New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 31, 1875.

Ole Bull is again fiddling in Norway.

"Learn to labor and to wait;" but learn to labor first.

Fuel gatherers manage to get the dead wood on the river.

Lotta is liable to be little and play the banjo at the age of fifty.

A new style of shaggy goods for ladies' wear is called porcupine cloth.

Isaac M. Singer left five wives and $13,000,000. Few men have been so fortunate.

There are many things that might be bought for a cent if we only had the cents.

Every strong person has something worth lending. If not money it is a helping hand.

The "Bigelow Papers" of New York favor the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

Wasting sweetness on desert hair—Spilling molasses on the crown of a bald-headed man.

The Cuban question—How many years must people fight to be considered belligerent?

A bummer's money undergoes so many changes that his currency becomes very fractional.

The Vokes Family are still ringing the changes on the "Belles of the Kitchen," in Philadelphia.

Old lace is in such great demand that those who make it are compelled to work night and day.

Showmen buy alligators and large serpents by the foot, and alligators are often caught by the foot.

There are prophets who are without honor in their own country, and also in other countries they visit.

A Western editor received the *Church Student*, with the request to notice. He noticed it and said nothing.

They can never make Cardinal Manning give up his office by telling him he looks like a fright in a red skull cap.

"There is no rest for the wicked." William Allen, although defeated and worn out at home, goes to speak in Pennsylvania.

Genius can not be transferred to a successor. The mantel of an eminent builder fell on his little son and nearly killed him.

Bergh asks the New York *Herald* to put a stop to pigeon-shooting from traps. Mr. Bennet is not a good shot, and he may do it.

Social entertainments, where every one appears to be some one else, are given at Albany. The entertainment is called the Republican Court.

Camden, Pennsylvania, has a regular Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas. This is probably necessary on account of the "Two Orphans."

There is a singleness of purpose in the hen quite commendable. When she lays herself out, and determines to get chickens in earnest, she sets right about it.

In enumerating the necessities of small towns in Nebraska, the Omaha *Bee* says: "Beatrice wants a starch factory." What will the spirit of Dante say to that?

On account of the anniversary of All Saints' Day the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be postponed to Monday week, November 8.

A complimentary dress ball and promenade concert will be given by the Young Men's Benevolent Association, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

A card from the committee of arrangements informs us that the Standard Club will give a complimentary soiree at Grunewald Hall on Thursday evening, November 18.

The publication of that great sensation in literary circles, the *Fourteenth of September*, has been postponed to the seventh of November. We hope nothing will intervene to further disappoint the public curiosity.

At the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. James Morrow, pastor, there will be preaching to-day, at 11 A. M. and at 7 P. M. At half-past nine in the morning there will be a Sunday school and pastor's Bible class in the chapel.

After the Texas Constitutional Convention had been tinkering for about seven weeks, one member proposed to hire a good man to frame and build the constitution and let the other members go home. His proposition was not entertained. Members who have their houses at Austin finished will move their families there in the spring.

Mr. A. F. Steber, assistant treasurer at the St. Charles Theatre, and Miss Mary O. Knox, daughter of the late William E. Knox, were married at the Cathedral on the twenty-sixth instant. Mr. Steber's politeness and attention to the wants of the patrons of the theatre in the two years last passed, have made for him many friends, who will wish for him and his bride many years of uninterrupted happiness.

The Cleveland *Leader* has not been properly worked up by the seedy theatrical agents who go about with pockets full of "press comments," showing what Oshkosh *Bugles* and Bungtown *Banners* think of unknown stars. In speaking of the performance of *Henry Dove* by Mr. James Lewis, "from the leading theatres of New York," the *Leader* says: "It would have given equal, if not more satisfaction, in the hands of Mr. Graham, of the stock company." But then Mr. Lewis is a star.

Mr. Johnson Armstrong, the champion stationer, has just returned home after his annual visit to the fountain head of all descriptions of paper and writing and printing materials. During his short business trip to the North the sad tale reached our ears that he was dangerously ill in New York city, but whatever may have been the foundation for the report, he is now in excellent health, and as genial and jolly as ever.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

At no time since its organization has the Republican party been more harmonious in action than now, working, as it is, on well defined principles for the country's common good. This party took charge of the ship of State when the Democratic wreckers were about to break up the Union on the rocks of secession. That we have an American Union to-day, about to celebrate its centennial anniversary in sight of all nations, is due to the defeat of Democrats and the success of Republicans. As Americans such a fact is our national shame, in that men so treasonably base as to attempt destruction of the good government builded by our fathers should have been reared on our soil; as Republicans, it is our pride and glory, in that we triumphed over our enemies in our war against secessionists. While the Republicans were defending the Union they freed from Democratic masters a race of men who must always be Republicans, if they would follow up and secure the advantages of their freedom.

A Washington correspondent, "De Vaux," has been distributing Democratic handbills through the columns of the New Orleans *Times*. He says: "It may be set down as generally conceded that the Republican party will never again, in any part of the Union, achieve a decisive victory on its record as a party." The handful of Democrats now shivering about the shadows of the national capital may generally concede such a thing. We do not. A little thief is severely whipped by an honest farmer whose fences he has broken down and whose fruit he has stolen. The little thief runs away and says to the old man, "You can't do that again." Perhaps not; but we are the honest farmer, and we can try. Republican prospects never looked brighter than now. We are not prophets, but if honest men get their dues when thieves fall out, the split in the corrupt Tammany party of New York will secure a Republican victory in that State, and we predict as much. The corpse of the Ohio rag baby has been taken to Pennsylvania, and it will only increase the size of the Democratic funeral in the Keystone State. Allen's foghorn will swamp all of the lifeboats to which the Democrats are now clinging. On the second of November we shall see what we shall see in Virginia, in Kansas, in Massachusetts, in Mississippi, in Minnesota, in New York, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and in Wisconsin, and we shall see Republican gains and victories on the Republican record as a party.

Mr. "De Vaux" says the Republicans "steadily ignore new issues." Right there he makes one mistake. The Republican party is the party of progress. It keeps apace with new ideas, while it holds fast all that is good of the old. It grapples with new foes as they appear, and clearly defines its line of action. At the risk of being called inconsistent with his old ideas on the currency question, Mr. Morton planted himself firmly against the inflationists. The Republicans of Ohio did not ignore that new issue, and they were victorious in the most important State campaign ever carried on in the Union. The Republicans of Ohio moved against the St. Geghan ring and the attempted interference with popular education, and little Jersey seconds the motion. Our President and Secretary Bristow have both committed themselves to reform measures and risked personal popularity in prosecuting whisky rings. What latter day Democrat or Democrats have ever used any efforts to correct the abuses which will creep into all parties? Is Mr. Tilden a Democrat and also a reformer? In so far as he has done well in his State, he has received better support from Republicans than from Democrats. He is a railroad lawyer, specially retained by railroad corporations. He is a shrewd one; but while he gets praised by reformers, he gets damned by Democrats, and those favoring the canal interests, who see him working for national popularity and for the interest of his railroad clients. While the Republican party still holds to its old principles of an undivided Union without human slavery, it is ready to meet all new issues, and direct them for the best interests of the country. The Democratic party is a party of opposition. Its principal tenets are opposition to the Republican party; its arguments are abuse; its aims are to oppress the newly enfranchised race, and by stifling their voice at the ballot-box to make their condition of freedom akin to serfdom. Its present struggles are for office.

The *Times* correspondent indulges in a little speculation on presidential candidates. He accuses Republicans of reviving old issues in their policy, and he hints at a possible third term, thus digging up ideas which the Republicans have buried. In the Democratic ranks he finds no one candidate squarely before the people and the party favor, saying wisely that there is time enough between this and the meeting of the Democratic convention, next year, "for a great many things to happen to alter the prospects of the men who seem now to be prominent as available candidates." We should say so, and the inflation excursionists, drifting with the tide, without anchor or a single good principle for a beacon light, will find many things happening to wreck their hopes. And so the Democratic party stands, like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. If Pennsylvania follows the suit of Ohio, and turns up a Republican trump, an entirely new deal will be necessary to keep up the hopes of the Democratic shufflers. In the meantime, between this and a national Democratic convention, Tilden and Bayard, and Thurman, and Hendricks, and Pendleton, the late William Allen, and all other sharpers trying to flip up knaves from the bottom of the pack, may try in vain to twist themselves into the most plausible shapes. They can not win.

There is less safety in a good name than in a good hull and rigging. The whaling bark Edward Everett lately foundered at sea.

TOO PROFOUND OR IRRELEVANT.

We gave the proportion between the supporting and supported classes of population. It was derived from the report of President Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, and is assumed to be correct. It was deemed an important fact, in view of the question, how can New Orleans best subsist her population? That present industries are insufficient is shown by the amount of indigence and destitution which exist. It is immaterial to inquire whether this indigence and destitution are greater or less here than elsewhere. It is no reply to private or public charity, called on to support one pauper, that there are two paupers to be supported elsewhere.

There is another reason why this question is of especial consequence in Louisiana. No sooner is the field crop severed and secured than its proceeds are required to pay for imported provisions and manufactures. The first may be provided in great part at home by a division of labor between staple and subsistence crops. There is no doubt but more hay, rice, corn, poultry and vegetables would diminish the imports of flour, bacon and corn, while raising mules would save the cost of that stock at least in part. For this item of teams alone Georgia pays a million of dollars annually.

The greater part, however, of the crop money of Louisiana is paid out for manufactures, which may be to some extent made at home. The exportation of cotton and sugar without the preparation for use which adds so much to the market price of each is a subject of much import. It may be added that emancipation has so raised the necessities and the ability of the laborers that they are now consumers of a class of goods which they did not formerly demand, and thus a far larger proportion of the cotton and sugar money goes to the manufacturer than formerly. This change in the quantity and quality of manufactures will perhaps for the first time furnish a home market sufficient to justify home manufacture. The establisment of a rate of tariff which, whether for revenue or for protection, will rest without reduction, affords a bounty to the manufacturer which can be as well received by a Southern as by a Northern or Western manufacturer.

The New Orleans *Times* questions the value of human aggregations in cities, and says:

> Adding to the surplus population does not improve matters any more than the country would improve were the agricultural districts a desert, and our 40,000,000 of people occupants of the town.

Cowper said a long time ago, "God made the country, and man made the town," and all poetry has been filled with Arcadian pictures of virtuous shepherds and philosophic clowns; but cities are indispensable to all countries, and no State would be at all independent without them. There must be a mart and a port, and the legitimate charge for the service, transfer and supply had much better be realized and received among the taxpayers of the State than to accumulate in the hands of non-residents. Perhaps the melancholy Mr. Cowper did not think of this as a part of God's work. He made the port as well as the country, and intended that man shall be useful everywhere to his fellows. The people who dwell in towns are in great part mechanics, who contribute to the service of the farmer by paying him in useful fabrics for his small or large crops. We agree with the *Times* that "a surplus population" is objectionable, whether it consists of the tramps in the country or the paupers of the town. It is to that question that we have addressed ourselves. Taking any normal proportion between industrial and non-industrial members, all who do not produce the means for supplying themselves, and those below or beyond the ages of self support, are "surplus," and no others are. We have published tables to show that there is a smaller proportion of the industrial or mechanical class in New Orleans than elsewhere. That the population is not self-supporting is proven by the existence of destitution, more or less. There is also an undisputed decline in business in the city, while the country is pouring out its crop money for the purchase of fabrics made elsewhere. It is in this congestion of necessities that the effort to employ the unemployed and reduce the "surplus population" by converting them into the active population becomes important. We may thus capitalize and keep at home the earnings of agriculture by exchanging them against the fabrics and services which domestic labor, otherwise unemployed and surplus, can furnish. "Great cities are great sores." They are great stores also. They hold capital, credit, ships, arms and skill. The "great sore" of New York furnished or negotiated all the capital employed by the national government during the civil war. The great capital and commercial cities of the world have done a similar service for their respective States in every military emergency. We are not now writing in defense of cities, but upon the proposition that the whole population of a State should be so provided with employment as that it should be self-supporting. Every person being thus enabled to support those socially dependent upon him, there would be no "surplus population," because there would be no idle population.

OVER PRODUCTION.

This is a cant catchword, which has no more meaning than much which is said of the effect of currency upon values. There is, moreover, a conflict between these two catchwords. Local currency can not effect the actual value of productions. Why? Because corn, iron or cotton, raw or wrought, are valued according to the prices to be paid by the consumer. It may be said that the home consumption regulates prices by the value of the medium of purchase. This might be true of a commodity which had no competitor, but it is not true of any commodity which has a competitory production. Since, if the home prices, from excess or deficiency of home currency, should be above the specie value of the commodity, the competitory article would be imported.

Over production means an excess of a commodity beyond the ability of the consumer to purchase. We are said to have such a surplus of food and of fabrics, and this is rendered probable by the decline in the prices of these commodities. This surplus may arise from two causes—first, the inability of the people to purchase; second, the transfer of so many consumers in Europe to produce food and fabrics in America may have brought about an equilibrium. There has even been a reflux of these producers from America back to Europe. Allowing for this oscillation of temporary inability of the consumer to purchase, so far as Europe and America are concerned, they will soon, with the facilities of commerce adjust the production of the one to the uniform ability to consume on the part of the other.

But shall the United States be content to be a tender to Europe? Shall there be no further increase of population or production here above the use which Europe may have for either?

It is in this that we deem our administration and the progressive friends of the Union at fault. If the American people produce more than is wanted in the present markets, why not "exhaust old worlds," "and then imagine new."

It is about time the umbilical cords of commerce which have drawn the nutriment of America from the system of Europe should be severed.

If we have not over production, let us have it; and then, perhaps, those who think for the republic will see that we have the same right to enter all the markets of the world that any other nation possesses. England suffered from over production. She invaded India and Canada, and captured both from her rivals. Production overtook consumption again, and England made China eat opium as Fluellen made Pistol eat the leek. She has expended more than eight hundred million dollars in the railroads of India. She has irrigated, and otherwise developed India, and thus has access to more than four hundred millions of people in these two countries. Russia is afflicted with over production also, and is prospecting in Asia likewise. England, not satisfied with the right to send her over production to half the people on the globe, is exploring interior Africa. There are sixty millions of consumers of some sort in Africa, and England is in Abyssinia, and on both sides of the equatorial region. In addition, England stimulates the production of cotton in Egypt, India and America, and pays for it in her own manufactures.

Why do we not follow her example? The American continent lies at our door; our over production suffocates us at home, but Europe supplies countries lying before our doors with goods that we can or should make. These neighbors close their ports by taxes upon our surplus provisions, so that corn and flour rot in our barns, while Cubans and Mexicans perish with starvation.

If the government of the United States would organize a determined effort to open the trade of this continent and its islands, even as has been done with Owhyee in the reciprocity convention recently made, we would have no further complaint for over production. If, however, we content ourselves with a quarrel about currency, when we suffer from a stagnation of commerce, the growth of the United States must stop until the prosperity of Europe shall demand some further production of raw material to be fed to her people or to be worked up for the consumption of foreign nations.

TO WHOM IS THE HONOR DUE?

The *Picayune* quarreled with us the other day for intimating that it had not advocated manufactures, and accusing us of desiring to monopolize the honor of that enterprise. There comes now an authority which will make the *Pic* hide its face and acknowledge the source of its material activity. Dr. Worrall said at Louisville—

> The reception given to myself and associates in New Orleans, by both the commercial and industrial classes, clearly indicates that the ideas I have been sowing there for the past three years have taken root.

No kind of credit is given the *Pic* for those labors which it accuses us of having disregarded. The doctor, on the principles of direct trade and co-operative industry, finds—

> The same true of Mobile, Atlanta, at the agricultural convention at Dalton, Georgia, at Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Kansas City, Galveston, Dallas and all other places where any co-operative deputation went, and since the other members of the deputation left for England I have met with like hearty and enthusiastic reception wherever I have spoken.

In Georgia the doctor is rode on a rail—road:

> The march I made through Georgia was a perfect ovation. Special trains were placed at my disposal. Reduced fares were made to many of those who desired to attend my meetings.

The steamboat arm of the service is employed to do him honor:

> In one instance a steamboat was sent fifty miles to take me to examine the port of Brunswick.

That unhappy port must have been in a sad state of commercial costipation to have sent so far for a doctor. It suggests that this agent of the Mississippi valley must have been extending his practice to her commercial competitors. Not merely "did merchants and planters, professional men and laborers," "come voluntarily forward to subscribe to the stock of our company wherever I came in contact," but—

> Whole city governments came to meet me at the various railroad depots, and bands of music gave voice to the rejoicing of a people that direct trade and co-operation promised to give them relief from commercial thraldom.

We should interpret this to mean that Dr. Worrall has some ideas of commercial and industrial enterprise. That the *Picayune* had been contending and claiming to have introduced the same staples years ago. The REPUBLICAN is ruled out even as an under gardener of the doctor. Now, which is entitled to the honor of having "sowed the ideas" of material progress in New Orleans, Dr. Worrall or the *Picayune*?

We humbly renounce all claims. We ventured to offer a little aid in making an industrial experiment, and although graciously permitted to contribute a good many works of charity and necessity we were rudely snubbed by the *Pic* for so doing.

This question should be settled, not merely on account of those who like ourselves may infringe on the exclusive patent, but on account of the *Pic*, which should be rightfully riding on all those railroads and steamboats, and taking its share or royalty of all those "ovations," not to speak of "the subscriptions" which are as refreshing to "our newspaper" as to "our company." Until we know who has the exclusive right to discuss the industries proper for adoption in our State and city, we will be very cautious lest we incur an injunction from Dr. Worrall, or an action for infringement of patent from the *Pic*. So we wish to know whether the *Pic* has a right to snub us on its own account, or as a sub-sower of ideas for Dr. Worrall? Which is the Original Jacobs any way, the *Pic* or the doctor?

CHRISTIAN COMMUNION.

After a century and a quarter of close communion practice, the Baptists of Boston have so far modified their articles of faith as to admit that baptism by immersion is not necessarily prerequisite to admit of participating in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, providing always that the communicant is a member of an Evangelical and Protestant church. The Warren Avenue Baptist Church of Boston was organized in 1743; its ninth article of the "Declaration of Faith and Practice" reads as follows:

> We believe that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances instituted by Christ, to be continued until His second coming. That none have a scriptural right to baptism until they profess their faith in Christ; that the ordinance can be properly administered only by immersion, *and is by Scripture example a prerequisite to communion at the Lord's table.*

The portion here put in italics has lately been stricken out by a vote of the Church. The article still holds that immersion is the only proper mode of baptism, and the inference is that the Baptists have not changed their belief; they have only wiped out the church law forbidding sprinkled Methodists and Congregationalists from coming to the communion table. This is a concession in the right direction, even if it is a century too late. There should be no material differences between the Protestant churches of America; certainly no ostracism on account of the mode of baptism. The Baptist that believes baptism can only be properly administered by immersion, must also believe that clergymen who baptize by sprinkling act improperly, and such belief tends to narrow the usefulness of the Church. In considering which way to enter a church the seeker after truth will often decide not to enter at all, and run the risk of future happiness by leading a good life in his own way. The Boston movement is looked upon as progressive, and there is room for still further improvement.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati has inaugurated a system of public night schools, for the accommodation of all over the age of fourteen years who are unable to attend the day schools because of industrial pursuits. The school board are determined to give every child a fair chance to acquire a good business education, and expend several thousand dollars annually for the purpose. The experiment is certainly a laudable one, and worthy of extended trial. Cincinnati offers a premium to secure upright citizens, and men with brains enough to enrich her. While our own city is behind her necessities in providing the requisite number of day schools for her educable children, it still might be profitably discussed whether or not one or two night schools, located in a central portion of the city, to accommodate a class small but worthy, should be established. Those who labor are entitled to equal consideration with those who do not; nay, more, may comprise the most hopeful of our youth. Open the school house door, and invite them in, for, say the statesmen of our country, ignorance will play a prominent part in the next civil conflict, and Heaven knows it did in the last one.

CONVICT LABOR.

The question of how to control convict labor is being extensively agitated in Baltimore. It enlists the attention of the leading men and the candidates of the political parties. A mass meeting, to represent the trade associations and different industries, has been called to discuss it.

The general sentiment inclines to the abolition of the Penitentiary contract system, and the substitution of a more humane treatment of criminals. Placing convict in competition with free labor is certainly distasteful to honest workingmen; and it may well be considered, after all, whether a convict has not some rights in the premises which should be respected.

Society may, for its protection, place its members in durance vile, but it can not escape a two-fold responsibility: 1. The establishment of the necessary safeguards in prevention of crime; and 2. The provision of the appliances to reform the criminal, and restore him, if possible, to his previous standing.

The policy of kicking a man when he is down, or refusing to aid him to regain his feet, is hardly manly in the general sense, or Christian in the true interpretation. The question of reform in prison management is worthy of discussion and of the best thought, for crying abuses are sanctioned by the laws of a majority of the States. The whipping post of Delaware, the chain gangs and the farming out of labor in other States are among the chief, and must disappear when the good people make issue against them.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SHIP.

An examination of the pupils on board the New York school ship, the St. Marys, took place recently:

> The regular crew of the ship numbers seventeen men, who instruct the young boys intrusted to their care in the various duties of a seafaring life. There are at present about ninety pupils on the vessel, with accommodations for nearly forty more. The commissioners came on board and went through every part of the ship, inspecting it as to cleanliness, strength, ventilation, etc. Many of the young sailors were engaged in making ropes and matting to hang over the sides of the ship in case it should be hauled close to the pier or another vessel. The teachers are all officers on duty in the ship. No compulsion is used either with regard to the entrance of pupils into the vessel or their time of leaving it. The commissioners finished their examination shortly after noon, apparently well satisfied with the work that is being done.

We need two such vessels in the port of New Orleans, and trust our Representatives in Congress will see the unfortunate omission of the name of one of the principal ports of the Union from the benefits of the law corrected. New Orleans can furnish the federal navy and the commercial marine of the Union with sailors acclimated to all the diseases of the tropics. Here is the point for this school of tropical mariners.

The mushroom Democratic organ, "published under the auspices of a Democratic committee," labors under the infliction of a column of dreary denunciation of the REPUBLICAN. This is putting good paper and ink to a very poor use, but we suppose it pays. As it does us no sort of harm and the *Delta* a great deal of good, we are content that the committee's penholders shall enjoy themselves as much as possible.

EXTRAORDINARY

ANNOUNCEMENT.

LEVY'S,

137..........Canal Street..........137

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE

Monday, November 8,

AND CONTINUE DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK.

All our Parisian novelties are now arriving, and embrace many articles not found in any other establishment in this city.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

in greatest profusion, imported by ourselves, which we are retailing at

Less Than Wholesale Prices.

All the new shades in Colored Silks, Velvets, Silk and Worsted Fringes, Black and Colored Feather Trimmings, Gimps, Braids, all shades in Trimming Silks, such as seal brown, navy blue, dark green, plum, etc. Ladies will find this the most complete department in the city, and no trouble to find shades of trimmings to match their dresses. Buttons in great variety. Dressmakers are especially invited to examine our stock of Trimmings, and will receive large discounts from the regular prices.

Call Early and Secure the New Shades.

LEVY'S,

oc31 1t 2p — No. 137 Canal street.

THE FIRST NUMBER

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Subscribers, if they fail to get their copies, will please call upon

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller, No. 92 Camp street.

Woods' Reports of this District will be ready for delivery in a few days; also, Cooley on Taxation, eighth edition of Bump on Bankruptcy. Address

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
oc31 3t 2p — Bookseller, No. 92 Camp street.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, October 30, 1875.

The Public Schools of the city will be closed on MONDAY, November 1, "All Saints' Day."

C. W. BOOTHBY,
oc31 1t 2p — Superintendent Public Schools.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
No. 169 Gravier street,
New Orleans, October 30, 1875.

Under instructions from the Assistant Attorney General, this office will be open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., MONDAY, November 1, for payment of taxes without penalty.

oc31 1t 2p — N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. TURCOTTE,

158..........Canal street..........158

(White Building, corner Baronne),

Will on MONDAY, November 1, open an immense quantity of

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
SHAWLS AND BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,

At Extraordinary Low Prices.

ALSO,

500 pieces WHITE and RED CHECK MATTING.

J. TURCOTTE,
oc31 1t 2p — No. 158 Canal street.

MME. S. LIBERMAN,

200..........Canal Street..........200

(Near Rampart.)

ARRIVAL OF PARISIAN BONNETS AND HATS.

Elegant Dress and Hat Trimmings,

PLUMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BANDS,

And all the latest Novelties.

I am prepared to execute all orders in the very latest style, being in constant receipt of imported fashions. oc31 1t 2p

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

KID GLOVES!

AT

LEVY'S.

137..........Canal street..........137

Just received, 100 dozen genuine two-button Kids, in all colors and shades, which will be sold at $1 25 a pair, worth $1 80, gold. Ladies are requested to call early and secure the desired shades. Also received, Black Kids, $1 a pair.

LEVY'S,
oc31 1t 2p — No. 137 Canal street.

CALL AT THE MAMMOTH

MUSIC HOUSE

OF

LOUIS GRUNEWALD

FOR

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The largest stock ever exhibited in this city, comprising late arrivals of the celebrated PIANOS of Pleyel, Steinway, Knabe, Haines and Westermayer, and the famous ORGANS of Mason & Hamlin, Thrayser (Stuttgart) and Christopher (Paris). Especial bargains for cash, and liberal terms for buyers on monthly payments.

All kinds of BAND INSTRUMENTS and new Music received daily. It will pay you to give me a call.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall, Baronne, near Canal street.
oc31 1t 2p

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CHINA PALACE,

NEW STYLES OF VASES, ORNAMENTS,
Beautiful Decorations in

CHINA SETS.

The richest and most elaborate Cut and Engraved Glassware ever seen in this city.

NEW FIRE SETS IN NICKLE PLATE

and all Steel. Also immense variety of Coal Vases, Fenders and Fire Screens. Also an variety of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

White Vases and Centre Pieces for All Saints sold cheap. Call and look at our GOODS, will be sold at very low prices.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
oc31 1t2p — No. 129 Canal street.

THE LOAN OFFICE,

17..........Baronne Street..........

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that all unredeemed pledges, due up to August, will be offered for sale from and after the fifteenth of November next, unless the interest thereon paid.

OTTO SCHWANER,
oc31 2p — Proprietor.

M. SCOOLER,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

105..........Canal Street..........

New Orleans.

DIAMONDS RESET IN THE LATEST STYLE.

Fine Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Guaranteed. oc17 2p 3mo

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN FRENCH CORSETS.

Just received—100 dozen real Robert W. double bone, extra long, cost $5, for $2; dozen hand made side steels, cost $4 50, for $1; 50 dozen Pride of the World, cost $4 50, for $1; 120 dozen real glove fitting, cost $4, for $2; dozen Gold Medal, cost $1, for 50c. Also dozen Ladies' British finished Hose, cost $5, $3 50. 150 dozen men's British finished Hose, $6, for $3 5. Lotta Bustles, 25c. Country orders faithfully executed. Remember the French Corset Emporium, No. 550 Magazine street, one door from St. Mary.

oc24 31 no7 14 — M. HEIMAN

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR

Is pleased to announce to her lady friends and the public in general that she has completed her removal to her new and elegant store,

No. 9 Chartres street,

Three doors from Canal street,

where she will be pleased to show them a full line of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

selected from the best Paris and New York houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miss A. E. BARRETT has removed from No. 26 Charles street to the rooms over Mme. Reynoir's, and begs to inform her customers that she has opened her Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting Establishment, at No. 9 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction, with all kinds of Dressmaking intrusted to her, at more reasonable prices than any other establishment in the city. Miss Barrett has obtained unusual advantages in dress cutting, which can not be excelled elsewhere, and will teach the latest scientific rules to pupils. Miss Barrett is a most capable teacher and will thoroughly instruct all persons who learn of her. She will also do cutting and basting in the most finished manner.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past, Mme. Reynoir and Miss Barrett would respectfully request a continuance of the same, promising prompt attention, the best articles and most reasonable terms.

oc17 1m

SOARDS'

CITY DIRECTORY FOR 18[illegible]

CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY

AND

STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in JANUARY, to subscribers only. Our agents will call on all business men.

L. SOARDS & CO.,
oc19 1m 2p — Publishers, No. 5 Commercial place.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES OF 1874 AND PREVIOUS YEARS paid at a liberal discount by

E. H. LEVY, Broker,
No. 128 Gravier street.

City scrip for sale in sums to suit. oc29 1w

M. M'AULEY,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

No. 161 Canal street,

Has in store for inspection by her patrons and the public, the latest styles of Millinery Goods, Dress Patterns, Ribbons and Trimmings, all selected with care by the proprietress, and unsurpassed by any stock in the city. oc29

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of the State Board of Education,
New Orleans, October 16, 1875.

By order of the President, a special meeting of the State Board of Education is hereby called at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, November 4, at 12 M., for the purpose of having the charges made against certain members of the City Board of School Directors, parish of Orleans, submitted by the committee appointed by the mass meeting in Lafayette Square, assembled September 29, 1875.

M. C. COLE,
oc17 2p tnol — Secretary.

SELLING OUT AT COST,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

122..........Rampart street..........

Corner of Perdido,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

Offers to all those in want of furniture, and other inducements too numerous to mention.

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $15;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $12;
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $12 per dozen.

Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS.

ALSO,

A few more of those cheap

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Prices in comparison to the above.

Now is the time for cheap bargains.

Call on

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets.

Country orders promptly filled. sel 2m

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

We have recently received large invoices of choice goods from foreign and domestic manufacturers, which we are selling at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, including

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Upholstery Goods,
Window Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Picture Frames, Mirrors, etc.

Prices and goods both guaranteed to suit.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
oc10 1m 2p — No. 10 Camp street.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
New Orleans, October 6, 1875.

Depositors in the Freedman's Bank can have their books forwarded and dividend collected WITHOUT CHARGE, by leaving them at this bank before November 1, 1875.

M. BENNER, Cashier.
oc7 1m