

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 11, 1874.

Five Sundays and pleasant weather—March.

Mississippi has had a matchless shower of sulphur.

We are told that John B. Gough is nervously exhausted.

The Grangers of Maine, will take up a candidate for Governor.

Avareis is said to be the only passion which age does not blunt.

A Kookuk butcher gives away a chromo with every ten pounds of meat.

When is a convalescent like a lazy tinker? When he is mending slowly.

A New York thief went to Sing Sing, very naturally, after stealing a violin.

A Georgia paper reports that the Charleston Mercury is to be revived by a man named Barnwell Rhett.

An exchange asks the chaplain of the United States Senate to pray more for the Senators and less for the people.

A larger number of visitors than usual visited the Governor's office yesterday, all of them apparently on business.

In and after June, French steamers will leave New York for Havre every Thursday instead of fortnightly, as at present.

Two policemen making an arrest are sometimes like country subscribers for newspapers, for they often club together.

Dr. Chester B. Darrell, member of Congress from the third congressional district of Louisiana, leaves this evening for Washington.

In the California Assembly, on the seventh instant, the bill to make women eligible to educational offices was passed by a vote of 38 to 31.

Miss Lora Haines, who is thirty years old, and who has a "pleasing but not beautiful face," has just made her appearance in a Boston pulpit.

It's rather remarkable that, while several thousand feet are required to make one foot, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

American newspapers and magazines are now generally taken at the leading clubs in London. Five years ago a book or paper published in the United States was a rarity at English clubs.

The press law of Japan prohibits newspapers from discussing the laws, attacking the government, or publishing any articles of an evil tendency. The penalties vary from the chain gang to being burned alive.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, in the yard of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company, at the foot of Calhoun street, First District, a lot of timber.

Don't envy your next door neighbor because the postman calls twice on him to once on you, but charitably presume that the letters left for him are all bank protests, bills payable and notices of arrears on his life policy.

A strip of beach in front of Chauvin, Massachusetts, which protects a large tract of land, has lost fifty acres by the action of the sea during the past year, and some of the people have moved back their buildings for fear they will go too.

"What would our wives say if they knew where we are?" said the captain of a schooner, when they were beating about in a deep fog, fearful of going ashore.

"Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Two neighbors had a protracted suit at law concerning a spring which they both claimed. The judge became weary with the case and said, "What is the use of making such a fuss about a little water?"

"Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties in the suit are both milkmen."

Mrs. Nellie Ames, author of "Up Broadway" and numerous other romances, has put a four act comedy into the hands of one of the leading managers of the New York theatres. It is said to be replete with startling situations. Those who have read it predict for it a splendid run. Mrs. Ames, better known as Eleanor Kirk, her *nom de plume*, is a resident of Brooklyn.

The *Procyone* is disposed to ridicule the *Times* because it announced that a clever senator actor would assume the "title role" in the comedy of "Money" at a forthcoming performance. Why not? We can prove by the *Times* that such a thing is possible, for it is solemnly asserted on the first instant that Miss Waugh would play the title role in "Plot and Passion."

A boy was put into a boiler in Dubuque, Iowa, to hold a hammer against the rivets that were being driven from the outside. When the boiler was done the hole was found too small to let the boy out. They took off his clothes and greased him, but still he wouldn't go through. Three hours cutting with cold chisel by six men finally released him—nearly spoiling a good boiler, and a good boy.

Somebody touched of twenty pounds of powder under the parsonage in East Canaan, Connecticut. There was a great fizz and a great flash, but no damage. The good minister was calm, but his hired man, Reube, coming down stairs four steps at a jump in night clothes, shouted, "There, I know'd 't would come for me I was ready for it!" He thought it was the end of the world. The minister tried to pacify him, but he continued, "O, it's all very well for a Christian to be easy 'bout it, but I'm such a cursed sinner!"

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH. The "People's Paper" is greatly pleased with the success of securing Southern States in colonizing "Germans and New Englanders." All along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maryland, all around the Gulf coast from and including Alabama and Texas, this movement continues. One State alone, the fairest, most productive of them all, is yet unpeopled from the Old and New World. It is the State where the rich staples of sugar and cotton can be produced. Where the fruits of the tropics mature. Where a great city offers its spacious harbor for the interchange of commodities of all climes. Yet to this State alone none of this immigration comes. Why is Louisiana tabooed and proscribed by distant and emigrant enterprises? We do not choose to bind responsibilities with our neighbor since little that either could say would reach or affect the element so much desired by both. It may occasion our neighbor some food for reflection, however, if we remind it that each of the States favored by immigration have passed through all the phases of resistance to the results of the war. Some of them flatly refused to place themselves as the disposal of the Democracy of New York and Missouri, and addressed themselves at once to the reorganization of their dilapidated interests. Others, after a limited experiment of repudiating by political strategy what they had been unable to effect by a brave and unflinching warfare, accepted the same inevitable. They abandoned the field of federal politics and addressed themselves to electing honest officers without regard to their political antecedents. Some of the States enumerated by the *Procyone* have perhaps a large debt and as heavy taxation as Louisiana. Immigrants resort to those States because they are received with gratitude and civility.

In the case of Louisiana, which had no greater grievances to redress and suffered no more than others, the politicians born to rule have never been content that any except themselves should hold office. For the last two years it has been indispensable to the success of their system that there should be action and agitation, which would compel the dominant majority either to abdicate the offices of the State or oblige the federal government to send an army of occupation and maintain a military government. The Republicans, on the other hand, have stated their case at least as strongly as the facts would justify. The Fusion bargain and the frauds on the ballot-box were made known. The "political battle" in Grant parish was published. In this battle there was, we believe, only one Fusion white man killed in the heat of battle, while more than one hundred Republican negroes were slain, in great part as unarmed and unresisting prisoners.

Now, persons intending to immigrate would not readily go into Spain or Mexico, where civil war rages always, and where the protection of law is unknown. They have somehow come to a similar conclusion in regard to Louisiana. Perhaps the mutual enmities and exposures tend to this result. No doubt those who invite immigration to other States, South and West, may mention upon the authority of our own journals that Louisiana is not a healthy place for a immigrant with a family.

The *Procyone* may see that we ask no particular suspension of this conflict, for the immigration of Republicans goes on all the while. The colored laborers quit the exhausted lands and scanty food of the Atlantic States. They bring their muscle and sufrage to Louisiana. Large landholders select a colored agent and send him to the old States. He recruits a number of able-bodied freedmen. They are at once employed in the genial climate and fruitful soil of Louisiana, and make more money and eat more food in one year than in two years in Carolina. These "colonists" are recruited and moved with great celerity. They have no property or homes, so that if convinced of better food and wages elsewhere, they can leave in the next train. It is probable that the *Procyone* will find in the continued strife of Louisiana some reasons why no white immigrants accept its unparalleled attractions. If it will examine the facts, it will find that while white "colonization" does not succeed in Louisiana, the immigration of colored laborers and voters is unimpeded.

MILLARD FILLMORE. Kings often linger in their last years incapable of duty, and the command of a whole people falls into the hands of favorites. A republic so renews its executive incumbent as to have always the exercise of a mature and active intellect. The distinguished republican who heads this notice had been called to executive office by his fellow-citizens. He had performed its duties well. He passed into honorable privacy from which he had been elevated, and died at an advanced age in the midst of the scenes and friendships familiar to him from his infancy. It is thus a republican chief should live in the faithful execution of every duty, and die with the respect and honor of the nation which he had been trusted.

There has been perhaps no better representative American than Millard Fillmore, a man of unpretending but unshaken integrity, of unostentatious and tolerant faith, of large love for his whole country and with no prejudice against any portion of its people, a mind substantial and comprehensive, capable of all public affairs, yet with no abnormal development of any special faculty into oratory, poetry or political intrigues. It is probable that the character of Millard Fillmore will compare very nearly with that of Washington in its mental and moral balance, and in a uniform reputation that has defied and survived the unscrupulous assaults which rapacious ambition always directs against unbending integrity.

Mr. Fillmore lived at a time when it especially required sterling qualities to fill the executive station. He stood as a breakwater between the interests and the prejudices of sections. As the author of

a tariff not sufficiently protective to satisfy the timid or covetous, yet recognizing a principle that exasperated the free traders, he excited the hostility of the one without gaining the enthusiasm of the other. He did not, perhaps, satisfy Greeley, and certainly did not appease Rhett. In like manner, his approval of the measures known as the compromise acts, exposed him to the discontent of abolition without committing nullification to his support. He stood in a calm and resolute attitude, keeping apart infuriated antagonists. His successors were not so resolute or so successful. Perhaps the day of moderation had passed.

The administration of Mr. Fillmore was unexceptionable in its moral. The Union grew and prospered and was preparing to assume a more pronounced character in the dramatic east of international history. The nation was nourishing a strength to disencumber itself of sectionalism preparatory to the Laramion execution of its great mission. Cautious and conservative, aiming to ascertain the limits of official authority, that they should not be passed in the performance of official duty, the administration of Mr. Fillmore was in full conformity with the reputation of its predecessors. Since that period events have precipitated responsibilities upon the national government which will test its endurance. A larger sphere of duty has been cast upon it by the compulsory renunciation of power claimed by the constituent States, and now exercised without question by the federal government. A war without example in the terms of adjustment has come to aggrandize the power and increase the duties of the government. It has been followed by the usual consequences of war—extravagance and official dereliction. The nation crushed out sectionalism as a grand preliminary to perpetual union. It will crush out corruption as the sole foe to national perpetuity. We have entire confidence in the nerve of the nation. We believe there is just as much virtue in the American people as there ever was. With large powers and a distinct destiny has come a national capacity adequate to the present and to the future. The youth of the republic is perpetual. It has no decline or decrepitude, and the trust of conservative freedom which Millard Fillmore administered so well in his day has been transmitted to men who appreciate its value and will assure its success.

STALE IMPORTATIONS. Our modern Mercutio (Booth), who recently gave out that he had had "enough," comes back for more. He propounds eight hard condemnments to the *Times*, which our good natured contemporary very wisely "gives up." But our irritable hater imports his hats from Boston and his political phrases from Washington. Neither appear to us to be fresh or desirable, and both doubtless find a dull market. With the shop we have nothing to do, but against the slang plagiarist from Matt Carpenter we file our protest. It occurs in his eighth condemnment, and is to this effect: Both wants the *Times* to tell him, categorically, under mysterious penalties for blundering, "What is the inevitable, which the Fusionists could not master, and to which they have yielded?" And then comes the kindly suggestion: "Does the *Times* mean that compound of political treason, got up, as Senator Carpenter says, by those rascals down there and popularly known as the Kelloug usurpation?" As the *Times* does not meet this question of the political mechanic fairly and squarely, as the carpet bag merchant had a right to demand of it, we are left altogether in the dark as to what was meant by the *Times*.

We do not feel much interest in this quarrel between two parties who were recently such close friends as the journal and the hater. Possibly we could interpret the oracle which talks in enigmas to Mr. Booth, and that, too, without borrowing from Senator Carpenter, or that "high-sounding tribunal in the world, the Senate committee." We suspect the *Times* intended to give the irascible blonde a gentle hint that he was exposing himself to ridicule by setting up a pretense to a representative capacity which has been decided by the "highest tribunal" in this State, the Louisiana Senate, to belong to another man. The "inevitable" referred to by the *Times* is probably the majority, against which it is unprofitable to contend. It was to the clearly expressed will of the people, no less than to the hard logic of events to which the more sensible Fusion members yielded. They took the seats to which they had been elected notwithstanding other constituents had elected men opposed to them in politics. Mr. Booth would make a close corporation of the Senate and House, and admit none who did not possess the odor of Democratic sanctity. Those who have the bad taste to disagree with him in his wild abstractions about government belong to the class so elegantly described by Carpenter's backwoods laundress. They are all "those rascals," of course, and will be so long as they show any independence of opinion. And we are able to convey to Mr. Booth that the chances are favorable for "those rascals" in Wisconsin turning Carpenter out of the United States Senate, the same as Mr. Booth has been left in this State. Representatives should be like their constituents, and we rejoice that Mr. Booth has found out that he is not fit to represent a city ward. He is too good by half for "those rascals," and they deserve all what suffer in the loss of his valuable services.

OUR REPUBLICAN COUSINS OF SPAIN. Our Secretary of State has been for some time silent in respect to those neophytes of freedom who, in the wild utterance of an untried liberty made the Modocs their model and playfully masqueraded a number of American citizens. Since that time we have heard nothing of these republican pets, except that they propose to exercise their newly discovered privileges by bringing an action of damages against the United States for having

interrupted their sports. They now require compensation for the loss of that captive of their bow and spear, the Virginian, and we suppose some equivalent must be given for having taken the playthings and interrupted the amusements of these infant republicans.

The American press questioned the capacity of the subjects of despotism for centuries to take upon themselves the obligations of freedom. The mere proclamation of piety does not make a man a good Christian, nor does dethroning an oppressive king fit his disinherited subjects to govern themselves. A representative republican government, responsible for liberty at home and respect for foreign nations, is a premium only awarded to the personal intelligence, virtue and courage of those who compose the republic.

Spain is but in "the first reader" of this school, in which the graduation is so exalted. The honors and emoluments of power are too attractive to permit the steady pursuit of patriotism. Like hungry soldiers who capture a well stocked camp, the object of the fight is forgotten in the spoils of success, and discipline is forgotten in the gratification of appetite.

The republic of Spain, so-called, has now three or four civil wars blazing in her midst. A king disinherited and driven from the throne of his ancestors by their prodigal incompetency and the rapacious oppressions of their minions, now invades the country and besieges the cities. A portion of those who aided to drive away the monarchy are discontented, either with the principles of the republican government or the partition of the spoils.

In the most prosperous colony of the Spanish dominions a war exists in which no quarter is shown by either combatant. In this colony the pominal republic maintains not merely African but Asiatic bondage, and, ostensibly a portion of Spain, its local authorities enforce a local government of their own.

From all this anarchy there can be but one outlet. Passing through the distrust and disgust of all nations, the Spanish revolution will probably close in national bankruptcy, and some despot will with a powerful army replace the fetters which a few generous spirits and a desperate oppression had broken. Spain will probably relapse into political bondage, and those who too hastily believed in her capacity for self-government, must acknowledge and regret the delusion.

JUDICIAL QUESTIONS. There is nothing more perplexing to the average reader than to find the right side of a so-called judicial question. He reads in one paragraph that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and he must construe it for himself. In another he is told that a certain alleged law is in dispute, and none can tell what it means until it has received judicial interpretation. Scarcely a law of any vital importance has been passed by the Legislature since 1868 which has not been called in question in some manner or another by professors of law. And yet very few statutes have been declared void by our courts. It is the same with United States laws. The knights of the green bag have from the earliest times exerted themselves to make an honest penny by persuading some victim or another to stake them for a bill against a congressional enactment. With three exceptions, we believe these legal knights errant have been all unthornd. The Missouri compromise was declared void, as well as a law providing for trials by a military commission in States not in insurrection. We believe the action of the court in the cotton taxes and the recent singular decisions in consideration, though not quite concurring to the point, may be taken both with the presumption and the practice then in favor of the written law as it comes from the national or State Legislature, it is strange that new victims can be found every year, and frequently every day for a period of time.

It may be necessary for the public safety that the people should be compelled to interpret laws correctly at their peril, though we submit it requires more than human intelligence to forecast some of the decisions we receive. Perhaps we shall arrive at some settled rule on this subject by and by, but at present we can not say how a man may refuse to tell at sight whether a law is a good one or not, because he is liable to pay for a wrong statute as valid and then be very much surprised to find that it is worthless.

LATEST EADITION. One of the corps of compensated correspondents announces the following as the latest probability: The House Committee on Roads and Canals today agreed to report favorably Captain Eads' plan for opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and to abandon the costly and questionable scheme of digging the Fort St. Phillip canal through the marshes for ten miles. Captain Eads is to select whichever pass at the mouth of the river he pleases, and is to have \$5,000,000 for making a channel of a depth of twenty-eight feet and \$5,000,000 more for maintaining the channel for nine years afterward, the whole to be paid in installments. Captain Eads' plan is the jetté system, which is in use at that of the Danube.

That Danube is like a famous witness in a libel case. Much was said to be provable by Pelagie Brown, but she was unluckily in the bone yard and could not come. The Danube is an absent and contumacious witness, and though much is imputed to its testimony can not be brought into court. The court in the libel case refused to allow the testimony of the absent and inaccessible witness to be set up, and we shall expect that of the Danube, until a complete verification of the reported jetties and their identical application to the obstructions of the Mississippi shall have been demonstrated.

Inspecting the Levees. General M. Jeff Thompson left the city last evening on the Lee, for the Arkansas line. He took with him a skill and paraphernalia for camping out, and will float down the river in his skiff, making a thorough personal inspection of all the levees on his way down. He will be absent several weeks.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 7, 1874. To his Grace Archbishop J. P. Perche, New Orleans, Louisiana. Most REVEREND SIR—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Variety Dramatic Club to visit upon your Grace, do hereby tender the services of said association for the purpose of giving a dramatic entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the immediate relief of the St. Mary's Asylum, that institution having appealed, through your Grace, for assistance from a generous public. Hoping this may meet your approval, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, Your obedient servants, CHARLES M. A. MICHEL, Chairman. BENJAMIN A. MICHEL, Secretary. DEBENJAMIN A. MICHEL, Secretary. CHARLES M. A. MICHEL, Secretary. A. H. BROWN, Secretary.

To Messrs. B. & C. Tyler, Charles M. A. Michel and A. H. Brown: GENTLEMEN—I am thankful for your charitable offer, and, hoping that everything will be conducted according to the principles of Christian charity, I accept it. I N. J. PERCHE, President of the Direction.

CARD OF THANKS. HALL MERCHANTS STEAM FERRY COMPANY, No. 61 NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 7, 1874. To Miss GRACE THOMPSON, the kind and mother of the engine, we return our thanks for the beautiful bouquet ornamenting the smoke-stack so much admired, on the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Fire Department, and to Mrs. M. BOHRER, for her kind and generous donation of a beautiful bouquet, for the tasteful and admiring all, also, to Mr. RUFUS HUNT for the magnificent set of harness worn by the "Orphan Boy." We shall also never forget the kind and generous donation of the hands of Mrs. CHARLES B. HAYLER, J. B. HAYLER, W. R. FISH, D. DAVIS and many others. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Foreman. P. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary. mh 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96. Canal Street. mh 2p

SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constantly on hand, the best and most reliable house insurance, a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOHRIDGE. mh 2p

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO. 168. Canal Street. mh 2p

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. GOLD EAGLE—FLOR DE Prensados. At Ten Cents a Piece. 3000 FLOR DE Prensados, just arrived per Junata, for sale, retail only, by MRS. H. MOHRIDGE, 168 Canal Street, New Orleans. mh 2p

200,000 IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS. A large stock of the celebrated GOLD EAGLE CIGARS, just received per steamer Gulf Stream, and from Customhouse. For sale in lots to suit consumers and retailers at wholesale prices by F. A. GONZALES, Corner Canal and Common streets, and at branch stores, No. 2 Carondelet street, and corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. mh 2p

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES, Louisiana. PERU TOBACCO. Has constantly on hand a large stock of the best quality of PERU TOBACCO, for sale in lots to suit consumers and retailers at wholesale prices by F. A. GONZALES, Corner Canal and Common streets, and at branch stores, No. 2 Carondelet street, and corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. mh 2p

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. A large stock of the celebrated GOLD EAGLE CIGARS, just received per steamer Gulf Stream, and from Customhouse. For sale in lots to suit consumers and retailers at wholesale prices by F. A. GONZALES, Corner Canal and Common streets, and at branch stores, No. 2 Carondelet street, and corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. mh 2p

FOR SALE. AN EXCELLENT PLANTATION containing 250 acres of land, 200 under cultivation, six double cabins, one store doing a good business, one dwelling house, one corn house and a large stable. The entire place is well drained and fenced. It is known to this State, situated in this parish, fronting on the Mississippi river, and is a very desirable location. Terms very reasonable. For particulars address G. H. GRIPPIN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Pointe Coupee, Louisiana. mh 2p

FOR SALE—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 100 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zemon Porech. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place, in point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply to or address G. H. GRIPPIN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Pointe Coupee, Louisiana. mh 2p

BUSINESS CHANGES. DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF OBER, ED. WARRIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. A. G. OBER, EDWARD EDWARDS. Referring to the above notice, we would state that Mr. A. G. OBER will hereafter be identified with the firm of Messrs. CLAPP, BROTHERS & CO., to whom we have respectively transferred our former patrons and friends. OBER, EDWARDS & CO. New Orleans, March 5, 1874. mh 2p

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing under the style of A. BAN & CO. is this day dissolved. A. BAN will liquidate for the firm. ANTONIO BAN, JUSTIN BRUNET. March 3, 1874. mh 2p

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. By mutual consent Mr. F. L. MATTHEWS has withdrawn from the firm of LAYCOCK & MATTHEWS, and will continue the business on his own account. F. L. MATTHEWS, SAMUEL LAYCOCK, F. L. MATTHEWS. New Orleans, March 6, 1874. mh 2p

BOOKS—BOOKS. SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN BOARDS' (1874) NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY. Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 3, also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone. The above publication will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874. Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed. L. SOLE & CO., Publishers. mh 2p

PERSONAL. INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES R. NIXON, aged twelve years and eight months, kidnaped from his home about two weeks since, near the city of New Orleans. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, MRS. MARGARET NIXON. mh 2p

WANTED. THE ADDRESS OF MR. OR MRS. C. P. SIMS. S. B. DRAY, New Orleans, La. mh 2p

WOOD—COAL. B. D. WOOD, JOHN A. WOOD, J. H. WOOD. B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS, COAL MERCHANTS, 108. Common street. mh 2p

H. & C. TYLER, COAL DEALERS, STRAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Office No. 9 Carondelet street, yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. mh 2p

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 a Dining Room upstairs. Open Day and Night. mh 2p

CARONDELET HOTEL, No. 55 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Two squares from Texas steamship office. mh 2p

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. W. H. BARNETT, BROKER. Office No. 127 Common street, Near Carondelet. Prepared to pay State and city taxes at most liberal rate of discount. mh 2p

THE LEGISLATURE HAS ADJOURNED and without any special act to prohibit it, I will reduce the price of my first premium and only award medal HOME MADE CANDY to twenty cents per pound to the trade wholesale, and thirty cents retail. M. IMHOFF, No. 146 Camp street. mh 2p

IRON COTTON TIES. The celebrated ARROW TIES will be seven cents per pound on and after March 1, 1874, and further reduction made, if necessary, to prevent large accumulation of stock from constant arrivals. Office American Cotton Tie Company, New Orleans, February 24, 1874. BARKLEY & BAYLE, General Agents. mh 2p

AT HOME IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT. SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY. No. 23 St. Charles Street. mh 2p

Notice. Respectfully inform my friends and the public that, having retired from the establishment No. 23 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which I was sole manager, I have retired and furnished in connection with the said establishment, under the name of SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY, No. 23 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, SO FAMOUS for the excellence of the Soda Water, Mead, Pastry, Coffee, etc., furnished there in years past, when the business was conducted by my uncle, the late Hugh McCloskey, and myself. Those who call at the old place will be cordially received and made to FEEL AT HOME, and may well assured that every exertion that capital and long years of experience can give will be put forth to merit the patronage of those who have bestowed in those years upon "McCloskey's" was the headquarters for SODA, MEAD AND COFFEE. In addition, I will keep constantly on hand genuine CONGRESS, KISSINGER and VICHY WATERS, at six and eight cents per gallon. Will open MONDAY, March 10, at ten o'clock. GEORGE McCLOSKEY, No. 23 St. Charles street, New Orleans, Louisiana. mh 2p

NOTICE. DR. ALLEN, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street. Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform. Teeth filled with gold as to prevent further decay. All operations will be done in the best manner possible. mh 2p

THE LABORING HOMESTEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of Louisiana. ARISTIDE GERARD, President. EMILE DEBUS, Vice President. DUSAUD HALPHEN, Secretary. UNGER LAUREN, Treasurer. Board of Directors: JULES TROTT, JEAN LAPOLE, ALPHONSE TRETOUT, WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT, P. CYRIL RIGAUD, EMILE DEBUS, CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD, DANVILLE L. KERSTON, COMMITTEE: Organization—E. DEBUS, J. TUTES, C. NAU, C. RICHARD, Cooperative Street—W. B. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUS, J. LAPOLE, By-Laws—E. DEBUS, J. TUTES, CHARLES NATHAN. Office of the Association—Triangle Building No. 2 of Canal and Common streets. mh 2p

MRS. M. E. DUNHAM, DAUGHTER OF W. A. DUNLOP. Who was acknowledged to be the greater person of his age, inheriting his talent for good writing at her mother's at the Bureau House, corner St. Charles and Poydras streets, entrance No. 151 Poydras street, will be ready for use. Apply at No. 241 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades streets. Terms \$5 per month, in advance. mh 2p

WANTED. WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A LITTLE containing 200 acres of the richest land in the State, fifty acres of which is under cultivation, the remaining 200 being heavily timbered with oak and maple, the undersigned having a large contract for bringing wood to the city, would like to form a partnership 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 sold 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 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 partnership in the farm, farm, implements, etc., as well as every other thing the firm may see fit to enter. Apply immediately by letter to FARM, this office. mh 2p

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRMLY FURNISHED, neat and commodious bedroom, parlor and dining-room, with kitchen and pantry attached, on the second floor, fronting the street, with large veranda. 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 street, between Baronne and Dryades streets. mh 2p

WANTED—ONE PLANTATION CARPENTER and one plantation Mason, colored, to work on the levee at the mouth of the river. Apply at No. 36 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, March 6, 1874. mh 3p

FOR RENT. TO RENT—A HOUSE, No. 808 St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, consisting of three rooms and kitchen. Rent per month, \$10. Apply on the premises. mh 2p

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. Charles Strab et al. vs. Steamboat Royal George. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,281.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, do directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the STEAMBOAT ROYAL GEORGE, now libeled by Charles Strab et al., for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, to be held at New Orleans, on the first Monday of April, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat ROYAL GEORGE should not be condemned and sold as the property of libelants. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, March 9, 1874. mh 2p

John Hines vs. Steamer Iberia. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,257.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, do directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the STEAMER IBERIA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by John Hines, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, to be held at New Orleans, on the first Monday of April, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat IBERIA should not be condemned and sold as the property of libelants. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 18, 1874. mh 2p

Alex. P. Trousdale vs. Steamer Creole. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,266.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, do directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the STEAMER CREOLE, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Alex. P. Trousdale, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, to be held at New Orleans, on the third Monday of March, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat CREOLE should not be condemned and sold as the property of libelants. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 18, 1874. mh 2p

Elizabeth O. Porter et al. vs. Steamship IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,266.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, do directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Elizabeth O. Porter et al., for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, to be held at New Orleans, on the third Monday of March, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship MISSISSIPPI should not be condemned and sold as the property of libelants. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 18, 1874. mh 2p

John J. Barr & Co., Small & Co. and Smith IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,261, 10,262 and 10,263.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, do directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by J. J. Barr & Co., Small & Co. and Smith, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, to be held at New Orleans, on the third Monday of March, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship MISSISSIPPI should not be