

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 4, 1875.

An Ohio paper has Ben Wade for Governor. Winnie Roam says she is twenty-eight years old.

It is claimed that a starch mine has been discovered in Colorado. The Vicksburg Monitor is naturally clamorous for a spelling school.

Tennessee has a hog law which levies a tax of \$5 on each hoghead. The home influence of a mother's slipper can not be overestimated.

Poetical young ladies with well shaped throats wear Byron collars. A New York story paper says that "A Wicked Woman" is now ready.

Texas are enjoying the luxuries of new strawberries and dried beef. The old treasurer of the United States has been a toiler and Spinner all his life.

It has been decided that Andy Johnson is a specie of the same old sinner. The greatest objection to Anna Dickinson is that she calls a spade a spade.

The Chicago Post says: "A New Orleans prima donna fainted in the midst of an air, the other day. It couldn't have been a fresh one."

Miss Kellogg will again appear in English opera, and sing the "Bohemian Girl" she left behind her. Ring out wild "Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes family will return to this country in the fall.

Mr. George Kiddle, the Harvard amateur who played *Ruoco* in Boston, guesses he will act in New York. The fire and police commissioners made Chicago too unhappy for General Shaler, and he left the village.

Fifty cent notes are proper bills for betting on a horse race. They are illustrated by a portrait of Dexter. Reader, it will pay you to stop and peruse Montgomery's posters. They tell of furniture being sacrificed.

An item in a Wisconsin paper says: "Boaz will build a dairy." Now will Ruth be heard from as a milkmaid. If you are looking for the best place to buy furniture read Montgomery's posters. They are scattered all over town.

Mrs. Oates has been singing "Goodbye, Sweetheart," with real canary bird accompaniment at Maguire's Theatre in San Francisco. Fifty-three convictions were obtained in the First District Court last month by District Attorney McPhelin and his assistant, Mr. Healey.

Young man, on your evening promenade, while plotting to your lady love your future home, stop and read Montgomery's posters. Furniture has fallen. Mr. P. Short, of the Academy of Music, has obtained leave of absence for a short period, and will conduct Baker and Farron and a dramatic company on a Southern tour.

Philip Worlein, music dealer, No. 89 Baronne street, favors us with a copy of the new ballad song entitled, "I Have a Little Sweetheart." The words are by C. O. Clayton, and the music by the favorite composer, J. R. Thomas. The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at noon, at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, splendid household furniture, mirrors, etc.

If Fitz John Porter should be tried again and found guilty of disobedience of orders on the field of battle he would seriously object to suffering the penalty of death. His preference will be for acquittal, and he probably wants a court for that purpose. A special dispatch from New York to the St. Louis Journal states that General William G. Mank had been arrested on a charge of selling counterfeit notes and taken to Ludlow street jail. The accused is not unknown in this city.

The Vicksburg Times publishes one line of a new spring poem in its local column, which says: "The roar of the water as it washes across the peninsula opposite is gleefully heard at night." Business is no bribe on the levee that the roar can not be heard in the daytime. Mr. B. T. Walsh, No. 110 Canal street, gives more shirt for less money than people who know the excellence of his goods are likely to imagine. His shirts are stylish and of the best material, and his men's furnishing goods generally are fine in quality and low in price.

The Violet Social Club, organized for rational amusement, and composed of some of the best of our young men, will give a grand fancy dress ball on the occasion of its anniversary, Friday evening, April 23. The ball will be at Exposition Hall. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. C. Campfield, chairman; Charles Crane, R. E. Metz, Winter C. Johnson, J. B. Brown and Joseph Boyd. The latest Louisiana *Intelligencer*, published at Monroe, says: "We had the pleasure of greeting our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. John Kay, on his return home on Monday last. He looks in fine health and spirits. He has rendered efficient services to the Republican party of Louisiana during the past winter, by his efforts before the Returning Board and the two Congressional committees."

The "sociable" given by the Linn Wood Masonic Lodge at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, proved to be a most enjoyable affair for those who were present. The entertainment consisted of an address of welcome by Charles S. Rice, Esq., music, recitations and dancing. Among those who contributed to the pleasure of the occasion were Mrs. Weigart, Colonel William Wright, Miss Case, Mr. J. B. Guthrie, Professor Grunenberg, the Misses Grunenberg and Mr. Charles Van Benthuyens.

FAILURE OF PROMISE AND ABUSE OF AUTHORITY.

The blaring declamations of the White League orators attributed the whole embarrassments of Louisiana to her Republicanism. In the words of the amiable *Bulletin*, it was taught that— Carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes lord it over us and revel in a perfect carnival of crime and corruption.

Such was the slogan with which the misguided mechanics and clerks, on the fifteenth of September, marched on the State House. They were told that if a Republican administration was expelled or slain, there would be a new era—an era of work and wages, a period of honest, indulgent and progressive administration of the State and city. Some of those young men have left helpless people dependent on the net results of a dance or a song or a play. These net results are, we regret to say, insufficient to meet the daily and prolonged necessities of the dependent women and little ones bequeathed to partisan charity.

We saw a mutilated soldier returning his thanks for the individual bounty of persons who had led him to lose a limb. We have seen a picture in which the prominent leaders occupy the foreground and the dim faces from the little photographs of their dead soldiers are seen in the background. We have seen one parent who had lost a son in this assault trying to sell these pictures to aid in the misery occasioned by the event which made the picture a memento.

The working people of New Orleans were told that the Democratic city government would be a miracle of economy, moderation and of sympathy. It was true that those whom they displaced were equally Democratic. It was true that they are to-day accused by the press which advocated their election, of having permitted a ring in their office of assessments, of having applied the wharf receipts to other purposes than wharf reparation. It is true that the members of that administration have passed into the obscurity from which they emerged, and it is equally true that the notes glided for the moment by the rays of a transient notoriety will also subside into the same stratum of dusky oblivion with their Democratic predecessors. But facts remain which the people have noted. The taxes upon property and the license to labor continue to fall like the rain, upon the white and the colored. These taxes go to the credit of the Democratic city administration as they have done to that of its Democratic predecessors. Have those who administer the city government abated these taxes? Can the tenant pay the tax included in his rent with more ease this year than last? Can the mechanic who hides his industry in a garret escape the city tax-gatherer who climbs the stairs and arrests the uplifted hammer or the machine whose noise has betrayed the fugitive son of toil? No. The man who works is still pursued to pay the wages of the man who does not work, but subsists, perhaps, upon the salary of some sinecure. Look at the columned sacrifices of real estate, for "cash on the spot," sold by the inexorable city administration—see them put a keeper on places of popular recreation—regard them pocketing the cash which results from our excessive wharf rates, laying the dilapidated condition of the wharves upon their Democratic predecessors, and then pawing those to monopolists and assigning their future revenues as indemnity. And, lastly, see the crowd of unemployed men, estimated at three thousand, with whom the Administrator of Improvements is vainly attempting to repeat the miracle of feeding the multitude with the five loaves and two small fishes. It is in vain that he breaks up a hundred and fifty days' work among three thousand men. It is wholly absurd that they should be convinced by his oratory that this morsel will be magnified and baskets full of the fragments left. These three thousand represent four times as many women and children. They are, we infer, only the Democratic unemployed, for no Republican or colored man need apply.

The mechanics turn with disgust from these flagrant and fraudulent violations of the promised blessings of Democratic rule. They have declared themselves the champions of "the rights and interests of laboring men." They say "too often men have been advanced to positions of place and power who have administered the places to which they were chosen as if such places were made for them and their special benefit." To whom can this general truth especially apply? To the very men whom these mechanics have aided to place in power. The mechanics demand "the abolition of all direct taxes on labor in the nature of business." Has the Democratic city administration asked any such repeal from the Legislature? On the contrary, they are now marching under the red flag and upraised hammer, selling out every workshop and tenement which has not been ransomed from the keeper and from the sheriff.

The people of New Orleans have become satisfied that there is small difference in the nature of the officeholder. He will enforce the law for the collection of his own salary. Promise what he may before the election, he is never to be seen except by deputy afterwards. The injustice wrought by the White Leaguers has been in saying that the ruin of New Orleans came from Republican State rule, and that by the election of a Democratic administration of the city the people would have bread, and the owners of property prosperity. A few short months have shown the hypocrisy or credulity of those who have made such assertions. The eyes of the people are now wide open. They are fixed with a terrible intensity upon those who have taught such fallacies, and they will drive with scorn from their confidence all who have misled their ignorance or misused their trust.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL AMENITIES.

When a Southern man travels through the North, he is universally recognized as one whose American citizenship gives him an unquestionable right to do so. He is as much at home on the highways, by the bypaths, at the hotels and all other places as the "oldest inhabitant." When the Northern man visits the South, he is either welcomed with hospitality more or less demonstrative, or put down as a stranger with whom it is proper to have little or nothing to do. Whether the Northern visitor is popular or otherwise, he is treated as in some sort an intruder the moment his feet touch the sacred soil once dedicated to slavery, and it does not quite compensate for this feeling when he is assured that he is heartily welcome on the account of his personal qualities. For this operates as a restraint upon him. He is given to understand that this welcome is only given upon the implied condition that he shall continue to behave himself in the future as he is reported to the Southern people to have done in the past.

Such terms are not exactly satisfactory to the average Northern mind. Something more secure than popular favor is demanded. Northerners wish to be treated as they treat other people. They wish to be free in their persons and opinions in one place as well as in another. When a distinguished man from the North arrives in a Southern city he is not perfectly pleased to read in some local paper that he ought to be received by "our people" with warm hospitality, on account of his peculiar opinions upon politics or religion, manage the fact that he hails from the North. It is more satisfactory to think that his character as an American citizen entitles him to the utmost freedom of movement, and that it does not lie in any man's mouth to impose conditions upon him.

Senator Gordon and Representative Lamar, both Southern men, recently went on a sort of political pilgrimage to New Hampshire. They were so much surprised and pleased with the kind reception they received that they think it necessary to speak of it as a special thing. They assume that the converse of what they assert would be reasonable and proper. That the people of New England could, if they chose, have assailed them with rotten eggs, or other missiles, and driven them off the premises. That the toleration even of their presence on New Hampshire soil was something of a stretch of generosity on the part of the people of the Granite State. These distinguished Southern gentlemen have as much right to go to New Hampshire, to stay as long as they please, to enjoy everything that is enjoyable, to pay their bills and otherwise behave themselves, as the Governor of that State himself has. They possess all the civil and political rights in any other State that they do in their own, and no more. To stigmatize them as carpet-baggers, emissaries, or by other opprobrious name is to insult not them but their American citizenship, which every American is bound to guard with jealous care.

We are pleased with the comments of the New York *Herald* on this subject, as follows: It is impossible not to smile at what we may call the *naivete* of Senator Gordon and Representative Lamar, who have returned to Washington and who have now covered the flattering terms of their reception by the New England people. They have been, they assure us, "hospitably received by all classes, and most notably by the ex-federal officers, who greeted them warmly everywhere." We wish that every Southern Representative and Senator could make a similar pilgrimage, and have never yet heard of a Southern man visiting the North, no matter how conspicuous he may have been during the rebellion, who did not receive the same warm and cordial reception. If any sentiment, sympathy and aid to the reconstruction, which is the most flattering terms of their reception by the North, it was that the victory for the Union imposed upon them the duty of assisting the reconstruction of the South. Therefore the best wishes of the Northern people have been that the Southern people should recover as promptly as possible from the material losses of the war, that the old commonwealth should be rebuilt upon surer foundations than the crumbling corner stone of slavery, that Virginia should be again the "Old Dominion," and that Louisiana should be the impetuous commonwealth of the Southwest. We wish we could feel that this sentiment on the part of the honest men of the North had been reciprocated by the South. For ten years the North has been holding out the olive branch, and for ten years it has been spurned. It is combined with the patience it is sure to win in the end. So our hope has been and is now that the South may begin to really know the North; that the issues of the war will be buried under the green of peace and reconciliation. Therefore we welcome them, feeling assured that they will carry good feeling back with them when they return, and "speak in the most flattering terms of their reception."

Speaker Blaine, who has been addressing the people of Connecticut, also alludes to this subject in a speech reported synoptically by telegraph: When the ends of the war have been fully attained, when free suffrage is everywhere conceded, and when from coast to coast a democracy, when Wendell Phillips and General Logan can speak as freely in Georgia as Lamar and Gordon can speak in New Hampshire, the necessity for further appeal to the loyalty of the North will have ended. Until then, while he would cultivate and encourage the kindest feeling between the North and the South, he would urge the North to hold the political power as most guarantee of safety and prosperity to both sections.

This is the true American doctrine, which the people of the North will insist upon. They will forever oppose all who deny it either in theory or in practice. Its complete recognition is the unfinished work of the structure of the American Union, and there will never be a complete settlement or adjustment of our political difficulties till it is the admitted right of all sections. It may be necessary to make this an issue in the next campaign, and the North will be sure to do it if it is practically denied by the South.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN." In the month of September last there was published in the *Dee* the text of the new military system of France. In a recent issue it published at the public request the principal provisions of the law. From these we learn that the military males of France are to be enrolled, and assigned to service in one of four classes. The first class is subject to active service

for five years; they then pass into the reserve for four years more; they then constitute the territorial army, or what we used to call the Home Guard, for five years, and terminate their military career in the Home Guard reserves for six years. Here, then, is an actual and possible service of twenty years. We find the terms of service very strict. No substitutes are received and few absolute exemptions granted. The penalties on evading the service are very severe, and altogether President MacMahon has come as near converting France into a camp as could well be done. We may mention in passing that an obligation is asserted upon every Frenchman residing in foreign parts to register himself as from his last place of residence in France with the nearest French consul in the country of his residence. The *emigre* is then obliged to take notice of any public summons to his class of soldiers and report for active service immediately. It is this extremely stringent regulation which, perhaps, has caused the minute instructions of the consul general of France at New York, published in a circular addressed to Frenchmen resident abroad.

It is to be apprehended that this right of reclamation will produce some embarrassment among those French citizens who reside as aliens in foreign countries. They have entered into business, in some cases married, and enjoy all the advantages of a residence in one country with an allegiance reserved to another. In case of war in the country of their residence, they have heretofore only found it necessary to show their allegiance; and in case of a war in France they could not be expected to cross the seas at their own expense and pitch in. They, therefore, discussed the strategy of the battles very much as Uncle Toby used to accompany the siege of Naumur, by fortifications of turf. They also demonstrated that all battles were lost by treason, and that France was invincible. This perfectly impartial position gave to these Frenchmen residing in foreign countries, admirable opportunities to descend on the miserable policy of those barbarians who had never been to Paris. With the utmost calmness they could point out the oppression and corruption of other governments, and contrast them very happily with the perfection of Parisian politics.

It is not impossible, however, that the very stringent regulation which recalls every son of St. Louis to the standard of France, may produce the embarrassment of which we have spoken. Rather than shut up shop, and go "faraway from you, Jeannette," and the children, Jeannot may determine to declare his intention to become a citizen of some fourth class nation, such as he esteems our own republic to be. We shall be glad to welcome Jeannot and assure him that he will not be at all classified in the United States, except in case of foreign war. Even in that case, there will always be more American volunteers from the North and South and West than there will be room or use for. Jeannot can, therefore, if he thinks best for Jeannette and the babies, keep open the shop as an American citizen with the great privilege of swearing at anything just as if he were an alien. It is not impossible that this may raise some questions under the doctrine "once a subject, always a subject," but we shall leave our government to make the same reply as in the Koszta case if it should become necessary.

We shall welcome Jeannot none the less because he may revive this question, and perhaps also add somewhat to the Democratic poll in our State. Still we invite him as a citizen. He is an industrious, frugal and ingenious fellow, and when he shall be content with America, will make a good citizen. His children will have forgotten all about barricades and the can-can, and will be as good as any of the rest of us or our children. We have a right to draw our inference from this very strict organization of the army and navy. It is that France having been conquered through her own dissensions in one part, and that of the superior military system of Germany in another, has wisely decided to copy the superior system of her enemy. This is very well, but there would seem no further need of this army than heretofore. What then does this active organization of her citizens and summons to those living abroad signify? That France, whenever the occasion shall serve, will try the game of war over again, and recover by force of arms the precious provinces which have been rudely torn from her bosom. The rectification of the northern boundary and the restoration of the Rhine may well awaken the ambitious and patriotic dreams of President MacMahon. It is not impossible but the death of Emperor William or even of Bismarck may revive the republican aspirations of the people of Germany. In such case France might sail in and cut out Alsace and Lorraine from under the guns of Berlin. It is true France has her own antagonism of right, left and centre, of Communists, Bourbons and Bonapartists. Her people seem among the most inexorable in their political hatreds, but still it all may happen according to the programme of President MacMahon. Germany may be distracted, her armies demoralized, France may triumph as in the revolution and under the consulate, and that glorious war lyric "Die Wacht am Rhein" become as obsolete as "Dixie." In all this glorious succession of events President MacMahon seems determined that his gallant soldiers who have exiled themselves from France shall have a share. Hence the consular inquiry, and hence the possible necessity of responding categorically to that significant question of Ancient Pistol:

"Under which king, Bezanian? Speak, or die."

YOU CAN'T COME IT. The French, we believe, call an April fool *un poisson d'avril*, an April fish. We were tantalized the other day with a feast of the Barmecides—our compositors got it "a feast of the bar maids"—our imagination was titillated with viands and

wines of price, and speeches which we were not allowed to deliver applauded to the echo. We had hoped this thing would have stopped. Yet it appears that our Apicius of a host is not satisfied. He gets up another *poisson d'avril*. This time it is "not a supposition but a reality." It is "a splendid, fresh California salmon, from Astoria, Columbia river, Oregon." It is, moreover, described "as sweet and juicy as when it came kicking from its native waters." Upon this famous fish we have to make a couple of points. 1. It is an April joke. It can not be a fresh "California salmon," because Astoria, the place from which it is alleged to have been sent, is not in California at all. The Columbia river in its chief length separates Oregon from Washington, and is not within three hundred miles of the California line. It would be a mistake to suppose Oregon a county in the State of California. It is a sovereign State in the Union. It was but a few days since we found a newspaper correspondent journeying from London to Europe, and with such a geographical dereliction as this Columbia river business we shall have to convene a class in geography just so soon as the spellomania shall have passed from our people. From this reasoning we infer that the fish vaunted by Apicius is a myth and no reality.

2. That this is but an appendix to the quiz on the first instant is shown by the attributes assigned to this Californian from the Columbia river. He comes "kicking" from his native waters. Of course, this writer was altogether ignorant of the manner in which salmon came from the water. We commend to him the perusal of honest Isaac Walton on salmon fishing, or let him even invite to dinner that accomplished fisherman P. G. before he meddles further with ichthyology. Our second observation would be that the California salmon born in the Columbia river is our fish at least in large part. He is a part of our repeat spread for us on the first instant. He has arrived too late, but we will not, after the classic example of the royal cook Vatel, in consequence of a similar accident, throw ourselves on our sword for that cause. On the contrary, we demand our share of that California salmon from the Columbia river. If Apicius values the reputation of his gazette for veracity, let him expose that Californian, properly dressed and supported, garished and flanked with dishes worthy himself, and allowed to "kick" once more in the generous vines of France, Germany, or even of his native California.

All fools' day has its privileges like the saturnals of old, but this thing of displaying imaginary banquets to the hungry and thirsty journalist is an abuse and must be corrected. Fish stories are of proverbial doubt. Show us the veritable "fresh California salmon from Astora on the Columbia river, Oregon," or accept the derision and denunciation of a deceived and bereaved profession.

Senator West, whose arrival has already been announced, returns to his home under very opportune circumstances. A large number of distinguished visitors, many of whom are his personal acquaintances and official associates, are in this city en route for Mexico. The desire on the part of our people to become acquainted with some of the leading minds of the ruling section of the country is at once natural and commendable. The good offices of our Senator are, therefore, invaluable in making such mutually desired acquaintances. Unfortunately for us, the stay of the senatorial party is necessarily limited on account of the lateness of the season. The best time, as it is generally understood, to visit the tropics is in the winter or during those months when cold weather prevails in a more Northern climate. We are rapidly approaching summer, when tourists seek the high latitudes. The time of their stay in the land of the Montezumas will, therefore, be short at the best, and the desire of the excursionists to set out at once is founded upon reasons which even hospitality itself can not gainsay. The steamer Dispatch, with the party on board, is expected to sail to-day.

The grand jury have presented one person whom they deem guilty of having tampered with the appropriation bill. They notify their successors that there is good cause for supposing that others may be implicated. As the grand jury does not disclose the name of the party implicated, we are left to other resources, surmises, for instance, as to his identity. We hope it is not one of the enrolling clerks or a messenger employed to take the bill from one office to another. Rumor has it that the person implicated is one whose name has not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the affair. If this be so the jury has disappointed public expectation. When the people make up their minds to a thing they do not like to be thought mistaken. When they complain three or four high officials by supposing them to be guilty of mutilating the State records they do not wish the grand jury to spoil the sensation by attempting to throw the blame on somebody else.

The Excursionists. Up to midnight last night it was not known whether the senatorial party would leave here to-day.

Mrs. Senator Morton is much better. It appears the party are waiting now for dispatches from Washington to determine whether they will pursue their journey to Mexico or return home from this point.

They asked Dion Boucicault's son at West Point why he did not follow in the footsteps of his father and become an author instead of a soldier, and he replied "O, I don't want to knock the Governor out of water." He will do for a lieutenant in about three years.

SPRING, APRIL, 1875. S. ALEXANDER'S Red Store No. 3, Red Store No. 3, FRENCH MARKET, BAZAR DEPARTMENT. GRAND OPENING DAY. MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. I am now prepared to supply customers with FRESH AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW that it would amply repay even those who live in far off districts to call and make their purchases at the

RED STORE NO. 3. The special attention of the ladies is called to a large shipment of TUSSEORE CLOTH AT TEN CENTS PER YARD. This article is very durable, and warranted to wash well. JAPANESE SILK ROBES, Plain and figured, will be closed at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS

BLACK ALPACA, BLACK DELAINES, LIME SHIRTINGS, BRILLIANTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE QUILTS, CURTAIN LACES, STRAW MATTINGS,

TRY WALSH'S \$2 SHIRT. The very best shirt for the money in New Orleans, either open back or open front, and made in the most fashionable styles of bosoms and cuffs, either for buttons, studs or eyelets.

THE NEW STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND FINER GRADE OF SHIRTS. Is now in store, together with a complete assortment of SHAWNSABLE UNDERWEAR of recent importation, at low prices for cash.

By order of B. T. WALSH'S, ap4 1/2 p No. 110 Canal street.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD. Broken health, and consequent professional disability, constrains me to seek employment among those endowed with honor—with the wages of emigration.

I have learned that there is no measure of wisdom but may be outwitted, and no authority but must submit to higher, so that I am not bedegged with opinions as walls of fire, but am privileged to wear them as any fool his military. Any who go to the public mint without facilities for coining their own, I propose to aid. Legislators, or others, wanting lectures, addresses, memoranda, cards, these either too proud or too unaccomplished to accept of my services, or other intellectual work incumbent on them, I have leisure and experience to serve.

Address confidentially, apply to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 153 Chippewa street, New Orleans. ap4 2

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1875. At a full meeting of the Board of Race Stewards of the Louisiana Jockey Club, held this day at the office of the club, it was resolved that in consequence of the recent heavy rains, the unfavorable condition of the roads, and to give an opportunity to put the horses in proper condition for the racing, that the Spring Meeting be and is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, April 10.

By order of Board of Stewards. ap4 3/2 p G. A. BREAUX, President.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of forty-eight octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he can not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every who has used it for FITS, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey. ap4 2

A CARD. HALL YOUNG MEN'S GOSWOLD CLUB, 17 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 4, 1875. In case of steady rain during TO-DAY (Sunday), April 4, THE EIGHTH ANNUAL PRIVATE PICNIC AND GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will stand postponed until Sunday next, April 11, but should take place after the hour of 10 o'clock, and the prizes leading to the Fair Grounds will be held; in the absence it will stand postponed.

By order of the committee of arrangements. ap4 1/2 p J. BOLLWINKEL, Chairman.

NOTICE. \$250.00. The undersigned has in his hands a sum of about \$250.00, to be loaned out, with partnership in security and at a reasonable rate of interest, in amounts of from \$50 to \$200.

E. D. SCHULTZ, Notary Public, ap1 10/ No. 26 St. Charles street, UP stairs.

NOTICE. BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT. To All Whom It May Concern. Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. SCHULTZ, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman. F. N. SCHULTZ, Secretary. New Orleans, March 30, 1875. m31 2p

BUSINESS CHANGES. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of SAMUEL L. BOYD, and Co., partnership in command, established by articles recorded in the mortgage office of the parish of Orleans, is this day dissolved. The holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. SCHULTZ, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

L. H. GARDNER, General Partner; J. M. B. BIRD, General Partner; J. M. B. BIRD, in Command. New Orleans, April 1, 1875. m31 2p

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, BY ARTICLES duly recorded, have this day formed a partnership in command, under the firm name of SAMUEL L. BOYD, to continue the wholesale dry goods business, heretofore carried on by Gardner & Co., at Nos. 52 Common and 109 and 107 Grand streets, in this city. The business of Gardner & Co. is this day liquidated by Samuel L. Boyd.

L. H. GARDNER, General Partner; J. M. B. BIRD, General Partner; J. M. B. BIRD, in Command. New Orleans, April 1, 1875. m31 2p

CORDIALLY RECOMMEND THE FIRM of SAMUEL L. BOYD, who will continue the dry goods business, to the patronage of my friends. L. H. GARDNER, 109 and 107 Grand streets, New Orleans, April 1, 1875. m31 2p

RAILROADS. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calipso street depot.

DEPART. EXPRESS, 7:00 A. M. EXPRESS, 1:00 P. M. MAIL, 6:00 P. M. MAIL, 10:30 A. M. Through night express, daily, 11:00 P. M. Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 35 Camp street, corner of Canal street, at No. 1 E. SHERIDAN, Agent. E. D. FRONZ, General Manager. m31 1/2

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after March 28, 1875, Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows: EXPRESS and mail, daily, 8:00 A. M. MAIL, 10:30 A. M. Through night express, daily, 11:00 P. M. Coast accommodations, Mondays only, 10:30 A. M. EXPRESS and mail, daily, 1:00 P. M. Through night express, daily, 11:00 P. 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. 35 Camp street, corner of Canal street, at No. 1 E. SHERIDAN, Agent. E. D. FRONZ, General Manager. m31 1/2

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SPRING, APRIL, 1875. S. ALEXANDER'S Red Store No. 3, Red Store No. 3, FRENCH MARKET, BAZAR DEPARTMENT. GRAND OPENING DAY. MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. I am now prepared to supply customers with FRESH AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW that it would amply repay even those who live in far off districts to call and make their purchases at the

RED STORE NO. 3. The special attention of the ladies is called to a large shipment of TUSSEORE CLOTH AT TEN CENTS PER YARD. This article is very durable, and warranted to wash well. JAPANESE SILK ROBES, Plain and figured, will be closed at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS

BLACK ALPACA, BLACK DELAINES, LIME SHIRTINGS, BRILLIANTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE QUILTS, CURTAIN LACES, STRAW MATTINGS,

TRY WALSH'S \$2 SHIRT. The very best shirt for the money in New Orleans, either open back or open front, and made in the most fashionable styles of bosoms and cuffs, either for buttons, studs or eyelets.

THE NEW STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND FINER GRADE OF SHIRTS. Is now in store, together with a complete assortment of SHAWNSABLE UNDERWEAR of recent importation, at low prices for cash.

By order of B. T. WALSH'S, ap4 1/2 p No. 110 Canal street.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD. Broken health, and consequent professional disability, constrains me to seek employment among those endowed with honor—with the wages of emigration.

I have learned that there is no measure of