New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 8, 1875.

We are to have peace without a piece of Cuba.

Never wash your hands in a river in front of a goat.

Oldest inhabitants are used chiefly as weather regulators.

Those who advertise will sell the greatest quantity of Christmas toys.

An increase of hanging will most likely produce a decrease of crime.

A tie vote—Where both parties say yes, and the preacher ties the knot.

An Irish traveler has discovered that the bell boys at the Galt House are girls.

The gilded clouds we see at sunset are often beautiful patches on the close of day.

A musical prodigy has been discovered in Ohio. He is otherwise foolish and seventeen.

A pretentious dramatic company is so thin that the actors are obliged to double parts.

The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Kandy. Directly he will want Kankakee.

A choir singer can no more be converted than an undertaker can be made to cry at a funeral.

There is a time to go to bed and a time to get up, but it never comes to a little boy without calling.

A man has no right to be ill-mannered, even if he does wear old clothes and occupies the position of a beggar.

William M. Evarts, fresh from the hundred days' battle of Beecher, has been selected as the centennial orator.

Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren, bishop elect of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois, will be consecrated to-day at Chicago.

Mr. Ben DeBar is playing *Falstaff* in Alabama, with the St. Charles Theatre company. Last night he was in Montgomery.

Tupper's new dramatic poem will be read with great pleasure in this country, if the author has to come over and read it himself.

In discussing how tall a girl ought to be the Chicago *Tribune* is of opinion that one who can lay her head on your shoulder will exactly fill the bill.

James, a son of Hon. Dan W. Voorhies, intends to play *Hamlet* for a living. Voorhies done he will wish he had studied shoemaking or learned some useful trade.

From Samuel Mullen, Esq., secretary, we have received a neatly printed copy of the charter and by-laws of the Crescent City Rifle Club, with the list of members.

Chicago has not the good taste to support a genteel comedy company, though it has two bands of negro minstrels, a variety hall and a monkey show, all doing well.

The executive committee of the American Union Club are requested to meet this morning at room No. 1, Marigny Buildings, for the transaction of important business.

A Washington correspondent has adopted the custom of getting the signal sergeant to read the evening papers to him, so that he can telegraph what he hears from "a high official."

Mr. Samuel Bowles says that Henry Wilson "never learned to work wisely or eat wisely, or to play at all." For that reason Mr. Bowles would never nominate him for any office.

The *Times*, of yesterday morning, says: "Dejazet, the great French actress, is dangerously ill." The old lady has been in her grave about a week, and makes no complaint of feeling unwell.

The temperance societies of Illinois have induced several manufacturing companies to pay their hands on Mondays instead of Saturdays. They would have deferred paying much longer if necessary.

The chaplain of the House of Representatives gets only $900, while $1800 is given to the engineer of the ventilator. The laborer is often worthy of his hire; but in this case the ventilator is higher than the parson.

Colonel McCardle, of the Vicksburg *Herald*, is a candidate for State printer. He has the ability to make the printing law popular, and will probably get the nomination on account of services rendered the White Line party.

We have been handed specimens of the famous Perique tobacco of St. James parish, grown and manufactured by Mr. C. C. Millaudon, of College Point. The tobacco is of fine flavor, put up as cigarettes in husk wrappers, or rope pressed in small karats.

Liszt is the most peculiar of all great musical lunatics. Unlike Blind Tom, he dislikes noisy applause. After playing he expects silence to be broken by sighing and by whispers, "How grand!" Those who know him best humor his moods, and sigh and whisper accordingly after each piano disturbance.

The rules, regulations and premium list of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition have been printed in a neat pamphlet form with illuminated cover, and those intending to exhibit produce and goods can obtain the book from the general superintendent, Mr. Samuel Mullen, No. 89 Camp street.

The editor of the Natchitoches *Vindicator* very properly refused to fight a duel when challenged. It is very wrong and very dangerous to fight duels. It is not right to [illegible] a gentleman; to fight a duel is to [illegible] a crime. The unlawfulness of duel[illegible] looks so great to a man as it does [illegible] of the pistol in the hands of [illegible].

[illegible] Dumas' new play, the "[illegible] [illegible]

THE SOUTHERN ANTI-REPUBLICANS.

The proceedings in Congress show that the anti-Republican sentiment is not "avowedly" Democratic. We have read carefully the very careful speech of Mr. Lamar, made before the caucus, as an outline of anti-Republican policy. We can see no symptoms of discontent with the principles that have been adopted. There is a profession, which we believe to be sincere with most anti-Republicans, but which we doubt in the last ditch Democracy, to support the Union and make it "the protector of every section and of every human being of every race, color and condition in the land." The duty of Democracy is said to be the reform of abuses. In this we cordially concur and co-operate. This is accompanied with an intimation that the protective system, based even on a tariff for revenue, must be repealed. Mr. Lamar had no reason to intimate that, in the opinion of the Republican party, "the era of constitutional politics had closed." The result of legislation which confirmed the decision of the war, amended the federal constitution by deciding that this is a constitutional government of the whole common people instead of a confederacy of American States; the formalities by which these amendments have been guarded by the assent of the States themselves, prove that the respect shown to the decision of the federal courts, now established as the decision of last resort, except upon political questions; the strict respect of the executive department to the will of the very Representatives to whom Mr. Lamar assigns such just attributes, all show that the constitution was never in higher respect or administered in more legal vigor. That Congress found itself confronted with the question of local government, that the States accepted the arbitrament of Congress, is very far from proving contempt for the constitution. It only proves that a question of State and federal jurisdiction, which might once have involved these two powers in conflict, has now been decided according to the amended and expounded constitution. With this profession of sincere acquiescence in the situation, it was a little incautious in Mr. Lamar to make "securing the equal rights of all States and of all people" one object of Democratic service. This would imply either that the equal rights of the States exist already, but require Democratic guardianship, or that they do not exist, and require further constitutional assurance. No doubt Mr. Lamar would disclaim any purpose to repeal the constitutional amendments; no doubt he is sincere in his desire for reform, free trade, and in hostility to internal improvements.

The facility with which Democracy supports any one bearing that political name, without regard to his constitutional opinions, would lead us to apprehend that it is with Mr. Lamar and his friends alone that the constitution has lost its ancient form. There was a Democratic candidate for Speaker who was a Pennsylvania protectionist, "with all that the name implies." He received sixty-three votes. There was another Democratic candidate who is anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement; he received seventy-seven Democratic votes. This was less than a majority of the whole vote cast. Yet with this glaring difference, the election of the anti-tariff candidate was, on the motion of the tariff candidate, made unanimous. If, then, "the era of constitutional politics has closed," the Democratic party has certainly subscribed to the doctrine.

As Mr. Lamar accepts the amendment of the constitution, and still thinks Democratic ascendency necessary to secure "the equal rights of all the States," so he would also secure the rights of all the people and the protection of "every human being, of every race, color and condition, in the land." We fear this last assurance is also subject to some qualification. In the speeches of Mr. Lamar and of General Gordon during the Mississippi campaign, and in the action of the White League constituents of Mr. Lamar, there was a much less centennial sentiment promulgated.

We understand that the programme is rather what Mr. Lamar and ourselves wish it to be than what it is. We apprehend that if the last ditchers among us could prescribe the issues of the next campaign they would send Mr. Lamar to the rear under guard and place some more combative officer in command.

It is very possible that the charge made by Republican speakers, that the Confederate members of Congress would agitate for a disturbance of constitutional compromises, may have rendered this patriotic declamation proper. It is to be hoped that it is warranted and that it will be maintained by the whole Southern delegation. The Southern anti-Republicans will, we believe, indorse the patriotic assurances of Mr. Lamar. They will, with the Republicans, support any measures of official reform, but very few of them will attempt to repeal the tariff, resist the appropriation for the levees, Pacific railroad or Georgia canal, nor will they unite with Mr. Lamar in an effort to change the relations between the State and federal governments as they exist at present.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The city administration announces a crisis. Debarred by constitutional amendment from incurring any debt, the Council informs us that their constituents must prepare for the stoppage of the draining machines, with "forty days and forty nights" of rain upon us, and of the waterworks and hydrants. This highly "hydraulic pressure" is calculated to compel public attention. The discharge of the street laborers and the suspension of [illegible] [illegible]

These grave consequences of abdicated duty are attributed to the sequestration of city revenues by city creditors. We are neither disposed to retort upon those who charge the public embarrassments upon the Republican party nor to rejoice that such a crisis intimates the errors of the city administration. It will not have been forgotten—at least by the public creditor—that an attempt to divert the fund pledged to the public debt was arrested many months since by a timely suggestion of the personal consequences to the Administrators and their securities. Soon afterward there was proposed an attractive plan for converting the city obligations into lottery tickets. There has been an application of revenues to the payment of the outstanding floating debt, and these acts seem to have provoked either the anger or the distrust of the public creditor. The publication on yesterday of a recommendation of the premium bond plan, simultaneously with the announcement by the Common Council that they must suspend payment on the Waterworks and draining machines, may perhaps have a tendency to force the creditors into the only adjustment proposed, but we do not see how the revenue system of New Orleans could be so reformed as to relieve its taxpayers, even by the solution proposed.

The issue presented by the resolution of the board affects the safety and subsistence of the people. They can not await an adjustment which must involve the assent of minors and aliens. The beginning of the next year is at hand, and an estimate of the need and resources of the city should be prepared. This can not be well done unless the obligations of the city shall have been perfectly ascertained.

It would seem to us that if a budget were reported in which any tax for the payment of the public creditor were omitted, the question would be brought squarely before the public creditors. Granting that the federal court confirms its order restraining the Treasurer from paying out certain funds, due at present, the question would arise, can the federal court compel the Common Council to levy a tax for the payment of the public creditor, principal or interest. The act of the Legislature of 1855 or 1856, requiring the Common Council to levy such tax, would be quoted of course. Suppose the Common Council assigns reasons, or no reason at all, why it declines to comply with that command, what then? The Treasurer is subject to a fine if he does not apply the funds, *when collected*, in payment of the debt. There is no penalty upon the municipal legislators for failing to impose this tax. Can the courts, regarding the legislation as part of a contract, compel, by mandamus or otherwise, the representatives of the people to impose a tax upon the people? This is the question the court must meet. It is thus the question may be brought before the people of New Orleans.

Should the Common Council entertain doubts of the opinion of their constituent taxpayers, or with their authority, they can ask an act of authority, a poll to be held for paying or abating the tax.

If we assume that the Council can not be compelled to lay this tax, the creditors will be compelled to negotiate a compromise, and the tax may be laid according to agreement.

We have no call to make an argument on the situation, but it must be remembered that the city has, in regard to the anti-war debt, an equity of great weight. The anti-war debt reposed in great part upon what was at that date taxed as property. The same event which impaired this resource affected likewise the commercial reliance upon agricultural products. The levee protection was incidentally destroyed and a general tax has been imposed to replace these works. We make no reference to changes in the course of trade by the construction of lines of transportation rival to the river. The city is no longer able to meet its former obligations without such a rate of taxation as tends to impair the inducements to live or labor here.

One State in the Union has made this very case a ground for reducing the tax levied in payment of the public creditor. That State has asserted a diminution of more than $400,000,000 in the subjects of taxation as the result of the war. It is understood that the creditors have acquiesced in such reduction. The State of Louisiana, on behalf of the taxpayer of the city in common with others, has asserted an inability to meet the obligations to the public creditor, and has abated the rate of taxation for the public debt by reducing the public obligations.

We merely recite this equity. It may be for the city government to give reasons why they will not levy next year for the face of this city debt, or omit to do so without reason assigned. Can any court compel the representatives of the people of New Orleans to impose a tax? Can it be done by mandamus? Courts may intervene, as courts have intervened, and order the executive officers of a government, as its tax collectors, to give effect to a law imposing a tax; but is the power of the city to tax for the face of the public debt an asset which the sheriff may seize, or a duty which the courts may compel the Legislature to perform? Whatever the city has upon which an execution may be levied, belongs to the public creditor. Can a court supersede the discretion of a Legislature, and compel the people to pay a debt in full which the people may instruct their representatives they are unable to pay in full? The sooner the Common Council makes a direct issue upon this question, the sooner will the affairs of the city be placed on an intelligent and responsible basis.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATIC "STATESMAN"—GONE.

Tweed has escaped. He has gone off [illegible] with his jailor. [illegible]

promised. Now it would seem that he rode out with his jailor whenever he asked, and on the last occasion did not return with him. It was just the way, we believe, with Genet or Connolly, associates of Tweed, whom he will rejoin in foreign countries. That Tweed had the advice of a most distinguished lawyer in enabling him to retain the millions which he had stolen, is well known. That this or similar cunning was not wanting throughout, is rendered probable by the statement, that not having been convicted, Tweed can not be demanded in extradition. He held on to his theft, and, convinced that he must disgorge, escaped from jail, under the escort of his jailor, and, no doubt, with the advice of counsel learned in the law.

This game is now entirely transparent. With a Democratic Governor and a Democratic mayor, Tweed might at any time have been committed to such guardians as to have secured his expiation of the sentence. It is now plain that he could slip his handcuffs whenever he chose, and that he only wore them in complaisance to his friends. While Governor Tilden was prosecuting the canal ring and boasting his services in the arrest of Tweed—while Tammany Hall was defending itself from the great theft of its chief sachem, Tweed wore those handcuffs as gracefully as gloves; when Tammany was running its candidate for Speaker, Tweed remained in quod. Immediately upon the decision of the last party issue, Tweed had rendered the last service to his party by exhibiting himself as a specimen and spectacle of its severe integrity. He then felt that something was due to himself, and asking his jailor to help him on with his big coat, order a carriage and see him home to take leave of his family on his way to Europe, they departed from prison. It now appears that preparations had been made to secure his speedy escape by chartering a vessel and a steam tug. It is probable, therefore, he only awaited the result of certain party action to consummate his purpose. This is, perhaps, the greatest and most successful official swindle since the days of Warren Hastings. A Senator, intrusted by his own procurement with the audit of millions, steals incomputable wealth for himself and his accomplices. He is arrested and convicted at great cost. His political party takes to itself great renown for having conducted his trial. A great campaign is conducted upon the merit of this act. The party to which the swindler belonged—or rather which belonged to this swindler—proclaimed its own superior virtue during leading campaigns of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They organized Congress, and then this great thief, having done so much for his party in keeping his room for some months, walked out of prison with the consent and connivance of those assigned to guard him.

In the midst of the local contumely which is thrown upon Republicans here, the fact that this unexampled thief was, as he proclaimed himself, a Democratic "statesman" is not published. We presume these facts will not reach the knowledge of anti-Republican readers, nor will those to whom the American language is unknown ever learn the achievements of this burglar with the pen. Still it remains history. Our anti-Republican contemporaries here have made as yet no comment upon this great service rendered to the Democratic party by standing as a sham convict. One of our contemporaries takes a light and festive view of the offense in saying, "The old man played his double sixes well," and thus slurs over this masterly fraud as if it had been an exploit of Matt Hogan.

The American people have their eye upon the Democratic statesmen who profess peculiar and exclusive honesty. Expelled from office for years past, they cite this compulsory abstinence from wrong as a proof of virtue, as if a sinner confined in the House of Correction should walk forth with a protestation of superior virtue.

The example of the Republican administration, which has convicted its own appointments of public robbery, and committed them to an imprisonment from which they can not escape without judicial warrant, will convince the American people that the Republican party is sincere in its punishment of crime. The President has directed investigation in all suspicious cases, and will not prostitute his influence in behalf of any guilty official. How different will be the record of the Democratic party, imprisoning a thief for political effect and then letting him go at large to appease the other thieves who had been alarmed and exasperated by such abnormal and unexpected vigor. The imprisonment of Tweed will not only have furnished his party with an invaluable campaign issue, but his escape, by convincing Tammany that no serious punishment was intended, may win back the confidence of the dishonest thousands whose dread of punishment was said to have greatly weakened the Democratic vote at the last election.

A SETTLED QUESTION.

The vote of the House which seated Morey on the certificate of Governor Kellogg is simply a reaffirmation of the resolution recognizing the latter as the lawful executive of this State, which was adopted at the last session. We do not agree with the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* that it settles nothing, unless it may be said that that which was settled once can not be again raised. It is true that this vote does not conclude any contest which may exist between Morey and Spencer. It does not in so many words quiet Morey in his seat. But it is a declaration upon the evidence offered. Governor Kellogg is accepted as a competent witness in a case in which but one witness is admissible. The de[illegible] must be the Governor of the State, [illegible] will be rejected. The [illegible] Governor Kellogg's auth[illegible]

is the province of the House to pass upon it, we do not well see what could do it.

The professed adhesion of the Democracy to States' rights gives to the action of the Louisiana Legislature upon the Wheeler and Frye compromise peculiar force. As it has been ably and conclusively shown in a carefully prepared brief of the case by Governor Kellogg, the very base, the foundation of this compromise was the settlement of the questions arising out of the elections of 1872 and 1874. The protocol to this compromise, which was proposed by the congressional committee and formally accepted by the majority of the members of the Louisiana Legislature, specifically recites:

> WHEREAS, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board, in declaring and promulgating the results of the election in the month of November last (1874) and the organization of the House of Representatives, on the fourth of January last, etc.

The objects stated formed the very foundation of the agreement. To effect the first named a joint resolution was passed, "resolution relative to the recognition of the Kellogg government," in which the General Assembly pledged itself to "accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State." Following this action both houses of Congress passed resolutions recognizing Governor Kellogg, and the House at its present session has, as the phrase goes, "followed on the same side." Every member of the House from Louisiana got into the House on Governor Kellogg's pass. Even Mr. Ellis, who has been waiting patiently his opportunity to upset the adjustment referred to, was compelled first to exhibit his credentials from the very authority he is pledged to annihilate or fail in the attempt. The fact that the House may go behind the certificate of any Governor on a contest, and open up the whole question of an election, does not alter the case. The defeated member, even if he holds a Governor's certificate of election, is not rejected because of his insufficiency in a prima facie case, but because the House, being the sole judge of the matter, sees fit to overrule it on appeal. This does not divest the certifying State executive of his functions any more than a reversal of a judgment by an appellate tribunal ousts the judge below from his office. The Governor is still a Governor, though the man to whom he gave a certificate of election may not be finally accepted. But no one not a Governor can give a certificate with any validity. The House, on accepting a member on a prima facie showing, must first accept the fact that the certifying officer is a Governor. This is what the House did on Monday. All the facts of the case were fully known to every member, and the majority, in adopting Mr. Blaine's resolution, fully recognized the fact that Governor Kellogg was the only proper person to give certificates of election to members from this State.

There is nothing in this vote inconsistent with that to seat George A. Sheridan, who ran for Congressman at large against Pinchback. It will be remembered that Kellogg received 1571 votes more than Sheridan did, according to the authority of the Fusion Returning Board, while, according to the legal returns, Kellogg received 3943 votes more than Pinchback. Here is certainly margin enough for consistency in rejecting one candidate and accepting another who ran on the same ticket.

We think it may be set down as conclusive that the Louisiana question, so far as Congress is concerned, is completely settled. Both houses, by a direct vote, and the House of Representatives again by indirection, have fully recognized the executive authority of Governor Kellogg, and it is not probable the question will ever again come before Congress. The House may, if it sees proper to do so, turn out Mr. Morey and admit Mr. Spencer; it may send Mr. Ellis home without his pay, and call for Judge Dibble, but the great question, which has been so finally settled, will remain undisturbed.

Our Democratic friends may as well abandon the pursuit of Governor Kellogg and turn their attention to reform. It is true, they will find themselves forestalled by the Republicans even in this field, but they will make valuable auxiliaries, and will be given a full share of credit for every good work they may assist in performing. They have been signally beaten in the house of their friends on account of misbehavior. Let them try to retrieve their reputation by joining the Republicans in an honest endeavor to do something for themselves and neighbors.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

This institution has accidentally made a semi-political issue in an attempt to withdraw a very respectable and impartial member of the Funding Board from the sessions of that body. Why a people so suspicious and so vigilant of all obligations should have declined an honorable opportunity of inspection, even of espial, seems singular. It would have seemed more natural that the attendance of the president of the Merchant's Exchange, who was under the same law associated with the president of the Cotton Exchange, should have been demanded on behalf of the taxpayer. When the Legislature shall have incorporated that body Mr. Odendahl may take his seat alongside of Mr. Phelps, and no one will think the public credit less safe from the presence of two merchants, each of whom has the confidence of the entire public. The Republican administration, which advocated this mode of diminishing the public burdens, also invites this impartial inspection. If we even grant the administration so unworthy as to ask the presence of inspectors on behalf of the people, we would ask, of what advantage to the administration would it be to deceive the people, [illegible]

tious securities strengthen public confidence in the bonds issued bona fide? It would seem to us that the administration in calling upon a spectator to come forward and have his watch beaten in a bag, and then restored to him in perfect order, could not profit by the result of a successful trick, while detection in a detected fraud might defeat any possible advantage to the perpetrators. Bonds funded are worth so much. They could not be worth more, if an inspector hostile to the funding law should stigmatize them as fraudulent. The administration, in inviting inspection, took the risk that the president of the Cotton Exchange might carry political animosity into his official action, and even stigmatize where he could not detect.

We can, indeed, see no more impropriety in a gentleman in being present at the process of determining between the good and pretended bonds of the State than if he should blindfold the boy that turns the lottery wheel, or sit on the same platform with the honorable administrators who conduct the premium board tombola. In neither case is the judge required to approve the principle of the lottery or the funding board, but he is asked on behalf of those who are to pay the prize in the one case, or the bond in the other, that the process of drawing is fair. That is all. Since the Cotton Exchange has indicated its good sense by re-electing a ticket to which no other objection was apparently made except that it had too much confidence in its own integrity to fear any personal associations where the public welfare was concerned, we may hope the continued prosecution of measures by which the honesty and economy of the cotton trade may be promoted. For the first time made aware of the valuable services rendered by the Exchange in guarding the products of the planter and laborer from the pickers and stealers who infest our wharves and warehouses, we have come to take an interest in the consummation of this reform. There was a period when not a bale of cotton grown on the Mississippi, or its most extended tributary, could have avoided New Orleans. From Brown's ferry, in, we believe, the county of Jackson, in the big bend of the Tennessee river, the cotton came a voyage of fifteen hundred miles, over the Muscle Shoals and other obstructions, on its precarious voyage to New Orleans. It could rarely be shipped before the waters rose after Christmas. New Orleans received, then, fifty per cent of the whole cotton crop. What did it matter to her whether the city pickers and stealers robbed that cotton, or the city cows eat holes in the bales; or rival draymen dumped their load in the mud and galloped back for more? The cotton was obliged to come. It was compelled to pay all charges and submit to all discount and damage. When these charges were sufficient to render the production of cotton unprofitable they were a loss to the city. Otherwise all that was left in the city was a gain to the city. The case is changed. Brown's Ferry now sends its whole crop to an Eastern market before the river rises. Arkansas sends part of its cotton across the Mississippi. Even Vicksburg, discontented with some want of accommodation in the river steamers, threatens to ship its cotton east by rail. New Orleans must then show as good a market, as honest a market, as economical a market, a market as accommodating and as speedy of transit and sale as any other, or—it will lose a part of the trade for which all are competing. The continuance of a practical, able and honest administration is, then, a subject of public interest, which must meet the approval of all.

Browning's new poem has not been put in the poet's corner of a single country paper, and the New York *Times* has nothing to complain of. The poem, however, would make about eighteen columns, and is less interesting than solid advertisements.

MARRIED.

RAY—KENISON.—At the St. Louis Cathedral on Wednesday, December 1, 1875, by the Rev. Father Rouxel, CHARLES B. RAY, of Monroe, Louisiana, to Miss MARIE M. KENISON, only daughter of Captain M. Kenison, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Monroe (Ouachita parish) and Opelousas papers please copy.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

Can be purchased at the new establishment of

J. HART,

No. 145 Canal Street, near Bourbon.

A very large stock of CHATELAINE AND LEONTINE CHAINS, INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, BROOCHES, CROSSES, and other elegant ornaments. Also fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE and JEWELRY; and all at wonderfully low prices.

Come and see. No trouble to show goods.

de8 13 16 19 21 22 23 24 2p

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, First District, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, December 8, 1875.

As delinquent tax lists will be filed MONDAY MORNING, December 13, instant, taxpayers will save costs by settling accounts promptly.

de8 6t 2p N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

ADVICE TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

We hope all will follow the example of our friend. We have just made another visit to the shoe manufactory of our esteemed and enterprising fellow-citizen, MR. JOHN HANSEN, Nos. 33 and 35 Canal street; and, notwithstanding the hard times, we find that he is employing about 100 hands, and thereby supporting at least 500 persons. His work is of the best quality, and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES—even below what the same goods can be bought for at the North.

We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Hansen's stock before they purchase elsewhere, and thereby keep their money at home.

Ladies and gentlemen who wish to make Christmas and New Year's presents of boots and shoes should call on Mr. Hansen before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale price, and at the same time sustain home manufactured articles.

de6 eod 1m A CITIZEN.

HAIR GOODS

AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

GEORGE T. SCHILLING,

159............Canal Street............159

[illegible]

READY FOR THE CAMPAIG[N]

The Grand Display

OF

TOYS! TOYS! TOY[S]

AT

LEVY'S DOLLAR STOR[E]

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

HAS COMMENCED.

Stop and look into the show windows [illegible] your children there. Beyond doubt the

FINEST LAY OUT

ever witnessed in New Orleans. Go and [illegible] STEAM LOCOMOTIVE, with a Pullman Pal[ace] Passenger Car attached, at full speed, [illegible] Everybody is amazed. Children delighted.

Something for Everybody.

TOYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

PRESENTS FOR SWEETHEARTS,

PARENTS AND FR[IENDS]

Horses, Carriages, Furnished H[ouses], Hobby Horses, for $1.

No small toy horses for dogs and cats, bu[t] that your boys can ride on.

HANDSOME CHINESE AND JAPANE[SE]

WORK BOXES and WRITING D[ESKS]

elaborately inlaid. Most complete and ele[gant]

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,

PEARL, JEWEL

and CARD [illegible]

BOHEMIAN GLASS NOVELTI[ES]

BRONZES! BRONZES! BRON[ZES]

FROM $1 UP.

BRONZE INKSTANDS, $1 UP.

Examine the

MILITARY DEPARTME[NT]

YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE TREASURY DEPARTM[ENT]

THE INTELLECTUAL DEPART[MENT]

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, LADIES AND GENTL[EMEN]

YOUR CHOICE, $1.

By all means stop at LEVY'S when yo[u] [visit] Canal street. It will amuse and delight [you] inspecting all the Curiosities and Novelti[es] [a] Dollar will buy.

A catalogue will be out this week answ[ering] questions and solving the perplexing pro[blem]

What Shall I Buy for a Christmas Pr[esent]

To simplify matters we have arrange[d] [depart]ments for Boys, Girls of all ages, for Pa[rents], Sweethearts, for Friends.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE CR[OWD]

Go Early and Have a Good Se[lection]

We call special attention to our

STEAM TOYS,

AQUATIC TOYS,

MECHANICAL [illegible]

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED.

Pronounced by Northern and foreign [visitors] to be the most complete assortment ever [seen] [in a] single house.

[illegible]