New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29, 1874.

Crushed by the fall—The spirit of Adam.

Trouble is something you can always borrow without being expected to return it.

The Shakers report an unusual number of applications to join their societies this season.

The consumption of olive oil imported for table use in the United States amounts to over 315,000 gallons annually.

Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach as usual this morning at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets.

After the close of Baker and Farron's engagement, Miss Lillie Eldrige will commence a short season at the St. Charles Theatre.

A man who spends his evenings in card playing away from home remarked that his wife understood poker, but he did not like her little game.

Professor Blackie thinks that "Fortune will never favor a man who flings away the dice box because the first throw brings a low number."

Beautiful photographs are now finished in the enamelling style by Clark. Call and see specimens at his gallery, No. 101 Canal street, near Chartres street.

The man talked too much who after saying he did not wish to marry, added, "I mean always to be a bachelor. My father before me died a bachelor."

Services at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Pastor E. G. Taylor.

The safest, most expeditious and most comfortable route for travelers to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and to the North and East, is by the Great Jackson route.

New Yorkers having estimated the tons of shipping built in Maine this year at 12,000, the Bangor *Commercial* tells them they are only a 100,000 short of the mark.

State and city taxes now in the hands of the sheriff for collection can be settled at a liberal rate of discount through Messrs. Barnett & Cammack, No. 12 Carondelet street.

Parties who seek an education in the the mysteries and beauties of penmanship will do well to follow the suggestions of Professor Selover in his card in another column.

For evening dress the ladies are wearing gauntlets to their light gloves of wide black velvet, cut in small points at the top. It is very effective—this new fashion, and promises to be a lasting one on hand.

The sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow morning, at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises, on Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, in the Second District of this city, goods, merchandise and movables.

Mrs. Van Cott, as the result of her lecture in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Exposition Hall, last Sunday afternoon, collected and turned over to that impoverished and struggling organization the sum of $423.

At a concert a celebrated violinist was performing a solo on one string, when a fellow in the audience was heard to say: "Well, Joe, if the times are so hard that a fellow can't buy but one string to his fiddle, it's time somebody passed round the hat!"

A "fashionable" christening party in New York was postponed last week, in consequence of the non-arrival of a steamer from Europe, having on board the lace dress (made to order), in which the baby was to have appeared. The clergyman engaged was disgusted.

Head gardeners will be glad to learn that the Pope has proclaimed upon an appeal by a Minnesota legislator from the decision of the local priesthood that a Catholic may join a grange, "if he finds nothing therein conflicting with his conscience or the creed of the Catholic church."

"The longer I live," said Sidney Smith, "the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more importance than philosophy, and that half the unhappiness of life proceeds from little stoppages, from a duct choked up, from food pressing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenum or an agitated pylorus."

Remember that some of the brightest drops in the chalice of life may still remain for us in old age. The last draught which a kind Providence gives us to drink, though near the bottom of the cup, may, as is said of the draught of the Roman of old, have at that very bottom, instead of dregs, most costly pearls.

Mr. C. C. Haley, proprietor of the news depots, No. 19 Commercial place and No. 153 Poydras street, places us again under obligations to him for a supply of choice weekly publications. He has many more of the same sort on his counters, with all of the new magazines, and the latest daily papers from the North and West.

The *Southern Temperance Organ*, a paper solely devoted to the cause of temperance, is said to be the widest circulated weekly published in New Orleans, or even the whole Southwest. This is cheering news, considering the fact that the enemies of the Crescent City take such delight in naming it as a locality where the people are particularly addicted to drinking.

A concert for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Third and Annunciation streets, will be given at Grunewald Hall on Wednesday evening, April 8. The concert will be given under the direction of Professor Schaffter, Jr., organist, and a number of our most talented amateurs will assist on the occasion. The programme in full will be published at an early day.

The death of Mr. Sumner leaves Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, the senior Senator in continuous service. Mr. Chandler's term began on the fourth of March, 1857, and he has completed seventeen years' service. Next after Mr. Chandler is Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, who entered the Senate in 1859, and next after him are Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Howe, of Wisconsin, who became Senators in 1861.

THE VICTIMS OF FUSION.

Like the dreams of Virgil, the Eatanswill *Gazette*, of Shreveport, has two gates, from one of which issues the calumny of its opponents, and from the other the commendation of its partisan friends. It is conducted on the old fashion under which the Democratic and Whig journals of Mississippi and Louisiana used, like Bob Acres, to "kill a man a week," while to mangle character was a daily recreation.

Recently it has pleased this pea shooter to bombard with the most offensive ammunition in its magazines the decision of Judge Woods in the matter of the Colfax prisoners. It has also the aid and countenance of the *Picayune* in the same enterprise. We venture to say that since his honor, Judge Campbell, then in the same station with Judge Woods, was denounced for his rulings in the case of Walker, the fillibuster, a more scurrilous article than that of the Shreveport *Times* was never applied to a court of justice. We have reason to believe that this abuse came under the observation of Judge Woods, but excited no other sentiment than that of contempt, and we may presume it went to the proper destination of such coarse and unprofessional libel.

But a few days afterward comes a procession headed by clergymen of all persuasions and presents to the court a petition for the discharge of the Colfax prisoners on bail. The court can consider nothing unless regularly before it on the record, so this petition could have no effect except to move the man who was judge with the piteous story of persons so unfortunate as to be held for an alleged violation of law. Judge Woods well explained this, and any person except a clergyman or a lady would have known that the judge had no discretion to depart from the mandate of the law. He intended to assure these prisoners the speedy trial that the constitution guarantees, but had no further power of interposition. He sat there to carry out the law, not his own ideas of humanity.

But the Fusion organs begin to feel their own responsibility for these violations of the law. They remember their exhortations to the people to resist an administration which they did not like. The Shreveport *Times* was published and circulated among the very population recruited for a raid into Grant parish. There seems now to be two sides to this conflict, one side in which the rough riders of Caddo, Bossier and De Soto can install the sheriff contestant of a distant parish by "the strong hand and a multitude of people," even to the slaying of such as resist them. The other is a power more distant and somewhat more dilatory of action. It comes with the law, with judge and with juries. It has a regular military force to execute its process of inquiry, while at its back is the whole power of a nation. Persons charged with this Colfax invasion and its consequent crimes are arrested, imprisoned and tried. Of course, these prisoners suffer the ordinary consequences of confinement—separation from families and from business, the injury to interests, and the pains of restraint. What do those who instigated and encouraged these prisoners suffer? Certainly no loss or injury in their business, no inhibition of their rights; yet they continue to employ the same abuse toward all with whom they differ politically. They stimulate the people to disobey the law, and when such acts occur as subject their followers to risk of life or loss of property, their unfortunate followers are expected to stand fast, while their advisers use their sufferings as an argument for fresh agitation. This offending against the law is a more serious thing than the dupes of Fusion have been advised. Indictments with many counts, trials as principal or accessory to a hundred or so murders may occupy even an innocent prisoner for many months. By the time this batch of prisoners shall have vindicated their innocence or expiated their offense it will be found that as the king has long hands, so judicial, executive justice in a republic will pursue offenders, and that a jurisdiction over half a continent can not well be evaded or resisted.

Should it be deemed expedient, therefore, to terrify adverse voters by a raid of rough riders at or before the next election, it is safe to presume that the tirades of the Fusion press or the appeals of expectant candidates will scarcely induce these prisoners, or indeed any of the Colfax expedition, to embark in another.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.

Professor Fontaine appears in the Memphis *Appeal* with still another counterscheme to that of the lamented Eads, lately demolished by Professor Forshey. Professor Fontaine is rather obscure as to the precise nature of his scheme, possibly because, like some other inventors, he has not yet filed a caveat, and so his invention might be stolen. It is, however, outlined thus:

> In the lecture I demonstrated the practicability of a plan for removing the bar of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, for deepening all of its shallows above New Orleans, for protecting its banks from caving, and preventing overflows.

A subsequent paragraph says that the leading features of Captain Eads' scheme are the same as his own.

Professor Fontaine seems to have been so much sought after in connection with this invention as to excite still greater curiosity as to what it really was. Our Academy of Sciences endorsed the scheme, and so did several leading merchants and engineers of New Orleans; but—

> The chief engineer of the United States army did not recommend it because he had already approved that dredgeboat patented by the predecessor of the present engineer in charge of the operations performed by these patented inventions, which are good of their kind, but are utterly ineffectual to remove the bars of the Southwest Pass, which I regard as the only one of the passes which can be removed by jetties, except such as will have to be extended annually at an enormous expense.

Whether this sentence is in imitation of Mrs. Nickleby or Flora Casby we can not decide, but we gather from it this: That the chief of engineers did not recommend the plan, whatever it was, because he had already approved the dredge boat patented by General McAlester. Now we hope it was not intended as an "insinuendo" that the chief engineer was interested in the patent. We do not think that General McAlester has patented the dredge boats. They were built upon the best models, and we have heard that they were thought to infringe somebody else's patent. The professor should be more careful how he assigns motives. He will observe that the logic which proves that the chief engineer did not recommend one invention because he had adopted another is very defective. *Non constab* but he might have rejected both inventions.

This plan so much excited the Boards of Trade of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, and so greatly alarmed that of Chicago, that "the latter refused to give him a public meeting of their body to examine it," and caused their vice president to say:

> It is not our interest to open the mouth of the Mississippi for the outlet of the grain trade. It would be better for us if it were blocked up from Cairo to the Gulf. You can not surely propose to us, as business men, to unite with St. Louis and other valley cities in bringing our influence to bear upon the Congress of the United States to have that thing applied to the bars of the river, and to that of the Southwest Pass. The application of it would have the effect of turning the whole trade of Nebraska, Iowa and the whole Northwest away from Chicago, and carrying it away from us and down the Mississippi, and out at its mouth." He then denounced it in language much rougher than I care to write, and concluded by saying that any business man of Chicago who would advocate it was a fool.

Having thus given the Professor a free blow, we will state our impression of his plan. In doing so we hereby release all claims to any invasion of his rights, which, indeed, we think, have been duly secured by letters patent. Some time about the year 1868-69, Professor Fontaine appeared as the agent of a plan for improving river outlets by means of cast-iron caissons, to be filled with stone, and sunk in parallel lines along the channel of the stream. It was in our recollection an English invention, and there was subsequently an office opened in this city for the purpose of pressing its claims for use here and elsewhere. These reminiscences are immaterial, except to identify the plan of Professor Fontaine. With this plan, it is our impression, he visited the Western cities and strove, as every faithful agent on salary, commission or contingent should do, to obtain a hearing and secure subscriptions. Perhaps this agency had some little to do with the presentation of the scheme to our Academy of Sciences "while I was secretary," and the professor may barely have visited the Western cities not as a philosopher or a philanthropist, but in the somewhat commonplace and sordid pursuit of stock subscriptions, with a prepayment of a few dollars a share as is usual. The purpose of this notice is to show that the schemes of Eads and Fontaine probably originate in the personal interests of these distinguished scientists. This is greatly to be regretted. New Orleans is a unit in favor of a canal. St. Louis sets aside this choice and works upon an untrue scheme of a large bridge contractor. Now comes another schemer, representing, we believe, the patentee of a mode of improvement, and adds his plan to others which distract the valley interests. If the Professor hails from New Orleans he should understand that he is a marplot and a make-mischief in this indirect advocacy of a scheme that has arrested all improvement. If he has reported the vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade correctly he must be convinced that the complimentary cursing bestowed upon his invention by that profane dignitary would effectually deprive it of the vote of Chicago.

ANOTHER DEFENSE OF JUDGE DURELL.

We have been handed a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, by a Louisiana Journalist." The writer is unknown to us, as such, though he is one who is evidently well informed of the material history of the case under treatment. He urges, as one reason for appearing in print, that the press has teemed with misrepresentations of the action of Judge Durell, and yet, up to the hour of publishing his pamphlet, these misrepresentations have received no sufficient exposure. After such an introduction we were led to expect that some new light was about to be thrown upon a subject with which nearly every intelligent man in this city, and especially all journalists, are thoroughly familiar. We are not able to realize this very reasonable expectation by a careful perusal of the "Observations." But we find in lieu of anything new on the subject a very well prepared and succinctly presented statement of such facts and deductions from them as have been published time and again. As they bear evidences of truth, however, and as the conclusions arrived at are logical and sound, in our opinion, some good may possibly be accomplished by reproducing them in pamphlet form. We refer the argument which sustains the action of the judge in assuming jurisdiction to our readers:

> As to his assumption of a jurisdiction not warranted by laws, that is purely a legal question, and to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States only, the tribunal which has been exclusively invested with the power of revising the judgments and decrees of inferior judges. In the meantime Judge Durell is surely entitled to the benefit of any doubt as to his jurisdictional power. Able and eminent jurists concede this jurisdiction in the case referred to. What some question is the manner of its exercise, the extent to which Judge Durell went in the particular case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth. Some lawyers think Judge Durell should not have issued what is called the "midnight order;" others think he should have refrained from declaring which returning board was the legal one. There is not a concurrence of opinion. In such circumstances, the old saying is applicable, "When doctors differ who shall decide!" Those who say Judge Durell went too far were not placed in his circumstances, did not have resting upon them the responsibility of decision. Perhaps, situated as he was, they might have acted as he did. True the power conflicts with the claim of sovereign rights as belonging to the State. So it does; but the question of "State rights" was supposed to be settled by the late amendments to the federal constitution. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the acts of Congress made in pursuance of those amendments and for their enforcement, each and all conflict most directly with what are termed State rights, as understood in the South. These laws are undoubtedly subversive of the Southern notion of State rights. What then? Judge Durell did not make the laws; his duty is to expound and administer them and he has done it. If any one is to blame for their existence on the statute book it is not Judge Durell, except in so far as he approved them, prior to and since their enactment. It would be most inconsistent and unjust in Congress were it to impeach Judge Durell for giving effect to laws enacted by itself, and it may be confidently predicted he will never be impeached for any such reason.

MUTUAL UTILITY.

The associations of society are formed by the assimilation of similar elements of sentiment or usage. There are neither titles of nobility in this country, nor is there an established religion, yet we see society separate itself into sets, while every religious sect has its exclusive worship or charities. These formations occur on the basis of an affinity which assembles congenial elements, while it repels those that are incongruous.

But each of these associations, exclusive in its membership, has kindly and useful relations with individuals which compose others. Thus Mr. Judah may be a member of a synagogue and its charities. He never uses ham or middling—consuming indeed no animal food in his family, unless it has been selected and prepared under a religious and sanitary ritual.

There is a far more vital peculiarity in the reigning faith of Mr. Judah. He is a Theist, believes the word of God as given to Moses and the prophets to be all in print. For the rest, Mr. Judah is an educated and accomplished man. He is of the Maccabeeus style, having carried a rifle in the late civil war. He will tell you that his old father remembers very well when those of his religious faith were allowed to come into a little German town at 7 A. M., but had to depart to their own quarter at 7 P. M. He will discuss with you the question whether Lawrence Barrett is historically correct in wearing a cross on the vestment of Shylock, but is perfectly aware that in other days and in other lands they vented all his rage of intolerance and cupidity on his people. He thanks Jehovah that his lot has been cast in a land where there is no such. Mr. Smith, the partner of business of Mr. Judah, agrees with him in his opinions, save that each likes his share of their business dividends, and they drink the same liquor with relish. These men are friends and associates; each has confidence in the other. They can serve on the same jury, aid in extinguishing the same fire, and would, if necessary, serve in the same ranks in defense of common right.

No law can send the one partner into the synagogue or the other into the church, though each will go voluntarily into the place of worship of the other.

This association, then, rests on the only permanent basis of mutual recognition of right and the mutual utility of the partners. Looking to the relations between the people of this State and regarding what no man can overlook—the social antagonisms of the two races—the patriot and the philanthropist naturally desire to find some common basis upon which the inhabitants of the same country can establish kindly and harmonious relations with each other. That basis found, all other relations compatible with the peculiar conditions of the two races may be the more readily adjusted.

We inhabit a land productive of most valuable staples. Upon the money gained from the production of these staples the whole population subsists. We sell cotton and sugar to buy food, clothing, utensils, all the articles of use and elegance. Well, these staples are the product almost entirely of the colored laborer. There is no substitute who could perform the same duties. It may be added that thousands of these laborers are employed in making the transfer of commodities upon our levees, other thousands work on the river boats that conduct so much of our trade, while as helps in the household, nurses for infants and the sick, their services are invaluable.

But this labor would cease to be productive but for the capital invested by the other race in land, stock and animals. The extended acquaintance and influence of this other race commands aid from abroad, ascertains the prospective inducements to cultivation and secures the means essential to that purpose.

It requires no writing to show the mutual utility of these two interests. It is obvious that those whom mutual and reciprocal interests have thus mingled should not and indeed can not be separated in the harmonizing pursuits of that common interest.

From this it would follow that it is the interest of the white race to secure the safety and confidence of the colored people. They should also so educate all the ignorance of the community, morally and intellectually as that they would render the highest services to society which each individual is capable of rendering. Among those branches of education which the colored race could make most readily available for the common advantage of society, is the education of youth to the mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. There is a lamentable want of such knowledge among our people and to this is attributable most of the primary troubles of our State. If in addition to the invaluable aid now given by the culture of staples and other sources of value the whole industry of this State fit for the mechanic arts were so employed, how much would it promote the interests of society? The planter is now indebted to the laborer for a large part of the value received from the crop. Suppose skilled labor should refine this sugar and spin this cotton on the spot, and so add to the receipts of society the two or three hundred per cent which such skill elsewhere creates? Suppose we had mariners and shipowners of our own inured to the elements and bringing to this port some part of the twelve or fifteen millions of dollars we pay annually for freights? Suppose that any part of the money now sent abroad for manufactured commodities was paid to our own taxpayers and into our own savings banks? There is, then, a basis of common utility and of extraordinary and reciprocal utility which exists among us. This can, by wisdom and forbearance, be built upon, and will support a temple of concord in which all may worship without any dereliction of faith or any concession of sentiment. Let our statesmen look to this basis. They will find it adequate, and this only adequate to make permanent social harmony in Louisiana.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND STATE OFFICERS.

There is a general acquiescence all round the lines in Judge Woods' able exposition of the law in the case of Stern Brothers and Macauley & Co. vs. our State officers. Our neighbor the *Picayune*, erst while amenable to the charge of being the bondholders organ, gracefully doffs its editorial hat in compliment to the correctness of Judge Wood's position. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* cites a Kentucky case which went up to the United States Supreme Court, where it was held that a Federal court could not mandamus a State officer as such to discharge a duty imposed upon him by a law of Congress. The Louisville paper very logically infers from this decision that there is little likelihood that such compulsion would be applied to make a State officer execute the State laws.

This is, of course, very bewildering to a certain class of professional States rights men. Having become deluded with the notion that under pretense of the authority of a State anything, however absurd or revolutionary, may be done, and finding themselves mistaken, they fell back to the other extreme that States had no rights at all, and could do nothing whatever. The fault is with those who find in their interests, prejudices and passions the warrant for all the law they know of or respect.

The constitution of the United States imposes upon the general government the duty of protecting the personal liberties of citizens, and States are in consequence prohibited from passing laws in conflict with this duty. But there has never been any interference with the financial systems of the States. Hence, it by no means follows that because the Ku-Klux are punished for outrages against Republicans and Union men, that a foreigner can go into a United States Circuit Court and obtain an order to levy a tax upon all the property of a State. Thus, it will be seen that we have some rights as States, though our power to oppress our fellow-citizens has been restricted to wholesome limits. It is the duty of intelligent conductors of newspapers to keep their readers informed as to these distinctions, instead of affecting a stupid surprise when they learn what the law is from an intelligent judge.

THE COTTON TAX.

We have before us a copy of the bill introduced into Congress on the fourth of March by Mr. White, of Alabama, to refund the cotton tax, and have given it a careful examination. We find it, unfortunately, wanting in the safeguards which ought to be thrown around the interests of those who are sought to be served by it, and at best needs several amendments before it should become a law.

The principle of refunding the money paid by those who actually raised and owned the cotton is a just one, and meets with our approval, but the chief difficulty consists in the probable fact that few of the original sufferers would receive the compensation. The bill before us is so loosely drawn that any one representing himself as the agent, factor or attorney of record of a planter who paid the tax may appear before the commission, prove the claim and receive the refunded money, unless in the meantime the original owner puts in an appearance and files a written objection, under oath, to the money being paid to such agents, etc. In such a case the commissioners first shall try the issue between the claimants with the view of ascertaining whether the planter or his factor has the better right to the claim. Here is a very serious defect, as the whole burden of proof is thrown upon the principal, while the agent is given all the advantages arising from a prima facie case. Anything that is calculated to help our factor ridden planters meets with our cordial approval. But we see little hope for them in Mr. White's bill. An appropriation to build the levees, or to give so much bounty upon every acre of cotton land which has been cultivated since 1868 would be a much surer mode of helping the planters than by permitting the cotton factors to collect this tax and distribute it with reasonable charges for collection to such of the owners as may yet be alive or have legal representatives. If Mr. White, or any other member of Congress, will prepare such a bill as will reasonably insure such a result, or such as will meet the approval of our Chamber of Commerce, we will do what little we can toward carrying it to a succesful issue. But we fear his present project will not answer the avowed purpose of the honorable gentleman.

Jefferson said that for over a quarter of a century sunrise never found him in bed. Perhaps he slept on the west side of the house.

AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Afternoon and Evening Classes.

TERMS MODERATE.

Professor A. T. SELOVER announces that he can impart a Commercial Course to any ordinary person within three months, which will enable him to paddle his own canoe. The secret lies in the Primary Course. By his skill and experience he introduces entire new principles, etc.

He will send by mail his short and rapid method of Penmanship, with full instructions, on receipt of $5. Also, a package of fifty neatly written cards for $1 25 to $1 50. mh26 1t*

REMEMBER THE SAILOR.

A meeting in behalf of, the many thousand seamen who annually visit this port will be held in the Congregational Church, corner Prytania and Calliope streets, on MONDAY EVENING, thirtieth instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Mathews, Rev. Dr. Tudor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Booker and other gentlemen, and one in Scandinavian.

Please come and bring your friends.

By order

L. H. PEASE, Secretary.

mh28 2t 2p

A CARD.

HALL OF LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY, New Orleans, March 29, 1874.

At a special meeting of this company, held on Wednesday evening, March 11, 1874, the following resolutions regarding the celebration of the anniversary of the fire department on the fourth instant, were unanimously passed and ordered to be advertised:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this company be tendered to our worthy exempt member CHARLES T. HOWARD, Esq., for his most liberal donation; to T. M. WESCOAT, Esq., agent of the Southern Express Company, for highly appreciated favors; to our marshals, JOSEPH F. DICK, Esq., and JOHN COTTREAUX, Esq., for the splendid dinner furnished after the parade; to the officers and members of the ORLEANS CLUB for kindly placing their rooms at our disposal; to Miss NATALIE MAY and the lady friends of ours for the donation of the magnificent flower basket, and last to the family of our worthy secretary, J. L. BERCIER, Esq., for the presentation of a beautiful wreath. The Committee.

DAN MALONE, Chairman.

mh29 1t 2p

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

You are hereby instructed to proceed at once and efficiently with the collection of licenses and capital tax, as provided by law. In all cases where such licenses and capital tax shall not have been paid by the fourth day of April next, you will proceed to collect the same under the provisions of act No. 47 of 1873, by seizure and sale, or by application through the Assistant Attorney General for writs of injunction to close up the places of business of such persons as refuse to pay their licenses.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

mh27 2p 10t

NOTICE TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

We will pay old State and City Taxes and City Licenses at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

mh17 30t 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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MANUFACTURING OF SUGAR of lemon and syrups, formerly carried on under the name of B. Moffat & Co., at Nos. 50, 52 and 54 Peters street (late New Levee), will be continued by us, under our own name, after this date.

MILLER & DIELMANN, Nos. 50, 52 and 54 Peters street (late New Levee).

New Orleans, March 28, 1874. mh29 3t

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE NIGHT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 52 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, March 24, 1874.

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by any evil disposed persons, the president of this association has seen fit to publish the names of the authorized parties to solicit subscriptions for the use of the Night Workers' Association, in their suit against the New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company:

First District Committee: Simon Murray, chairman; Henry Murray, Thomas Smith, Joseph Oser, Robert Washington.

Second District Committee: Joseph Roth, chairman; James Carter, Joseph Gondrexon, J. Mascaro, Schindler & Son.

Third District Committee: R. L. McKins, chairman; J. Schwab, A. Meyer, Alfred Ferm, Joseph Brandmeyer.

Fourth District Committee: Sam. Pollard, chairman; Michael Laumann, Owen Fitzpatrick, Edward Linner, William Hartner.

Sixth District Committee: Chas. Sparks, chairman; Edward Boun.

HENRY WISENBACK, President.

W. W. JACKSON, Secretary. mh26 1w*

CLOTHING......................CLOTHING

At No. 132 Camp Street.

John Mullan, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen having a surplus wardrobe to dispose of, should consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday.

JOHN MULLAN, No. 132 Camp street.

ja14 eod 3m

MINES AND MINING STOCK.

The office of the GOLDEN RULE GOLD AND GEM MINING COMPANY is established at

No. 164 Common Street,

Where a limited number of preferred shares of the stock will be disposed of. This stock will prove a safe and remunerative investment. For the validity of the stock, responsibility and standing of the officers, we would refer to the following well known gentlemen: Captain Dan. Hickok, Robert Purcell, Raymond Burk.

LOUIS H. PERRETT, Agent.

Messrs. F. P. Burns, vice president, and William Smith, secretary, will remain in this city for a short time, and can be found at their office, where they will give all information in regard to the affairs of the company. mh26 1w

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS,

Office No. 12 Carondelet Street,

Are prepared to pay STATE and CITY TAXES and LICENSES at most liberal rate of discount.

mh8 1m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

mh16 1y

AT HOME IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY.

83............St. Charles Street............83

Opposite Commercial Alley.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that, having retired from the establishments Nos. 76 St. Charles and 97 Canal streets, of which I was sole manager, I have refitted and furnished in complete style the old stand, No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall, made

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 rest assured that every exertion that capital and long years of experience can give will be put forth to merit a renewal of the liberal patronage bestowed in those years when "McCloskey's" was the headquarters for

SODA, MEAD AND COFFEE.

In addition, I will keep constantly on hand genuine CONGRESS, KISSINGEN and VICHY WATERS, at FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

GEORGE McCLOSKEY, No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall.

mh1 1m

BOOKS---BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN SOARDS' (1874) NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,

Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 30; 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.

oc12 L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

$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.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PETITION.

TO THE HON. MAYOR AND ADMINISTRATORS of the city of New Orleans—Gentlemen: The undersigned real estate owners on both sides of Baronne street, from Canal to Common street, are desirous that said Baronne street, within the above mentioned boundaries, should be be paved with square blocks, and that the banquettes in front of the same be flagged, and stone curbing laid where necessary, and they respectfully request that the necessary action be taken for said purposes under section ten, act No. 48, session acts of 1871.

Very respectfully,

	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.
Louis Grunewald	76	9	0
J. A. Turnell	25	11	2
Mrs. Annie Heaney, per James Heaney	25	7	0
James S. Knapp	21		
Mrs. Adele Beer	121	1	8
F. Gantrelet	202	9	0
F. Gantrelet	33	0	0
Charles B. Fenner	21	0	0
Vve. E. G. Porter	54	6	8
University, W. P. Kellogg	209	4	8

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, March 29, 1874.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original petition now on file in this office.

mh29 4t law JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, March 29, 1874.

THE NUISANCE WHARF AT THE HEAD OF Toledano street will not be accessible for night carts during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30 and 31, and April 1, 1874, on account of repairs now being made thereto.

mh29 1t JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Seventh District, March 27, 1874.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED AND warned not to receive, transfer, barter or sell bonds of the late city of Carrollton, and known as funding bonds of the city of Carrollton, having thirty years to run, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum, with coupons attached, of the following numbers, to wit: Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193 and 194, for $1000 each, said bonds having never been signed by the Comptroller and Mayor, nor the undersigned as Treasurer, the same being lost, mislaid or stolen.

F. DEIBEL, Late Treasurer City of Carrollton.

mh28

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, New Orleans, La., April 1, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE Stores will be sold at public auction, at the Subsistence Depot, corner of Race and New Levee streets, on FRIDAY, May 1, 1874, at 11 A. M., viz—

2400 pounds of CORN MEAL;
220 pounds of BEANS;
200 pounds of HOMINY;
200 pounds of MACKEREL;
2000 pounds of DRIED APPLES;
114 pounds of PRUNES;
2711 pounds of BUTTER;
192 pounds of CHEESE;
50 cans of TOMATOES;
150 cans of GREEN CORN.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

mh28 6t

PROPOSALS FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, March 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at those of the United States quartermaster's at the several posts named below, until 12 M. THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, for furnishing supplies from the first day of July, 1874, to the thirtieth day of June, 1875, at the following military posts in the Department of Texas:

AUSTIN, TEXAS—442 cords of hard merchantable Wood; 300,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS—300 cords of hard merchantable Wood; 115,750 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.—1000 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 938,250 pounds of Prairie Hay, 25 tons of Bituminous Coal.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.—3350 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 6000 bushels of Charcoal, 7,197,750 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.—1148 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 2500 bushels of Charcoal, 3,162,250 pounds of Prairie Hay, 50 tons of Bituminous Coal.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.—1224 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 1500 bushels of Charcoal, 1,837,750 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT DUNCAN, TEXAS.—1120 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 600 bushels of Charcoal, 1,537,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS.—1200 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 2,798,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS.—375 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 600 bushels of Charcoal, 204,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT McKAVITT, TEXAS.—1825 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 1800 bushels of Charcoal, 1,696,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.—210 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 240 bushels of Charcoal, 131,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS.—1794 cords of hard merchantable Wood, 500 bushels of Charcoal, 2,628,000 pounds of Prairie Hay, 3 tons of Bituminous Coal.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS—1050 cords of hard merchantable Wood; 1200 bushels of Charcoal; 2,400,000 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS—965 cords of hard merchantable Wood; 1000 bushels of Charcoal; 759,500 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY—704 cords of hard merchantable wood; 1,031,990 pounds of Prairie Hay.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY—2666 cords of hard merchantable Wood; 1800 bushels of Charcoal; 3,594,750 pounds of prairie Hay; 75 tons of Bituminous Coal.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—600 cords of mesquite Wood; 3000 bushels of Charcoal; 1,200,000 pounds of prairie Hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies. Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, for each post and each kind of supply. The wood must be corded and the hay stacked as required by the commander of each post.

Bidders must be present in person or represented by duly authorized agents present, and be prepared to show that they are responsible, and able to fill the contract if awarded to them.

Blank proposals, and any additional information, can be had on application to the undersigned, or at the several posts.

By order of the Department Commander:

S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

mh27 6t

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF A MARKET HOUSE AT THE JUNCTION OF WASHINGTON AVENUE AND GOODCHILDREN STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until MONDAY, April 6, at twelve o'clock M., for the erection of a market house and reservoir on the neutral ground of Washington avenue, at its junction with St. Claude street, Third District.

Bids for this work are invited on similar terms as expressed in ordinance printed in Council proceedings of date the twenty-third of December, 1873.

The plans and specifications to be furnished by the City Surveyor, and be ready for inspection ten days from this date.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the sum of $500 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by the certificate of deposit.

Unsuccessful bidders shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudication is made.

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

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for building market house."

CHARLES FITZENREITER, Administrator.

mh8 td

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Third District, New Orleans, March 5, 1874.

TAXPAYERS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT ARE hereby notified that all taxes for 1873 and all licenses for 1874 are now due, and by prompt attention to the same, trouble and costs may be avoided.

C. J. ADOLPHE, State Tax Collector, Third District.

mh7 30t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT, New Orleans, March 3, 1874.

INTERESTED PARTIES ARE REQUESTED TO come forward, on or before the fifteenth instant, and settle their license and capital tax for the current year, as after that date delinquents will most positively be dealt with in accordance with law.

H. H. HARRIS, Collector.

mh4 1m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, New Orleans, March 3, 1874.

INTERESTED PARTIES ARE REQUESTED TO come forward on or before the fifteenth instant and settle their licenses and capital tax for the current year, as after that date delinquents will most positively be dealt with in accordance with law.

N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

mh4 1m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT, New Orleans, February 21, 1874.

TAXPAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT ARE hereby notified that all taxes for 1873 and all licenses for 1874 are now due, and by prompt attention to the same, trouble and costs may be avoided.

fe22 H. H. HARRIS, Collector.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 469 ST. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, containing three rooms and kitchen. Rent per month, $16. Apply on the premises. ja11