

A minister says he has never known anything but harm to come of spiritual terrors inflicted on children. Strong meat is not for babes.

It is said of the air, in its relation to man, that "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." A timid neighbor up town says the description suits his wife exactly.

Peters' Musical Monthly for March contains new songs by Will S. Hays, Charles E. Pratt, H. P. Danks and C. Kinkel, with an excellent collection of instrumental music.

A bill is now before the California Legislature to regulate the price of quicksilver. With proper laws enacted California may be enabled to keep this article up in cold weather.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., on the premises corner of Jackson and Magazine streets, the contents of a drug store and a lot of furniture and movables.

Fish scales will not be alone valuable hereafter as the substratum of fragrance in the eel department of the market. They will be dissolved with other substances and made into nice plates of false teeth.

The original patent for metallic tips for shoes was sold for $100, and the company which bought it became wealthy. Now, upon its expiration, the inventor has obtained its renewal and compels the company to pay him $60,000.

Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland, of Georgia the author of "Heart Hungry" and "Clifford Troop," has been lecturing at Willard's Hall, in Washington. Her lecture is entitled "Kisses," a subject which she professes to know thoroughly.

The Congregationalists of the far West have decided to locate their central university at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The institution is already partly endowed, and subscriptions are being vigorously pushed. The aspiration of churches is to make this the "Harvard of the West."

To-day will witness a large exodus of distinguished theatrical people from our midst including Miss Lotta, Miss M. E. Gordon, Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. John W. Norton and Mr. E. A. Locke, also, Signor Salvini and his Italian troupe, all of whom go on their several ways to fulfill other engagements.

Marriage would not seem to have any close connection with railroad traffic, but an officer of an East Indian railroad company explains a falling off in the passenger receipts of last year by the fact that it was a "twelfth year," which is regarded by the Hindoos as so unfavorable to marriage that no one or scarcely anyone is wed.

Miss Martineau, Miss Eliza Meteyard and Miss Frances Brown, French authoresses of great note, all of them over seventy years of age, and the last ninety, are represented as living at Paris, lively and contented, and the first to be vigorously at work. They are all confirmed heretics, and as they don't believe in a future existence, evidently are determined to make all of life possible.

This is one of Lord Lytton's many bright sayings in "The Parisians." "Society, my friend, is a wall of very strong masonry as it now stands; it may be snapped in the course of a thousand years, but stormed in a day—no! You dash your head against—you scatter your brains, and you dislodge a stone. Society smiles in scorn, effaces the stain and replaces the stone. I no longer war against society. I do war against a system in that society which is hostile to me."

It is related that in a certain town in the northern part of Maine the people were holding a meeting, when the pastor remarked that if any present had relatives or friends in distant lands, prayers would be offered in their behalf. No sooner was the sentence complete than a simple-looking individual arose and thus addressed the pastor: "I would like you to pray for my brother. He went away two weeks ago, and I haven't heard from him since. I don't know jest where he is, but you need not pray below Bangor."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We are incapable of rejoicing over the misfortunes of any community, and read with regret the ruinous condition of affairs in South Carolina. This State, once so imperial in her pretensions, is reduced to petition a government which she claimed had no power except such as had been delegated at the discretion and instruction of the States. She petitions the federal government for relief from the abuses of her own government by her own people.

Mr. Calhoun would have been appalled if any shadow of a State, kneeling at the foot of the federal government, had risen before his midnight vision. Yet these consequences are to our mind directly traceable to the tenets of the South Carolina school. We say this because in no other States have the consequences of conquest been so sad, and in no other State were the peculiar doctrines of South Carolina in the ascendant.

The institution of slavery was naturally productive of ignorance; and ignorance may be perverted to wrong. The system of Carolina was aristocratic. It assumed the incapacity of the people to govern, and so retained in the hands of wealth and intelligence the administration of public affairs. Such a form of government, if sufficiently powerful to sustain itself, would perhaps be the best. But such governments are not of this world, and certainly not of this republic. Here all men are equal in political power, and in their right to hold office. True wisdom, then, would consist in qualifying each citizen for his duty. This has been more or less done in all the Southern States, except in Carolina. Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama were among the first States in the Union to make suffrage universal among the whites. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia encouraged the mixed industries, Carolina, from her peculiar stand, gave no encouragement to popular education, the immigration of skilled labor, or to domestic manufactures. Hence, when conquest came, her government was delivered over to persons of less than average intelligence, nor did those mechanical industries exist which in other States have created a higher average of popular knowledge.

The abuses of legislative power have not, then, arisen in Carolina from the results of war so much as from the failure to prepare the popular mind for those results always possible when a people goes out to fight. It has been difficult to teach the white people of Carolina that they have interests in common with those who but recently held them in bondage. There has been a similar difficulty in teaching the same truth in all other Southern States, but directly in proportion to the kindness of the white people toward the colored race has been the confidence of these last. Wherever the States have acquiesced sincerely in the fact that their political destinies were at the disposal of the federal government, and in the right of suffrage given to the colored people, they have found the colored people ready to co-operate, even under their guidance, in the restoration of material interests in which each race was equally interested. Wherever these States have not so acquiesced, but have endeavored to defeat the rights conferred by the federal government, they have forced the colored people under the protection of those who may not have been as sound, perhaps not as sincere advisers as the white natives of the South should have been.

The ignorant people of Carolina may have readily imbibed the idea that the Egyptians should be despoiled, but the enfranchised here and elsewhere have been taught that the spoliation of the Egyptians was permitted to a people who were about to leave the country of bondage, whereas the emancipated here have been elevated to citizenship and will remain with their posterity in the land of their birth. The interest, then, of the resident citizen by no means consists in impoverishing his neighbor, but in protecting the rights of labor and the fruits of acquisition. In despoiling an Egyptian, then, he is perhaps starving several Hebrews, himself included. It is plain that if a planter be compelled by taxation to sell a sugar estate, it by no means follows that his unpaid laborers can buy and work it.

The demonstration of this truth has been impeded in Louisiana by the violence of certain politicians who, with the political potentates of Carolina, believed themselves born to hold administrative office. But, with the defeat of this class, and the co-operation of the business interests of the State and city, a better state of sentiment has been established. Men have had time and experience to think, and the singular spectacle is presented that the colored representation in the Legislature, left to their own exclusive governance, have originated measures of reduced debt, amended taxation, and moderate official fees that relieve the property holder. It has been demonstrated that labor and capital are Siamese interests; that one sympathizes in the sufferings of the other.

The arrogant school of Carolina has been suppressed by events. Some have migrated elsewhere, but their doctrine of discontent with any government that they may not direct has found few disciples. The aristocratic idea has faded out. The Republican doctrine that all men are equal in right and in interest, has succeeded to it throughout the South. Migration and misery will bring Carolina to the Republican conclusions. She will see that the Democracy which she worshiped was a sham divinity. The true Republican Democracy consists in the truth taught by Jefferson, that all men are equal in political rights, and the further doctrine, taught by the same great master, that it is the duty of society to educate the people up to their great inheritance.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* thus briefly sums up the probable result of the long protracted contest over the Louisiana question in Washington:

> The three Louisiana discords are about allayed; the Kellogg government will remain undisturbed, Pinchback will not be admitted, and Judge Durell will not be impeached. A careful canvass reveals that Carpenter's bill for a new election, despite its preface in a brilliant speech, can command not over fifteen votes in the Senate, and proportionately less in the House. The lawyers in Congress, Republican and Democratic, generally question the right to interfere; and Carpentar is now making haste slowly. The vacant Senatorial seat of Louisiana, will probably remain so until a new Legislature—to be elected next fall—shall accredit a new incumbent. The personal exception raised against Pinchback by Morton, while in no sense a denial of the title of the Kellogg Legislature to elect a Senator, practically forbids him from setting it up. That he will vie again for the seat is both asserted and denied by his personal friends here. The printing of the Durell evidence is nearly finished, and is to the extent of but 500 copies. Strenuous efforts have been made to persuade him to resign; but this, he replies, would be a confession of guilt. It is said that the evidence does not sustain the scandals as to bankruptcy matters in his court, and habits of inebriation. The stress will be laid on his political decision in the Kellogg vs. McEnery case, or more especially on his interlocutory order for the seizure of the Louisiana State House, in which Warmoth's board was counting the returns in contempt of an injunction restraining therefrom. He insists that his, the first, judicial interpretation of the enforcement act of 1870, was justified by its text; that the House Judiciary Committee, while discountenancing this view, will impute no corrupt motive to Durell, seems generally believed by those on immediate watch.

We believe the *Gazette* is nearly if not quite correct in its conclusions. And with one notable and important exception, we shall be quite satisfied with such an outcome, as it will show a most gratifying and substantial Republican victory. Our point of exception is that we shall thereby continue to be deprived of that equal representation in the Senate, which is one of the two irrepealable provisions of the constitution of the United States. The integrity of our present State government is, however, the main point, as it concerns the welfare of more people than the others. But there are measures now pending before Congress which vitally affect the public interests of the State, and in which our one very able Senator, General West, ought to be reinforced. Had our Fusion opponents been sincere in their professions of attachment to Louisiana, they would have retired from the contest the moment they saw their only hope of success hung upon their ability to palm off a fraud on Congress, and thus kept their busybodies and mischief-makers at home. For they have never had a ghost of a chance since the polls closed in November, 1872. They were defeated then, and have ever since doubtless been conscious of the fact that a renewal of the contest, especially under such circumstances as would secure fair play, would result still more disastrously to them. The only hitch they have been able to effect in the political programme of the Republicans is the postponement of the admission of Senator Pinchback. It is no appeal to them, perhaps, to say that they have thereby injured their own interests, if they really have any, in Louisiana as much as those of the Republicans. If the Fort St. Philip canal bill fails, with its appropriation of $7,500,000, to be expended in this State, we shall know whom to thank for it. The Committee of Two Hundred and Seventy have had their agents in Washington, more or less, for over a year now, and yet the only petition they have sent to Congress embraced a prayer for office. "Give us McEnery for our King and McMillen for our envoy at Washington," cried Messrs. Marr, Ogden, Warmoth, McCloskey, Southmayd, Baker, Sheridan, Campbell and all, of great and less degree. They had more fear for Kellogg and Pinchback than for the merchant marring bars at the mouths of the Mississippi, which have sat at the gateway of our commerce for fifty years, to turn the tide against us. We have shown, on previous occasions, that we needed every vote we can muster on this question, and all the interest we can command. The loss of one intelligent, active, magnetic man, like Senator Pinchback, may be equal to a loss of ten or fifteen votes when the test comes. The Fusionists have probably never thought of this; or, if they did, they subordinated the public interests to their own. We therefore regard the factious opposition which has resulted in keeping our Senator out of his seat for nearly two sessions of Congress, with every reason to look for further delay, as a most serious loss to this State upon one question alone, to say nothing of many others of scarcely secondary moment.

As for the impeachment of Judge Durell, we never believed it would succeed. It is hardly likely that his persecutors have ever expected it would. Their main charge against him is that he acted in a case wherein he had no jurisdiction; but as no corrupt motive has been even alleged against him, it would not be an impeachable offense if he had erred in his judgment. None of the other trumped-up charges against the judge are sustained by proof, though this city was ransacked from one end to the other to find enemies to swear against him.

We have noticed the points suggested by the *Gazette* because that able journal has come nearer to a correct apprehension of the true situation both here and at Washington than any other that we have seen. The New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis papers do the best they can, no doubt; but they are about as ignorant of the details of our affairs as the most stupid and solemn London paper could be.

TROTTING SQUARE.

The *Picayune*, which denounced the "funding iniquity," and claimed that a judgment at law in favor of "a fraudulent or tainted bond" placed it beyond the scrutiny of the State, has abandoned that untenable position. It now acquiesces in the action of the Legislature. First it says:

> The proposed amendment of the State constitution, to limit the rate of State taxation at fourteen mills, will command the unanimous support of the whole people of this State.

Then it says:

> When we have commenced this course of economy in expenditures and the reduction of taxes, there will be little difficulty in compromising with the holders of "valid" bonds. All others ought not to be "repudiated," but rejected and canceled. It is no "repudiation" to refuse to pay an illegal and fraudulent demand.

We do not take any philological exceptions between canceling at our own will and repudiation. We apprehend it will be pretty much the same to the creditor. The *Picayune* abandons its former ground, that the reduction of the public debt can only be made with the assent of the bondholders. It concedes the principle that inability to pay constitutes the highest and, perhaps, the only reason for nonpayment of the face of our obligations.

We open our eyes with a gratified astonishment when we read: "We have not heard of any one who proposed that the State should recognize or pay any such debts," and subscribe cordially to this doctrine: "It is only such debts as are binding in law, in equity and in honor, that the State ought to pay." And then comes the great acknowledgment that inability to pay a debt is a process of voluntary bankruptcy which a State, like an individual, may avail itself of:

> And even to pay these the people ought not to be impoverished and the State devastated, as will be its condition under such a rate of taxation as was enforced the last year.

The argument in support of this admission is worthy of quotation:

> There can be no recuperation and rescue from our present poverty under such a rate. It is far better for our creditors, as well as for our own preservation, that even if they have to wait for their interest and principal, that we should not exhaust our means, consume our seed corn, paralyze our productive capacity by a rate of taxation which produces and prolongs the present condition of property and industry in the State.

The *Picayune*, in acknowledging candidly the value of legislative action, and supporting the measures proposed, has "come down to its work," and is, for the first time, "trotting square" in harness.

We can not help remarking, that if it had conformed to the example and admonitions of the REPUBLICAN, many months ago, it might have been better for itself and that "portion of the people" of which it has claimed to be the organ.

THAT STUMBLING BLOCK.

Colonel Manning, of Rapides parish, who is one of the most intelligent Democrats in the State, and one who would not, we believe, misrepresent any case he attempted to state for the purpose of illustrating it—that is, willfully—fell into the error of orators of smaller calibre at the Exposition Hall meeting. He was discussing the everlasting equality business, in treating or stating which he is reported to have said:

> For the present and the future the policy would be to insist on the supremacy of the white race in the government of the State. The doctrine of negro equality, as taught, he deemed utterly inadmissible. It was claimed for that race, he said, that there should be political, social, moral and intellectual equality.

A supremacy, if it exist, need not be insisted upon. It will obey the natural law and assert itself. It requires no extraneous aid from the law, and certainly ought not to be restrained by a statute. On the race-track of life the entrance should be free. One man should not be handicapped and another permitted to run light. And the gentleman is mistaken if he supposes there is anything in the principles of the Republican party which attempts to regulate or define the intellectual capacities of men or races. We presume every man to be the equal of every other, socially, physically, intellectually and morally, until a competitive examination settles the question adversely. Such a thing as entire intellectual equality is nearly impossible. Men differ from each other even in the same family. But we insist upon the right of every man to a chance, and if he wins position, he ought to be protected in its enjoyment. As for social equality, it is a matter which no laws can control. It is a matter purely of individual taste.

If Colonel Manning excels all others in any virtue or excellence, his merits will be voluntarily recognized, unless a statute be passed to debar him from the right of competition with his fellow men. This, we insist upon, shall not be done, either against him or anybody else. There is nothing mysterious in Republican tenets. Our doctrine is to recognize merit wherever we find it, and give every man a chance to show what he is made of. Strong and gifted men like Colonel Manning can surely have no fear of entering into such a competition.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

Judge Spofford, who pretends to represent our people while denouncing the government of their choice is, we are informed, a resident of Tennessee, and has been for the past three years. His former law partner, J. A. Campbell, Esq., whose efforts at Washington in the same cause came to naught, is put down as a resident of Baltimore. An inspection of the registration lists will not show any great interest that they feel in the affairs of this State on election days.

The people are getting very tired of foreign intervention of this sort, which brings them only financial disaster, social disorder, and the privilege of paying big fees for the bad advice which leads to these deplorable results. Such worthy, honorable, and largely interested citizens as Messrs. Henry Shepherd, Moses Greenwood, Louis Schneider, J. H. Oglesby and others, represent the real sentiments and wishes of this community, and they may be daily found in the legislative halls, laboring, in earnest conjunction with Governor Kellogg, to secure the passage of laws which will give practical relief from the heavy burdens now crushing out the life of the State. Leaving out the Democratic office expectants, who, of course, cheered lustily whenever the prospect of pap was shown through the vista of a new election, there was a marked disfavor shown toward the recent demonstration in which this "alien to our people" (to borrow a pet phrase of the *Picayune*) took a leading part, and we hope this fact will make such meddling unpalatable to all of the class hereafter. When Judge Spofford regains a place in our city directories and poll lists we shall be willing to accord him a hearing on matters which concern our citizens only. In the meantime we hope his modesty will permit him to let us severely alone, as we do Tennessee.

OUR MINT.

The House committee has reported an appropriation of $17,000 for putting our Mint again in operation. It is not a large sum, but will enable us to show the value of a money-mill at this point to the nation. With authority to coin for foreign States as well as our own, we may hope that the Central American States, with some on the western coast of the continent, will send their bullion to our Mint, and accompany it also with trade and travel.

We must remind our representatives that the value of this Mint will be greatly enhanced by putting on lines of steamers direct from this port to the ports of the States and nations referred to. Why does the Vera Cruz steam line hang in the committee, or on the table of Congress? Let it be pressed by our representatives, and especially let them make it a direct postal service between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, and not a semi-circular route around the Gulf like "a chunk in a dead eddy." With the money-mill let us have the vehicles to bring the precious grist which can alone run it.

VERY TRUE.

The *Picayune*, in noting the work of the Metropolitan Police while acting as militia during the past year, observes:

> They *have* done it, and very ugly, dirty, unpleasant work it has often been.

When it is known that this work consisted in dispersing the rabble that captured the Sixth District police station; the mob that threatened the court and police offices opposite Jackson square; the suppression of insurrections in Livingston, Grant and St. Martin parishes, and other outbreaks which the Fusion press incited, it will be judged a little singular that it should be so stigmatized. The police thought at the time as the *Picayune* does now. It was very dirty and unpleasant business to march through whole sections of country, and find the lately ranting disturbers hiding from view. We hope there will be no more such service wanted from our police during the coming year. We believe our boys would rather confine themselves to the business of looking after the municipal vagrants and offenders.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

The REPUBLICAN has presented in an interrogative form certain propositions relative to city bonds. We are not, as some of our friends appear to believe, in favor of repudiating the city bonded or any other debt. That is good Fusion doctrine, which once rallied a great party in the cause of conquest and spoliation, divided the Supreme Court, and banished the Committee of Two Hundred and Seventy (by proxy) to Washington, where they have been long enough to acquire citizenship in the District of Columbia.

But we have asked why any preference should be given to one creditor of the city over another. We regard all debts as sacred, and would protect the poor laborer on the streets as faithfully as we would the bondholder, either foreign or domestic. We may be wrong in this, but if so, hope some one will show it. Our columns are free to the world for discussion. Our opinions are our own until some one convinces us we are in the wrong. The question is open.

If the *Picayune* were as honest as it is zealous, it would acknowledge that the bills first introduced into the General Assembly, cutting down the emoluments of public officers, affected Republican officials only and to a very large extent. These measures had our encouragement, but we at the same time demanded that the extravagant douceurs enjoyed by our political opponents should not go unscaled, and the fairness of the demand was recognized by our legislators. Nor do we think the latter can be diverted—certainly not driven—from their reform intention by the outcry of our contemporary in behalf of *its* official friends.

The anti-educational party in South Carolina complain that the State spends more money in one year now for public printing, than it did for the sixty immediately preceding the war. We supposed from the prevalent ignorance in that State a few years ago that nothing was spent in the way of education. If the gentlemen are discontented with the present expense, let them say so, but we advise them to avoid comparisons of the kind. If the old slaveocracy kept their proceedings from the public, they committed a greater outrage than their successors are guilty of, even though they do charge round prices.

Ex-President Santa Anna arrived in Havana on the thirteenth instant, from Nassau, en route to Mexico, under President Lerdo's proclamation of amnesty, but is firmly resolved to take no part in Mexican politics.

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. fe24 1m

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.

ap3 1y2p

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.

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

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

fe3 1m 2p No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,

168..............Canal Street..............168

Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles.

Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices.

OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES.

ja10 2m eod 2p

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
No. 78 Camp Street,
Corner of Natchez street.

Insures RIVER, FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at the LOWEST RATES of premium.

J. B. WOODS, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary. fe21 3t 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. fe3 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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT,
No. 160 Gravier street,
New Orleans, February 13, 1874.

TAXPAYERS, FIRST DISTRICT, ARE RESPECTfully informed that tax bills from rolls of 1873 and licenses for current year are now ready, and that prompt attention will prevent annoyance and costs.

N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

fe19 20t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PRESENT holders of vouchers in possession of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the same, to call at the committee room, No. 43 Dryades street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of ascertaining their validity.

HENRY DEMAS,
fe20 10t Of St. John the Baptist, Chairman.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings,
New Orleans, February 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until MONDAY, March 2, at twelve o'clock M., for the removal from the foot of Canal street of the iron building belonging to the city, and its erection on St. Anthony Square, in rear of Cathedral, Second District.

The building to be fitted up as a fire-proof depository for notarial and other records, according to plans and specifications on file in the City Surveyor's office.

All parties bidding on this work will be required to deposit $300 with the Administrator of Finance, as security that they will abide by the adjudication.

The certificate of the Administrator of Finance to accompany all proposals.

Payment for above work to be in United States currency.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

CHARLES FITZENREITER,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. fe11 td

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CLERK of the special committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate the outstanding vouchers of 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, will be found at the committee room, No. 43 Dryades street, from ten to four o'clock daily. Parties in possession of vouchers of the above dates are hereby notified to call and record the same.

HENRY DEMAS,
Of St. John the Baptist, Chairman.
FRANK W. LOGGINS, Clerk. ja25 2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF C. A. WEED, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—Nos. 1261 and 1264.

TO THE HON. E. H. DURELL, JUDGE OF THE District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy:

The petition of E. E. Norton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of C. A. Weed, bankrupt, respectfully represents that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Gravier and Natchez streets, designated as lot number twenty-three and fronting twenty one feet five lines on Bank alley, and forty-three feet ten inches seven lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot number twenty-four, and forty-three feet one inch in depth on the other side line.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit:

1. The draining privilege.
2. The mortgage granted in favor of L. F. Generes, July 1, 1871, to secure the sum of $5000, interest and costs.
3. The general mortgage in favor of the city of New Orleans for taxes of 1873 on capital, amounting to $150, with interest and costs.
4. The general one in favor of the city of New Orleans, for taxes of 1865, amounting to $375, with interest and costs.
5. The general one in favor of the city of New Orleans, for taxes of —— on horses, mules and capital, amounting to $1004, with interest and costs.
6. The general one in favor of Charles P. Chouteau, amounting to $25,000, with interest and costs.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary, in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said draining company, L. F. Generes, the city of New Orleans, Charles P. Chouteau, and to all other persons, all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said draining company, L. F. Generes, the city of New Orleans, Charles P. Chouteau, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

AUG. DE B. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. de B. Hughes, attorney of E. E. Norton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that the Draining Company, L. F. Generes, the City of New Orleans, Charles P. Chouteau, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the fifth day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold as prayed for, and that all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased.

And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said Draining Company, L. F. Generes, the City of New Orleans, Charles P. Chouteau, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by the assignee publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed, January 24, 1874.

E. H. DURELL, Judge.

A true copy:
J. A. CHARBONNET, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, January 24, 1874.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

ELIZA SPOHN, WIFE OF JOHN ROUSSARIE, VS. her husband—No. 5219.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FOURteenth day of January, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Eliza Spohn, wife of John Roussarie, vs. her husband, No. 5219.

In this case, for the reasons orally assigned, the court considering the law and evidence to be in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the fifth instant, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Eliza Spohn, and against defendant, John Roussarie, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between them. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff, Eliza Spohn, do have and recover from the defendant, John Roussarie, the sum of $1052 59, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit, December 18, 1873, until paid, and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered January 14, 1874.

Signed January 19, 1874.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

EDWARD KEENA,
fe14 21 28 Deputy Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF H. F. WADE, JR., BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1315.

TO THE HON. E. H. DURELL, JUDGE OF THE District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy:

The petition of E. E. Norton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of H. F. Wade, Jr., bankrupt, respectfully represents that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Iberia, to wit:

A certain tract of land on the right bank of Bayou Teche, at Fausse Pointe, measuring 282 arpents superficial, more or less, bounded north by Zenon Broussard, south by land of Eugene Wallet, and east by land of the succession of Charles Olivier, and west by Bayou Teche; also, all the improvements thereon.

Another tract, same being woodland, situated at Fausse Pointe, in said parish, measuring 95 superficial arpents, more or less, bounded north by land of Zenon Broussard, south by land of Eugene Wallet, east by land of William Rose, and west by land of John T. White.

Another certain tract of land, same being swamp land, situated at Big Woods, on Fausse Pointe, in said parish, measuring 70 superficial arpents, bounded north by land of Eugene Broussard, south by land of Eugene Wallet, east by public school lands, and west by land of William Rose.

Another certain tract of land, being swamp land, bounded east by land of Lucien Decuir, south, north and west by land of succession of Charles Olivier; also, all the improvements on said lands.

The land described as No. 4 measures 47 superficial arpents.

Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, in the square bounded by Magazine, Jackson, Camp and Josephine streets, and designated as lots Nos. 4 and 5, on a plan drawn by C. G. de Lisle, on the fourth day of November, 1868, and deposited as plan B, in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary public, for reference; the said lots adjoin each other and measure as follows, to wit: Lot No. 4, 74 feet 10 inches 1 line front on Magazine street by 120 feet 4 inches in depth, and lot No. 5, 25 feet front on Magazine street by 120 feet 4 inches in depth; the said lots being bounded in the rear by an alley five feet wide, opening on Jackson street, and common to the said lots and others bordering thereon.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit:

Mortgage in favor of J. Alcide Decuir for $10,000.

Mortgage in favor of A. Rochereau & Co. for $40,000.

Privilege in favor of the State of Louisiana for taxes, 1871, $74 25.

Mortgage in favor of H. F. Wade and Philip D. Wade, minor children of H. F. Wade, Jr., for $6510 53.

Another one in favor of said minor children for $4340 35.

The draining privilege.

The mortgage of Henry F. Wade for $27,000.

The privilege in favor of Leeds & Co. for $1275 34.

The privilege in favor of the State of Louisiana for taxes, 1871, for $580 50.

A general mortgage in favor of the city of New Orleans for taxes, 1871, $514 25; taxes, 1872, $1066.

Also, a general mortgage in favor of John G. Monrose for $499 95.

And your petitioner further represents, that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary, in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said J. Alcide Decuir, A. Rochereau & Co., the Drainage Company, the State of Louisiana, the minor children, H. F. Wade and Philip D. Wade, represented by their father, H. F. Wade, Jr., Henry F. Wade, the city of New Orleans, John G. Monrose, Leeds & Co., and to all other persons, all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said J. Alcide Decuir, A. Rochereau & Co., the Drainage Company, the State of Louisiana, the minor children, H. F. Wade and Philip D. Wade, represented by their father, H. F. Wade, Jr., Henry F. Wade, the city of New Orleans, John G. Monrose, Leeds & Co. and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

AUG. DE B. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. de B. Hughes, attorney of E. E. Norton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that J. Alcide Decuir, A. Rochereau & Co., the Drainage Company, the State of Louisiana, the minor children, H. F. Wade and Philip D. Wade, represented by their father, H. F. Wade, Jr., Henry F. Wade, the city of New Orleans, John G. Monrose, Leeds & Co., and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased.

And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said J. Alcide Decuir, A. Rochereau & Co., the Drainage Company, the State of Louisiana, the minor children, H. F. Wade and Philip D. Wade, represented by their father, H. F. Wade, Jr., Henry F. Wade, the city of New Orleans, John G. Monrose, Leeds & Co., and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by the assignee publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the Republican, a newspaper printed in the city of New Orleans, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

E. H. DURELL, Judge.

February 16, 1874.

A true copy:
J. A. CHARBONNET, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, February 16, 1874.
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

McCLOSKEY'S RESTAURANT,
NOS. 70 AND 72 ST. CHARLES STREET,
A. C. Heron, Manager.

All the delicacies of the season served up in first class style. Finest Wines and Liquors always on hand. Ladies and Gentlemen's Diningroom, up stairs. Open Day and Night.

fe15 1m R. McCLOSKEY, Proprietor.

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

CARONDELET HOUSE.
No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from Texas steamship office.
de31 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

WANTED.

WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A farm containing 250 acres of the richest land in the State, fifty acres of which is under cultivation, the remaining 200 being heavily timbered with ash, oak and maple, the undersigned having a large contract for bringing wood to the city, would like to form a copartnership with some eligible party having a cash capital of $1000 to $1500 for the purpose of having the wood cut and brought to the city, and also for raising fruit on the said farm. Reliable statements can be brought to prove the fact that grape vines planted on this place in August have covered large arbors, and been loaded the succeeding August with grapes. This is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into some profitable business. To an eligible party the undersigned, in consideration of his placing the above amount of capital in the business, will enter into a full copartnership in the farm, farming implements, etc., as well every other business the firm may enter into. Apply immediately by letter to FARM, this office. fe11 1w

WANTED—TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED airy and commodious bedroom, parlor and diningroom, with kitchen and pantry attached, on the second floor, fronting the street, with large verandah. This is a rare opportunity for a family wishing to keep house, and to a permanent tenant will be rented very low. Apply at No. 241 Julia, between Baronne and Dryades streets. de14