New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APR'L 18, 1875.

A poor man's word is as good as his bond.

Six linen bosom shirts for $7 50, at Godchaux's, No. 83 Canal street.

Maggie Mitchell has put her "Little Barefoot" on the stage in St. Louis.

Shirt making a specialty at Leighton's new store, No. 100 Canal street.

Rev. Father Ryan has resigned his position as editor of the *Morning Star*.

A marine aquarium of 600,000 gallons capacity is to be constructed in London.

No one has ever thought to look for Charley Ross through a Rosse telescope.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods can have them made into shirts at Leighton's.

Fashionable scarfs fifty cents each, at Leighton's new store, No. 100 Canal street.

Gauze merino undershirts sixty-five cents each all sizes at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

Charley Ross has reached Germany. A suspicious child is slouching around Wurzburg.

Extra fine men's blue Middlesex flannel shirts for $15, can be had at Godchaux's' Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street.

Now we learn that the prospect for cherries is poor, and that the peach crop has been destroyed in Michigan.

Men's white Marseilles vests are sold by Leon Godchaux, Nos. 81 Canal street and 215 Old Levee, for $1 75, $2 and $2 50.

The Soldene Opera Company left the city last night for Cincinnati, where the troupe opens on Monday night at the Grand Opera House.

The Minden *Herald* states that its editor is absent in New Orleans, and that he had on, when he left, a broadcloth suit and stovepipe hat.

Mr. Philip Werlein, music publisher, No. 80 Baronne street, sends us a copy of the new "Victoria Waltz," composed by Auguste Davis, Esq.

An excellent opportunity to obtain linen cambric handkerchief, cheap. See advertisement of D. H. Holmes, Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

Tax and license payers delinquent to the city are reminded of the duties incumbent upon good citizens by Administrator Pilsbury, in a notice in another column.

The New Jersey Senate refuses to allow clergymen of all denominations to instruct the inmates of prisons. The religious training of convicts can not be too carefully guarded.

M. Vieuxtemps, the famed Belgian composer and violinist, who is disabled from future playing by paralysis of one arm, has received the cross of the legion of honor, which has been conferred upon by the French government.

E. M. & E. J. Montgomery, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, have just received some new parlor and bedroom suits, which they are offering at prices still lower than their unusually low prices. Call and see them before it is to late.

We call attention to the advertisement of Joseph Brandner, merchant tailor. He keeps on hand a full stock of Sedan cloth and Elbeuf cassimeres, also silks, mohair and London worsted. His prices are very reasonable and the style and finish unsurpassed.

The disciples of Thespis, we are informed by Thespis himself, will not visit this city on the twenty-third instant, "on account of existing condition of affairs." This society was organized to honor the birthday of Shakespeare, and it is to be regretted it does not survive to celebrate the second anniversary of its own existence.

A public meeting will be held this Sunday evening in Amos Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, in the interests of seamen of all nations. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. James Morrow, E. T. Hooker, J. C. Hartzell and L. H. Pease, chaplain to seamen. Seven o'clock is the appointed time of meeting.

Attention of the gentlemen of the General Assembly is called to the communication from "Observer," in another column. The writer is one of our most intelligent and valued citizens. His suggestions, we believe, our lawmaker are in a condition of mind to appreciate, and we trust they will receive them in the same catholic spirit in which they are offered.

Senator West has again remembered the REPUBLICAN office in highly appreciated favors. The mails bring us the Message and Accompanying Documents of 1873-74; Report of the Senate Transportation Committee, in two volumes; Commercial Relations, 1873; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1873, and the Congressional Record, special session of the Senate.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the contents, fixtures, etc., of a hat store, situated at No. 22 Carondelet, corner of Common street, First District. And at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 91 Baronne, corner of Perdido street, same district, the contents of a saloon and the unexpired term of the lease of said premises. For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Mr. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place, favors us with a choice supply of Sunday reading from his well selected stock and well kept news depot. Harper's and Godey's Magazines for May, Bow Bells, Appleton's Journal, the Arcadian, London Times, with religious, story and sporting papers, with the great Northern and Western dailies by latest mail, makes the news stand in Commercial place particularly attractive on Sunday mornings.

The first strawberry festival of the season will be given at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, the twentieth instant. At this entertainment will also be given Shakespearean readings and a promenade concert. There is a limit to human happiness. The bill of desire is nearly filled by poetry and cream, strawberries, young ladies and music. Twenty-five cents admission fee is all that is required to enter the Coliseum Place of festivity.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS RECORD.

We are indebted to the French language for a new and expressive word. The term "transfuge" seems to signify one who runs across from one place or party to another without having a fixed domicile in any. Such is what the *Bee* thinks Speaker Estilette. It says he was "one of the eight transfugees of the Legislature of McEnery, who, in the session of 1874, went to join the *pseudo Legislature Kellogiste*." In consequence of the imputed influence of Senator Anderson—to whom the *Bee* applies some bad names—Mr. Estilette was elected to the Legislature by the Conservatives and Republicans as against a White League competitor, or perhaps without any opposition. This is a second case of transfugery, and is, according to the *Bee*, a political immorality which virtually leads to the commission of the crime of compromise. It is this habit of transfuging, which, beginning as with boys with staying out at nights, and creeping in at the window after everybody has gone to sleep, creates a hardened indifference to family sentiment, which may lead in after life into the Penitentiary, or some legislative body, as fate may determine.

Then the *Bee* pursues this transfugee into the House of Representatives of 1875, where he voted for the resolution never to return to the Legislature except with Mr. Wiltz as Speaker, and the House as it was adjourned on the fourth of January. This last offense of Mr. Estilette and his friends was that they committed transfugery by deserting their own flag, and "voted with the mass of Radicals."

Now, those who in the French country would be called "transfugees," are in a Republican country regarded as men who represent the wishes of a constituency. Mr. Estilette chose to enter the Legislature of 1874. Himself and companions were denounced by the White Leaguers for so doing. He, however, returned to his constituents, and was by a majority of them re-elected to the Legislature, notwithstanding the comination, or office of denunciation and punishment appointed by the White League liturgy, and intoned by Messrs. McEnery and Booth at the Clay Statue and in all the League clubs of the city, against the false worshipers of peace.

The constituents of Mr. Estilette, like the friends of Martin Luther, were not at all appalled by the thunders of the League Vatican, and sent him back unshriven and unanealed into the Legislature of 1875. There every White Leaguer shook hands with him cordially, and Mr. Estilette got along very well until the days of compromise. He is reproached by the *Bee* for having pledged himself "never to shave his beard till the King should enjoy his own again," as the old royalists of England swore in regard to Charles. As impartial historians, we really think that this offense should be condoned since Mr. Estilette did nothing more than Mr. Ex-Mayor Wiltz himself did. It can not have been forgotten that the protest of Mr. Wiltz and about twenty-seven others was appended as a part of the compromise, and if these gentlemen found themselves afterward sitting in the Legislature under a compromise which they denounced as illegal on principle, we can only see one way in which the denunciation of Mr. Estilette for having done the same thing can be justified. That way is, that there is a body of gentlemen so exalted in intellect, position and character above all others, that they may, with impunity and even with honor, vote for Greeley, Warmoth, or for any man or measure which may please them; but that if men of more humble position and pretensions exercise a similar discretion, they are denounced and excluded from all party associations. We had always supposed that Benedict had furnished an excuse for all those hasty politicians who commit themselves in haste and repent at leisure. He is reported to have said: "When I did swear never to marry I did expect to die a bachelor."

The charge that Mr. Estilette and his friends have deserted their flag and voted with the mass of Radicals, when explained, means this: Mr. Estilette has been elected to office by the vote of Republicans in part. According to his censors, his friends should not have voted for him if any Republicans did so. This rule, if of inflexible application, would suit the Republicans very well, since they need only detail a few Radicals to vote for a formidable Democratic candidate when his friends would be compelled to drop him because of the taunt of Radical associates.

The next offense of Mr. Estilette was that himself and friends refused to participate in or to be bound by the vote of the Conservative caucus, which indicated a preference for Mr. Wiltz. We leave to Mr. Estilette the justification of this refusal. It would seem that the same gentlemen who opposed and, with Mr. Wiltz, protested against the compromise, were willing to make Mr. Wiltz Speaker of the compromise House, and would not doubtless have refused committees under him. It assuredly comes with a bad grace from gentlemen who refused themselves to be bound by the vote of the Conservative caucus in favor of the compromise, to complain that any other member of the same caucus should refuse to be bound by its nominations. This, however, has been explained by the theory stated.

With all this censure, and with the declaration that the recital of his political misdeeds does not give a high idea of his character," the *Bee* is fearful that it may lose its very equivocal claim on the future services of this gentleman, whom it calls a transfugee. It considers that his record and his deafness render him unfit for the place of Speaker, and especially proper to be watched with the argus eyes of the League, but intends to regard without prejudice his official acts and award justice for any good he may do. We can explain this puzzle. The constituents of a Representative require that he should account to them and not to the central club at New Orleans. Public sentiment has decided to put a stop to street fights and club threats. The people of this State are those that vote, as also the women and children who have a stake in popular welfare. They have decided to have peace, and demand an abatement of political and social intolerance. The people have made the compromise, and elected Mr. Estilette Speaker to execute the compromise. Those partisan dead beats who expected to terrify the representatives of the people into disobedience to their constituents, find themselves defied and despised by both the people and their representatives. They can believe and tremble at the majesty of the people, or continue their blasphemous endeavor to secure the empire of opinion. We apprehend that they will creep in at the back door of compromise and keep quiet until some chance may occur to overthrow it.

MR. WILTZ AS ACHILLES.

The tide of public opinion waffts representative men just as the ebb and flow of the tide will bear lighter objects to and fro, according to its fluctuations. It would be as unwise for representative men as it is impossible for the chips and driftwood to control the power to which they owe their motion. To fall out with and abuse the popular current because it goes counter to the wishes of him to whom it has given political action would be no more sensible than it was in King Canute to belabor the North Sea, or Xerxes to cast fetters into the Hellespont—we believe it was.

Mr. Wiltz was borne by a tide of intolerance into a conspicuous position. He was chosen as Mayor. He was subsequently and by the same sentiment proposed for Speaker of the House. He now denounces public opinion because it has receded to a more rational view. Public sentiment is like the element to which we have compared it, and the depth of the trough is exactly in proportion to the height of the wave. This is alike a law of ethics as of physics, and Mr. Wiltz need not rave because the wave which bore him to office has subsided to a comparative calm.

Mr. Wiltz complains of those friends who deemed him fit for place at one time, but who do not consider him an appropriate officer at another. The people have done precisely the same thing. Clay, Douglas, Calhoun and Webster complained of just such treatment, and some of them reproached their friends as bitterly for not doing the impossible as Mr. Wiltz can possibly do. Mr. Wiltz next charges that his defeat was accomplished by Governor Kellogg, General Sheridan and the Republican party. We infer that he means that Governor Kellogg controlled "the lower branch of the Legislature by personal influence with the members, brought to bear on the floor of the House."

This is an indirect imputation upon the political associates of Mr. Wiltz, because this personal influence, if exercised with the Republicans, could not have affected the right of Mr. Wiltz to the vote of his own party. We have seen no other intimation that the Governor employed any personal influence to change a Democratic or Conservative vote. We can very well understand why Governor Kellogg may have desired a compromise Speaker. He has been pursued for more than two years by the most unrelenting endeavor to scandalize and annul his official authority, and to drive him to resignation. He wishes a peaceful and permanent assertion of his right. For this he advocated the compromise, and by the election of a Conservative Speaker he has secured such recognition. What would Governor Kellogg have had to expect from Speaker Wiltz? Nothing but a renewed and a formidable endeavor to annul his commission. Mr. Wiltz can not have forgotten that on the fifteenth of September last he, as Mayor, published a proclamation in which he said:

After enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers, their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance.

Governor Kellogg and the other State authorities having been driven by force from their duties, were denounced as usurpers, and proclaimed guilty of tyranny. We do not think Governor Kellogg is a vindictive man, nor do we suppose he would visit upon Mr. Wiltz any injustice; but, as Mr. Wiltz has reiterated the same opinion of the illegality of the State government, in his protest against the compromise, it was scarcely to be expected that Governor Kellogg would wish, or indeed refrain from opposing the appointment of Mr. Wiltz to a position in which he could renew the expressions and acts which he has never disavowed or recanted. It is not usually the case, that when one man denounces another, and puts a pistol in his pantaloons to kill him, that the party in peril will afford a position or provocation to his enemy to carry out his purpose. We can, therefore, see in the anxiety of Governor Kellogg to restore the peace of society, give satisfaction to the business interests, insure his own official position and stop the fancy practice of taking a shot at him when he rode out for an airing, a sufficient motive to prefer the election of a peace Speaker. We doubt whether in his great solicitude for the important objects stated he ever thought of Mr. Wiltz at all, except as an obstacle to the success of these objects. The popular tide has washed Mr. Wiltz up to high water mark and floated him back again to very low water mark. It may wear him politically out by this process. He should not complain. It is a way the political waters have with them. Governor Kellogg neither raised these waters nor did he cause them to abate. General Sheridan and Marshal Packard are equally innocent of these tidal movements. How could either of these last named officers have influenced the friends of Mr. Wiltz to desert him? It would be attributing to those friends a retractal of abuse of which we do not believe them capable, because we credit them with the merit of entire sincerity.

Mr. Wiltz will perhaps retire, like Achilles, to his tent. The refusal of a fair capture, or of a high grade of political promotion, would alike disappoint and enrage an ambitious leader. We may expect Mr. Wiltz to be too much exasperated to resume his accorded rank at present, but we may suppose that when the White Leaguers shall be in straits, and driven to their ships by the Republican Trojans, a deputation will wait in line and make such appeals to the politician and his pride that Mr. Wiltz will once more array himself in armor, don his helmet, draw his terrible sword, present his impregnable buckler, and stride into the front and fiercest of the fight. We expect to demolish Mr. Wiltz many times, and will always find it the more easy to do so if he shall permit himself to occupy positions which separate him from the popular support which can alone sustain any statesman.

A MORE CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

There was an unmistakable improvement in public feeling manifested yesterday. The election of Mr. Estilette by the combined Liberal and Republican vote showed that the representatives of a majority of the people—the voters—are ready to harmonize for the public good. In this connection it is but just to remark that the rejoicing was not confined to the Republican side. The Conservatives, especially those known as Liberals, were quite as much elated, and justly so. They rejoice that they have at last emancipated themselves from the tyranny of that political Old Man of the Sea, the Bourbon States Democracy, which has so long ruled them, and stood in the way of practical business.

There are many worthy gentlemen of both parties who are justly entitled to the credit of having aided to bring about this happy adjustment, but the chief glory undoubtedly belongs to Governor Kellogg. He went into the work with his whole heart and gave his personal attention to the minutest details. In all the negotiations and explanations which preceded the final consummation he appeared the tireless, patient director, at times assuring the timid, again convincing the doubtful and obstinate. The City Statue meeting and the violent speeches, the subsequent "outpouring" at St. Patrick's Hall, and the various other means resorted to to check the grand movement, proved impotent to turn him from his settled purpose to have his administration recognized and his authority respected by the whole world. The President had stood by him with his powerful support; the House of Representatives followed on the same side, as the debaters put it, and the Senate finally departed from the usual custom of an extra session, and ratified the decision of the other branches of the government.

The result has thus far been as gratifying as the most sanguine could have expected, and far beyond what some of the more cautious dared to hope for. The people of Louisiana are for the time, and for the first time, really on good terms with each other. There is not sufficient power of aggression in the minority to persecute the large and peaceable class which constitutes the majority, and there is no disposition on the part of the Republicans and their new political associates to harm and oppress anybody.

By his success in consummating his grand scheme of adjustment, Governor Kellogg has paved the way for a perfect amity in the future intercourse between the employer and the laborer, the merchant and the consumer, the mechanic and his fellow artisan. All these worthy classes can now release themselves finally from the domination of the political hacks who have so long led them by the nose. It is the crowning triumph of Governor Kellogg's administration, and well worth the herculean labor it has cost him. Freed from the necessity of fighting for his official existence, he can now find time to devote the remainder of his term to considerations of the public good. The finances of the State still need a steady hand, a clear head and an honest heart. The city is much worse off than the State. But with peace in politics and a true fraternal feeling among all classes, even that very difficult and perplexing question may be settled to the public satisfaction.

If the Legislature will apply itself to the discharge of its legitimate duties, we shall not only not regret the extra session, but will, if such a step be necessary, respectfully ask the Governor to prolong the time. A great deal of good can be done in a week, however, and with teams doubled up, they may pull through the necessary business before Saturday. Having by skillful piloting weathered the political gale which has prevailed during the first half of his administration, the Governor is entitled to a calm and prosperous voyage the rest of the way. He deserves it, and should have it. The rise in State bonds which has set in steadily since compromise has appeared probable, is an earnest of the light in which the people regard it.

We begin to feel at last as though the State is really reconstructed, and on a basis stronger than any statute—that of an agreement among the people, and a better understanding between them and their rulers.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The death of Brigadier General Alexander E Shiras, subsistence department, United States army, which occurred in Washington on the fourteenth instant, has left vacant the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, and a Brigadier Generalship in the army. The telegraph informs us that Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Major General Amos Beckwith has been assigned to duty as acting chief commissary, and there is little doubt that he will be nominated and confirmed as Brigadier General in his department, and placed permanently at the head of the subsistence department. We know of no officer in his department of the army better fitted for the position. Fortunately in the law of promotions seniority in rank has precedence only up to the grade of colonel. This enables the President and Senate to choose Brigadiers from among those who have shown a peculiar fitness for the positions they are to occupy, giving administrative ability preference in high places over mere age and length of service.

General Beckwith is a native of Vermont. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1850, and as second lieutenant was attached to the First Artillery, and first saw service in Florida in a campaign against the Seminole Indians. The outbreak of the war against rebellion found him on duty as chief depot commissary at Washington, and he was appointed captain in the subsistence department May 10, 1861, and in September of the same year was made a major.

In January, 1862, General Beckwith was appointed colonel in the staff department of the army under the act providing for additional aids-de-camp. In 1864 he became chief commissary of the military division of Mississippi, and on the staff of General William T. Sherman engaged in the campaign to Atlanta, Savannah and in the Carolinas. Much of the success of the famous march to the sea depended upon his co-operation with the commanding general, for the art of feeding an army is as great as that of handling it in battle. The soldier can not long keep his courage up on an empty stomach. A man's patriotism is apt to grow thin, with his haversack in the same condition. We have seen how General Beckwith did his duty upon the most trying occasions. His hard tack aided the tact of General Sherman, and he received unqualified praise from that officer, and for meritorious services in the field he was appointed Major General by brevet. At the close of the war he was assigned to duty at St. Louis, and became supervising commissary for the Gulf States.

The General came to this city in the latter part of 1865, and was chief commissary, at this depot, for the Department of the Gulf, the fifth military district, department of Louisiana and Texas, and the various commands organized here, where he remained for several years, giving entire satisfaction in the responsible position of purchasing and distributing supplies. He is a shrewd manager, able and willing to work early and late, and gives his entire personal attention to the details and duties of his office, and exhibits superior administrative ability in a marked degree. His promotion to the actual rank of Brigadier General would not only be a fitting recognition of his faithful service, but it would secure a most competent and efficient officer as head of the important bureau of subsistence of the army.

NO TRUST IN PRINCES.

The New York *Herald* discusses the changed policy of the papal government, and remarks that the time was when his holiness was a monarch among monarchs, relying upon these alliances for the maintenance of his authority. This reed has broken under his hands, and, in fact, pierced them with a grievous wound. King after king has, in our own republican parlance, gone back on his holiness, and he stands like Niobe, childless and throneless, with none so poor as to do him honor. It is a hard lesson that "the vicegerent of God on earth" should be wandering like Lear, a victim to the ingratitude of those unnatural potentates, some of whom owe their hereditary authority to the sanction of divine right as taught by the papacy in the past.

But the *Herald* thinks his holiness will resort to the people for sympathy and sustenance, and so close where his Divine Master began with the humble of the earth. The success of the Catholic Church in America is interpreted to have arisen from the voluntary contributions of the laboring laymen, and the inference is warranted that if the supreme head of the Church will cast himself upon his humble and sincere followers among the people that his station will be much firmer than when propped by the bayonets of the kings. We are not disposed to controvert the proposition. It has been found that the people are more true to principles of morality and religion than are the monarchs or nobility of the world as classes. It would be a strange sight, but by no means one impossible of manifestation, to see the Church in power, or even in person, cross the seas to seek in the devotion of the faithful that support which the selfish and haughty kings of the earth are disposed to withdraw. It will prove an ungrateful return for the services shown by the papacy to the thrones of Europe; but it will show that no human authority, however it may be assumed that it is derived from divine authority, can escape the inevitable laws of human interest. Just as the traitor Judas and the timid Peter abandoned the true Saviour, so will the courtiers and diplomats abandon him who claims to be the successor of the Saviour in teaching and in spiritual authority.

THE MAN FROM AMERICA.

In other countries men monopolize almost every occupation as of exclusive right, and if any aspire to pursue an employment into which they have not been formally admitted they encounter opposition and contempt. In America every man takes a chance at anything for which he considers himself fitted. These essayists may and to a large extent do fail, but out of this universal devotion to the varied enterprises of society there come numerous and signal successes. Hence the remarkable success of American invention, often the work of poor and obscure men. The world is startled by steamboats, the telegraph, reaping and sewing machines, and numerous devices which promote human comfort and diminish human toil. An American named Paul Boynton has had a passion for aquatic exercises. He was a diver. He saved people from the surf. He fitted up devices by which he could sustain himself upon the water, and he formed the ambitious resolution to make small sea voyages with his apparatus for swimming his small supply of food and drink, a book to read, and some weapons with which to keep off the marine monsters which might be disposed to make a lunch of him. Having tested his capacity to buffet with the breakers on the Irish coast, he undertook to cross the Channel at the Straits of Dover. It is twenty-seven miles in width, and yet this American performed the feat of crossing it, or the greater part of the distance, with no other aid than his outfit as we have described it. We do not know that the discovery and demonstration will add much to the facilities of marine travel, but in case of wreck, fire or other accident to passenger vessels, the capacity of individuals to support themselves in the water for a few days, or even for a few hours, must be of immense value to those who take the risk of ocean travel. Whether it be of value or a mere vagary, however, it is an American discovery, and adds to the extended list of inventions which have been made by Americans and bestowed upon humanity. These discoveries are, according to our opinion, due to the free thought and action secured to our people. While it is true the same discoveries might have been made under other forms of social development, it remains that in no other country have so many valuable inventions been given to the world as by Americans.

THE ACTS OF THE REGULAR SESSION.

The *Bulletin* treats the public to a bit of legal advice which may be sound law, though for the present we must take the liberty to dissent. The occasion which has been improved to launch this opinion upon the reading world is the fact that the State Board of Assessors regard act No. 12 of the late session as a good and valid law. This is the act which devolves upon the State Board of Assessors the duties heretofore appertaining to the city Department of Assessments. We have previously called attention to the fact that the city officials are proceeding in the work of making assessments in disregard of act No. 12, thus subjecting the people to the annoyance of making two returns when the law specially provides that there shall be but one. It is, of course, a judicial question to the extent that the courts alone can arrest the execution of the provisions of the new law.

The *Bulletin*, however, ventures the opinion that act No. 12 "is not worth the paper it is written upon." That before this or any other act passed at the late session can become a law it must be passed upon by the "adjusted" Legislature now in session. It is, moreover, intimated that the particular act in question will fail to receive the requisite sanction.

We modestly put in a plea for this and all other acts of the late session which have or may yet receive the approval of the Governor. The point raised by the *Bulletin* that they were adopted by a Legislature in which there never was a quorum is certainly not sustained by the facts of the case so far as the Senate is concerned. It is notorious that in that body there was a constant attendance equal to two-thirds of the whole number elected. The status of the Senate and the executive is consequently undoubted. It is competent for them to decide which body is the House. Their recognition of the House was therefore a positive decision affirmative of its fitness for legislative business.

The adjusted Legislature doubtless has the power to repeal all the acts passed by the unadjusted body. But its assent to the laws passed by it is not necessary, nor will such a doctrine obtain during the present session. It may have been a part of the Democratic programme which is thus shadowed forth by the *Bulletin*. But the signal defeat of that faction of the late coalition renders their plans insignificant and unimportant. Perhaps the writer hoped at the time he wrote that his favorite candidate would succeed, and wished to indicate ex cathedra the policy of what he believed would be the dominant party in the House. The proverbial slip between the cup and lip intervened, and by the time the *Bulletin's* unsolicited opinion saw the light there was such a change in the prospects all along the line that no one conceives it possible to successfully question the validity of the legislation of the late session.

We conclude, therefore, that Messrs. Herwig, Urban, Blandin, etc., will not be in any such hurry to "step down and out" as the *Bulletin* hoped they would be.

DIED.

BONSEIGNEUR—On Saturday, April 17, 1875, at 10:30 A. M., JEAN BONSEIGNEUR, aged seventy-one years.

The funeral will take place This (Sunday) Evening, at four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 306 Camp street.

DAMAGED LINEN CAMBRIC

HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

We are now offering a full line of the above goods slightly damaged in the manufacture.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal street, and 15 Bourbon street.

apl8 3t 2p

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES

AT

Extraordinary Low Prices.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING

AT

LEON GODCHAUX'S,

Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street, and Nos. 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee street, opposite French Market.

apl8 2p

A CARD.

ASYLUM OF THE AGED AND INFIRM. New Orleans, April 16, 1875.

The Little Sisters of the Poor desire to return their heartfelt thanks to Mr. John Henderson and his associates for the free use of St. Patrick's Hall; to the New Orleans Picayune, Times, Bulletin, Bee, Republican, Morning Star and Propagateur Catholique, for their advertisements and notices given without charge; to the band of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, for their services so freely volunteered; to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Isaacson; to Messrs. T. Fitzwilliam & Co., John W. Madden, Isidore Levy, of A. Peiser & Co.; Colonel A. W. Bosworth, of the Crescent City Ice Company; L. Grunewald, Esq.; proprietors of the City Hotel, and the many generous-hearted merchants and others who contributed so liberally to their many friends throughout the city for their assistance, and to the lady patronesses under whose admirable management the Old Folks' Concert, on the thirty-first ultimo, was made a brilliant success, netting to the institution under their charge the handsome sum of $1208 45. apl2 1t

CHARVET SHIRTS.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

We have in store the most complete assortment of

CHARVET SHIRTS,

in all Linen and Linen and Madapolam, ever offered in this city.

Our prices are reduced to the actual cost of importation.

These Shirts, having been lately received, are perfectly fresh, and are much more desirable than those which have been on hand.

We are now the only party receiving the celebrated make of Shirts.

We will also take orders for same made to measure.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

apl8 2t No. 126 Canal street.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

LATELY ARRIVED BY EXPRESS AND STEAMER, FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

SHIRTS

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE,

apl8 1t 2p No. 100 Canal street.

A CHARITY SERMON

Will be delivered in

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

On Sunday Evening, April 18,

For the Benefit of the Poor visited by the members of St. Vincent de Paul.

Rev. T. J. FINN will preach.

Subject—WOMAN IN THE DAYS OF CHRIST.

apl5 1d

IMPORTANT

TO

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Goriess Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only inaugurates a valuable sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use.

Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 153 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. apl1 3m

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, 1874, 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 P. S. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31 2p

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,

The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COTTON MILL

FAIRBANKS'

POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.

For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy, ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.

All retail merchants should have our

Postal Package Scale.

SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.

MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.

Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.

FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES

FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT.

53.....Camp street.....53

apl8 3m 6kw

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 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. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after April 17, 1875,

Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily.....	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday.....	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily.....	5:00 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday.....	10:20 A. M.
Express and mail, daily.....	4:20 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta and Charlotte POSITIVELY WITHOUT CHANGE.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. S. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent

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