New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 24, 1874.

A phan-tom cat haunts a house in Nashville.

The army cost $1,000,000 less in 1874 than in 1873.

Baltimore is happy with the first shad of the season.

The Vassar College girls speak of winter as the freckly season.

Only three fox hunters have broken their necks in England during the past year.

It is cold enough in Germany, but the weather is rather warm for Bismarck.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has published a comic almanac, but did not intend to do so.

The streets of London are numbered consecutively, up one side and down the other.

Lucy Stone compares the woman suffrage question to aloes, perhaps because it has bitther.

The man who knows where Charley Ross is not, and won't tell, should be shot on the spot.

Rents for dwellings and places of business in New York have declined nearly one-third.

While showing no mercy ourselves, we are always ready to hand people over to the mercy of God.

Clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at retail at cost for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

A frog found inside of a growing turnip is agitating Salt Lake City, but there is no prophet in it.

Polish party boots are now made of velvet, trimmed round the top and over the instep with fur.

Tell a girl you love her and she is apt to be angry about it; tell her you don't and she is sure to be angry.

Mrs. Sallie Reid has been re-elected engrossing clerk of the Arkansas House of Representatives.

When a man dies abroad and is preserved in alcohol for transportation, he generally comes home in the best spirits.

Mercy Smith is the belle of Fort Wayne; and she is so beautiful that all of the weak young men cry for Mercy.

A poor deer was chased by a locomotive in Ohio, run down and finally killed, although it was running for deer life.

If a man would find out how many men take stock in him, let him draw a draft on himself and try to get it cashed.

A time to exercise patience is when your hat blows off in the street, and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

Benedetti, the sword swallower, is in Havana, where he has been swallowing the sword and cane of the Captain General.

A modest man has no chances for recognition in China. When a man loses respectability there, they speak of it as "losing face."

One of the regulations of the Berlin telegraph offices is that the girls employed there shall not paint or wear their hair loose on their backs.

A philosopher has discovered that "folks who have no mind to be of use have always the luck to be out of the way when any thing is to be done."

To-morrow the various government offices will be closed, and to the hard-worked little thanked and well-abused employes we wish a merry Christmas.

"What is home without a mother?" has been answered by a small boy, who says it is a place pleasant enough if his mother leaves the pantry key when she goes out.

The New York papers are bound to take all glory from us. They say: "A maximum of deeds for a minimum of words is the motto of the mayor of Leeds, in England."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the presence of 44,000,000 gallons of whisky in this country, according to late figures, says "there is life in the old land yet."

An exchange says: "Eighteen New York policemen have been murdered while discharging their duties since the first day of May last." New Orleans can beat those figures in a single day.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Among the young ladies to make their debut in Washington society this winter are daughters of Senator West, Admirals Worden, Porter and Poore, and General Emery.

The efforts of Professor Tyndall, to mix science with religion, with all his atoms, force and fluid, is as likely to injure religion as much as science. Religion, like love, is an affair of the heart, and those who know least get along in the most satisfactory manner.

To protect themselves from beggars met at every street corner, New Yorkers distribute meal tickets to the solicitors, which tickets, entitling the holder to a good meal in the Bowery, can be purchased for $5 per hundred. The idea is a good one, and if such a plan could be adopted here, the offerings prompted by charity would more surely go for food than for rum.

There appears to be a strange mortality at present among the friends of George Washington. Following the untimely decease of Aunt Betty, in New York, who was an ex-slave, and remembered that Washington was made President during her household administration, comes the news of the death, at Shreveport, of a cousin to the father of his country.

The carrier pigeon exhibits a wisdom above human beings in the matter of eating. When traveling it never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives, thin, exhausted, almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterward. If its flight has been very prolonged, the pigeon will proceed in this manner for forty-eight hours before recovering its usual mode of feeding.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The Democratic party of this State is in a minority of from twenty-five to thirty thousand. That this minority can not rule the majority is their cause of complaint. To remedy this evil they send forth frequent and touching appeals to the President of the United States, to Congress and to the people of the North in general, not confining themselves, however, to prayer, simply, but resorting to labor as well. For instance, in 1872 they made a powerful attempt to carry the State in spite of the well known and strong majority against them, to defeat which they thought it only necessary to possess themselves of the Republican machinery, run by the Republican engineer. His services they obtained—on terms—with the express proviso that he should so use the engine as to override the will and rights of the Republican majority which had confided so much power to his discretion, and carry the schemers into office. The patriotism, resolution and skill of the Republicans of the State foiled this plot, and ever since there has been kept up a constant whine on the part of the defeated plotters. With a view to future efforts they immediately organized a new association, in addition to the many already existing, called the Committee of Seventy. To give weight to this association they placed among its numbers several respectable and venerable citizens, exempt by age, character and position from active political efforts, and to secure efficiency, some ambitious and zealous partisans—respectable likewise. The work of the committee soon devolved upon a few of the latter, whose ordinary avocations left them ample time to devote to political matters. From them, directly or indirectly have issued the various orders by which the Democratic party of the city has been governed for the past two years, as well as others not belonging to any party, but influenced by sufficient motives. From them, likewise, the various addresses to the President, etc., mentioned above. Their latest effusion is the "Appeal to the People of the North," published in yesterday's paper. In this disingenuous document nothing is said about the violent and unjust tactics by which the Democratic party have endeavored to carry the recent election, having learned by their experience in '72 that fraud alone would not work. No mention is made of the organized attempts of the White Leaguers to intimidate the colored Republicans of the parishes, and to compel the resignation and departure of legally elected Republican officials on pain of death. Not a word about the cold-blooded and treacherous massacre of six innocent men, induced upon promise of safety to entrust themselves to the mercies of these political marauders. No allusion to the fact that these bloody tactics were not the result of a sudden outbreak, but were deliberately adopted in order to induct Democratic officials before the election that they might use the laws complained of for the benefit of their own party.

The fact is, and the Northern people can not be wholly ignorant of it, that it is not so much unjust laws and oppressive taxation that the Democratic party, through their representatives, the Committee of Seventy, complain of as the fact others than themselves administer the laws and collect the taxes. Let them once get into power, and immediately the laws would become wholesome and the taxes dwindle in their proportions. The former would not be repealed nor the latter lowered.

On the whole, the Democractic party of this State is welcome to all the comfort they can get from such complaints as this and similar addresses. They do not alter facts; they simply misstate them, and sooner or later the truth is always known.

DEMOCRATIC TOLERANCE.

With characteristic zeal the *Bulletin*, commenting on social equality, a bugbear not included in the civil rights bill, and the manner in which little colored children have been thrust from the public schools, is swift to become more aggressive against the public rights of the colored man, and to declare: "We have now but one more duty to perform, and that is to secure a return to the system of star cars on our street railways."

It must be gratifying to a people to be able to say, "We have but one more duty to perform," and that so trifling a one as only to prevent dark complexioned people from paying for and receiving a ride in any five cent street car, run by public companies competent to regulate their own affairs.

It does not appear that the Committee of Seventy are in favor of reviving such an old-time infringement upon the rights of citizenship, long since happily done away with; but those regulators of public opinion do not interpose even in behalf of the privileges of the colored Democrats who have only their wounded feelings and certificates of having voted for a white man's government to show for party services rendered.

It requires a great strain of the imagination to make a mule car appear a place of social resort, and to state that social equality is accomplished by the mingling of different nationalities, religious beliefs and colors in a public conveyance, is a weak invention of the enemy. The Carrollton railroad, it is true, is largely patronized by colored men, each morning and evening. They are men who work by the day, and work hard and honestly for a living—they ask for nothing else but a chance to work—some of them carry their cotton hooks, and even dinner pails, with them, as they are excluded from the proud privilege of entering free lunch houses at noon; and coming from begrimming toil, and not being clothed in purple and fine linen, like those who stand upon street corners for an occupation, they are not always over agreeable to the fastidious, but humanity and justice speaks for them the privilege of taking the first street car they meet bound homeward. Exclusiveness is a luxury that must be paid for, and for such times as are upon us the price is too dear. Let a man keep his private carriage and he shall choose his traveling companion, but being unable to do this, and living under a republican and progressive form of government, with high-toned notions and unjust determinations, he must necessarily now and then have his feelings hurt by the presence of white and colored laborers in street cars. A man can not become an aristocrat in traveling at an expense of five cents.

The vexing question of star cars was long ago settled by the advice of a military commander who acted as arbitrar between the people and the railroad companies. The companies were glad to make all cars equal. Their object was to make money and accommodate the public. They could not appreciate the soothing custom of sending two cars six miles to take home one colored and one white man late at night, when one car could do the service as well, provided the colored man was well dressed and gentlemanly enough not to object to riding with the pale skin, who might be a shabby loafer.

Heaven knows there are troubles enough in this unhappy city; but the star car business has long been in a quiet grave—a thing of the past which fed upon prejudice and died with few mourners—and an attempt to revive it again at this time by a journal which claims to be the mouth piece of the White League faction can only be regarded as strife-stirring and mischievous in the extreme.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Were the people of the United States less intelligent and patriotic, and not law-abiding, they might be misled by the self-constituted "Committee of Seventy," which has been endeavoring for the last three or four years to direct the political affairs of this State. In the past the appeals of this famous junta have been confined to Louisiana, and have served to keep alive the elements of discontent in the bosoms of a large portion of that class of white people who formerly worshiped at the shrine of a relic of barbarism. When the military and civil leaders of the "Lost Cause" were compelled to abandon their attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy in a portion of the territory embraced within the United States of America, it is almost certain that the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Seventy, or a large majority of them, were quietly pursuing the paths of peace. The soldier's life had no charms for them. They were content in time of actual war to keep down their combative propensities, and deemed their duty well performed in sympathizing with those who were undergoing the hardships of a soldier's days spent in their behalf. When the war was over the non-combative Southern sympathizer—he who had remained quiet and peaceable in his cozy home when the conflict was raging fiercest—became sullen and refused to recognize the results of the contest, while on the other hand many soldiers who had done gallant service in the cause of the rebellion stepped forward and tendered their support to the government and the measures inaugurated by Congress for the reconstruction of the South.

These men, and thousands like them who were killed on battlefields, had offered their lives in defense of the cause they had espoused; but when that cause was lost, and they had laid down their arms, they, with comparatively few exceptions, accepted the results of the war with an honest intent of again becoming good and useful citizens of the American Union.

But unfortunately this was not the case with the great majority of the non-combative Southern sympathizers—the men who remained at home in time of war. They have been making what they would doubtless call a valiant political fight against the results of the war. Such men deem it an outrage to be compelled to submit to the authority of the United States government, and would at any moment invoke foreign interference in their behalf if by doing so there was a possibility of gaining it. We do not mean to say that the gentlemen composing the Committee of Seventy are seeking foreign interference now, unless, indeed, they consider they are doing so in calling, in their last address, "the attention of the people of the United States to the additional wrongs and indignities under which the once free people of Louisiana are now suffering."

Our object now is to call attention to the fact that the Committee of Seventy, whose representative character should be well known to the country, are actually engaged in a small rebellion, not only against the majority in this State, but against the State government and the government at Washington.

In proof of what is here said we quote the following extract from the committee's last address:

For two years we have been in vain appealing to the President and to Congress for relief from the injustice, the oppressions and the robbery of a usurping State government, placed over us by the private order of a drunken United States judge, written in his chamber, and sustained by the United States army, brought here beforehand for the purpose.

By the above it will be seen that the committee makes a direct attack on the government of this State, and the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government of the United States. Now, we can not say what the committee means by this, but it must mean something. Its object in thus attacking a State and federal administration may be to create political capital for the Presidential campaign of 1876. If that is all, the conduct of the committee may be excused; but if the committee intends to stir up rebellion all over the country, as it has in this State, its conduct although it may fail in its purpose must be regarded as very reprehensible. That it may have some such object we are inclined to think from the fact that in its address it speaks glowingly of the "brilliant victory" achieved by the White League on the fourteenth of September last. This the Republicans of this State, who constitute a large majority of its voters, regard as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a free people; and yet the Committee of Seventy, presuming to speak for the loyal and law-abiding people of this country call the temporary success of the White League conspiracy over the government of the State a brilliant victory. And further on in its address the committee alludes to the presence of United States troops as an outrage in the parishes where organized bands of armed men had for months been murdering Republicans in cold blood, for the purpose of preventing other Republicans from organizing and taking part in the political campaign that preceded the election of November last. According to the committee, it was no outrage to murder Republicans, but it was an outrage to send United States troops into those parishes to assist the civil authorities in arresting the murderers and preventing further acts of violence. The committee may believe this, but they can never make the people of the North and West give their sanction to this new and brutal mode of overcoming the rule of the majority. By acts of violence the Democratic party of this State have succeded in reducing the Republican majority several thousand votes; but the presence of United States troops succeeded in sufficiently checking the murderous work to enable the Republicans to cast votes enough to gain a partial success. In the parish of Orleans the Democrats and their White League allies had it pretty much all their own way; but in the country parishes the Republicans have been sufficiently successful to prevent a total defeat. The object of the Democrats, as in 1872, was to go out of this city with a sufficient majority to overcome the Republican majorities it was believed the country parishes could give under the reign of terror inaugurated by the White League. The Democrats succeeded in raising their majority largely in this city, but failed to reduce the Republican majorities sufficiently in the country parishes, and hence a defeat has followed that was unexpected, thus rendering it necessary to try some other mode of gaining success. As a last resort an attempt has been made to traduce and intimidate the Returning Board. This accounts for the undeserved attack made in the committee's last address on this body. But we feel that it is not necessary to speak further of the committee's attempt to gain the confidence of the United States as a last resort of making good their efforts to restore the Democratic party to power in this country.

THE CHILDREN.

To-day thousands of little ones stand on the tip-toe of expectation, for to-morrow will be to them the gladdest day of all the year. Mysterious packages have spirited themselves into homes where little stockings are worn, and Santa Claus has taken the street and number of all houses upon which he is to bestow his favors. It takes but a trifle to please a child upon such an occasion, and none will deny to one a simple gift of some sort. Children learn the miseries of life early in their little lives; they soon understand that the rich gifts are left in homes of luxury, where none were needed, and that the cheaper ones come to humbler cottages, but the poor do not murmur, for a sight of the beautiful things even gives them joy. It somehow comes natural that the golden-haired and fairy Floras should have the nice dolls, with a dozen dresses and all things to match, while the little Cozettes have only a stick and rag to play mother with. In the shop windows are multitudes of curious things they fancy; the poor child flattens her little nose against the window pane, and can not reach them, but no pain stays in her heart at seeing the favored one help herself upon the warrant of a full purse.

Of all holidays the observance of Christmas is most humanizing and beautiful. It is the anniversary of a Saviour's birth; and none was more humble than that of the babe who was cradled in the Eastern manger. He was a gift to and for all mankind, and His was a mission and life of love. The story of Bethlehem and Mary, told on Christmas eves, does more than to make good children better, it softens and enobles parents who must tell the story.

Christmas can not be made too glad or too merry. The melody of singing voices and chiming bells should mingle and echo in the play of children; but heaven forbid the firing of pagan crackers, the discharge of murderous guns, and the sins of drunkenness Let Christmas be a children's day, and for the day let all be as children for the children's sake.

THROUGH FROM THE FOURTH TO THE THIRD DISTRICT.

OFFICE ST. CHARLES STREET RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner Carondelet and Eighth streets, New Orleans, December 23, 1874.

The White Cars of this company will run from Eighth to Elysian Fields street via Carondelet and Bourbon, and return via Royal, St. Charles and Baronne, every fifteen minutes, from twelve to 4 A. M., on the twenty-fifth (CHRISTMAS MORNING). Fare each way, Twenty-five Cents.

de24 1t V. RIVIERE, Secretary.

FOR CHRISTMAS, AT B. T. WALSHE'S,

A large stock of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

A very large assortment, many articles suitable for useful and elegant presents.

LOW FOR CASH.

B. T. WALSHE,

de23 2t 2p No. 110 Canal street, near St. Charles.

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business intrusted to me.

A. GERARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser,

no16 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Cana.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the twenty-sixth day of December 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE OF $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

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

Entrance on Union street. de23 2t 2p

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 24, 1874.

Resolved, That hereafter, the regular meetings of this board will be held on EACH AND EVERY MONDAY, at twelve o'clock, M. All applications for exchange of bonds and warrants for new consolidated bonds, under act No. 3, session of 1874, must be made through the fiscal agent (New Orleans National Bank), on or before the Saturday preceding each meeting. Applications made on Mondays will lay over until the next meeting.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary Board of Liquidation.

no25 eod 1m

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Statement at close of business, Monday, November 30, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,257,752 51
United States bonds at ten per cent premium	611,600 00
Other stocks and bonds	32,402 34
Banking house and other real estate	137,602 79
Furniture and fixtures	10,291 90
Current expenses and taxes	30,174 00
Due from banks and bankers	348,516 06
Cash on hand	762,270 19
Gold coin on hand	39,382 85
Redemption funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States	31,500 00
Total	$3,261,493 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$350,000 00
Surplus fund	25,552 92
Circulation	500,000 00
Dividends unpaid	9,864 19
Due to banks and bankers	156,272 66
Earnings since July 1, 1874	45,792 51
Deposits	1,674,010 92
Total	$3,261,493 21

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President.
CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Secretary.

BRANCH DEPOSITORY, Corner of Royal and Conti streets. In the fire-proof banking house formerly occupied by the Louisiana State Bank.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Manager.
EUGENE TOURNE, Bookkeeper.
A. WAGATHA, Jr., Teller.

de2 1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.

200,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice.

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CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief; it will injure no one.—New York Herald.

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

Address the author, DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Rampart street, New Orleans, or GEORGE ELLIS' book store, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana. del 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
S. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

au4 tfe24

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after November 15, 1874. Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	6:00 P. M.	Mail	10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 80 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874. Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:10 A. M.
Throught night express, daily	6:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:	
Express and mail, daily	2:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN, General Manager

au13

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL, No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
M. BENNER.

mh1 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

SALOONS.

HOYT'S VARIETIES BAR.

14.....Burgundy Street.....14

UNDER VARIETIES THEATRE.

Having leased the BAR of the Varieties Theatre for the ensuing season, and having made arrangements that will, I trust, meet the approbation of the most fastidious, I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public.

no4 3m CHARLES J. HOYT

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y no6

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	November 3	December 6
FRANKFURT	December 1	January 3
KOELN	December 15	January 17

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents, No. 42 Union street.

au3 1y

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3200
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Lawenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1327

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship VICKSBURG, THEARLE, Commander, Will leave on or about December 30.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—PLINS, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. aug

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:

GENERAL MEADE.....A. W. Sampson
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....T. P. C. Halsey
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell
UNITED STATES.....B. F. Burdeck

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship UNITED STATES, B. F. BURDICK, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, December 26, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage.....$50
Steerage.....25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Union's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, No. 190 Common street.

The Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow, leaving on SUNDAY, January 3, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first-class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday.

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Mark and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys
Cabin	$40	$35
Steerage	20	12

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to J. E. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 120 Common street.

jal6

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander.....1300 tons
TAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1400 tons
TONAWANDA, C. C. Wiltbank, commander 844 tons
C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander.....1100 tons

To sail FRIDAY, January 1, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, J. W. CATHARINE, Commander, Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)...$20
Passage to Philadelphia.....$5
Through tickets issued to New York.....$5
Freight for Liverpool, Antwerp and Bremen taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for same. For freight or passage apply to EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets

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AUCTION SALES.

By J. B. Walton.

NOTES AND OPEN ACCOUNTS AT AUCTION.

ARNOLD ELLIS, LEWIS LEVINSON, JULIUS CATTIN, JR., TRUSTEES.

United States District Court of Louisiana.

BY J. B. WALTON, AUCTIONEER.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. E. H. Durell, judge of the United States District Court of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy, dated July, 1874, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, December 26, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

ALL THE NOTES AND OPEN ACCOUNTS due said bankrupts, a list of which can be seen at the office of J. B. Walton, auctioneer, No. 3 Gallier court, New Orleans; together with claims against Silverstein and Lahnstein, which nevertheless are disputed and are now pending in court.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

New Orleans December 12, 1874.

de12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 26

By Hoey & O'Connor.

CORNER PROPERTY IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT

SUCCESSION OF FREDERICK WILLIAM SONNSCHEIN.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,297.

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLAS J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange place.—SATURDAY, January 9, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated November 23, 1874, will be sold by public auction, for account of said succession, the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Third, Fourth, Clara and Willow streets, designated as lots Nos. 10 and 11, adjoining each other, and measuring as follows, to wit: Lot No. 10 forms the corner of Fourth and Willow streets, and measures 35 feet front on Fourth street, by 127 feet 2 inches 4 lines in depth and front on Willow street, between parallel lines. Lot No. 11 adjoins the said corner lot, and measures 32 feet 6 inches front on Fourth street, by a depth, between parallel lines, of 127 feet 2 inches 4 lines.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, and the remainder at one and two years' credit, in notes bearing interest of eight per cent per annum, with all the usual security clauses; vendor's lien; five per cent attorney's fee; insurance and transfer of policy, and assumption of all taxes of 1874, payable in 1875.

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers, before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public.

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By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, ETC., AT AUCTION, TRI-WEEKLY SALES.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer, Office No. 37 Camp street.—Will sell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at eleven o'clock, at their auction room, corner Camp and Natchez streets—

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, COOKING STOVES, etc.

Terms—Cash. my19

AUCTION SALES.

By Sheriff Waggaman.

SUCCESSIONS OF THE LATE ROSANA DORNAN, DECEASED WIFE OF FELIX DELERY, AND OF FELIX DELERY, ALSO DECEASED.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,021.

BY VIRTUE OF AND IN OBEDIENCE TO AN order of sale rendered November 23, 1874, and to me directed by the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, December 28, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for account of said successions, the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square number fifty, bounded by St. Anthony, Annette, Prosper and Solidelle streets, measuring, American measuring twenty-six feet eleven inches three lines front on St. Anthony street by one hundred and fifteen feet four inches one line in depth and front on Solidelle street, of which it forms the corner.

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same square number fifty and designated as lot number fifteen on a plan made by J. Brille, architect, on the third of April, 1849, and deposited in the office of L. T. Caire, late notary public in this city, as plan number forty-one in the book of plans number five; said lot measuring, American measure, thirty feet front on Solidelle street by one hundred and sixty feet one inch four lines in depth, between parallel lines.

3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same square, numbered fifty, bounded by Solidelle, St. Anthony, Annette and Prosper streets, measuring thirty feet front on Solidelle street, by one hundred and sixty feet one inch four lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

The property firstly described was acquired by F. Delery from the New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, by an act executed before G. Legardeur, notary public in this city, on the third of July, 1872. The one secondly described was acquired by F. Delery from Mrs. Girardeau, by an act executed before A. Chiapella, late a notary in this city, on the twenty-second of June, 1853. And the one thirdly described by said deceased, by means of the donation made to her of the same by Mr. Henry Dornan, per act passed before A. Caudroy, notary public in and for the parish of St. Martin, in this State, on the fourteenth day of November, 1854, which act was duly recorded in the office of conveyances, in this city, on the twenty-first of January, 1857, book seventy-two, folio 509. Plan thereof is now on exhibition at the Exchange.

Terms and conditions—1. For the lot of ground firstly described, the purchaser to assume the payment of thirty-nine promissory notes of Felix Delery, all dated July 3, 1872, each for the sum of seventeen dollars and fifty-six and two-thirds cents, with eight per cent interest from maturity till paid, and payable on the first of each month from the first of May, 1874; seven of said notes being now due and demandable, and to be paid cash, with the interest, by the purchaser, who must also assume the mortgage securing the payment of the notes not due, as per act before G. LeGardeur, notary, on the third of July, 1872, in favor of the New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, and the surplus of the amount due on said property, if any there be, cash; the buildings to be insured, and the policy transferred to the Credit Foncier Association.

2. For the property secondly described, the purchaser to pay in cash the proportion in the costs of administration of said successions, and the balance at one year's credit, with eight per cent interest from day of sale till paid, in notes of the purchaser, secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege on said property; the buildings to be kept insured against loss by fire to the extent of the amount due, and the policy transferred to the vendors. The purchasers also to pay attorney's fees at five per cent on amount due by them if not paid at maturity, and in case of suit against them.

W. P. HARPER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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By Nash & Hodgson.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE.

ELEGANT MEDIUM AND ORDINARY PARLOR, Bed, Hall and Diningroom Household Furniture, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE ON ACCOUNT OF retiring from business, being the large and varied stock of Joseph B. Hubbard, No. 122 Rampart street, corner of Perdido street, established since 1840, and containing one of the most varied and extensive stocks in New Orleans, at public auction.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. L. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Carondelet street.—Beginning on TUESDAY, December 22, 1874, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises as above, without reserve, will be sold—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, containing the finest assortment of furniture in this city.

Terms—Cash on delivery in United States treasury notes.