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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 19 1875.

The present time is at hand.

An Ulster overcoat covers a multitude of sin.

Barbers are well informed on combing events.

Bessie Turner's book is said to be a sleepy affair.

Presents of mind will not fill Christmas stockings.

Poverty will not keep Santa Claus away from toys.

Bees will sell their honey in "the sweet buy and buy."

Turkeys which escaped thanksgiving will suffer about Christmas.

A regular boarder is one who pays his bill weekly.

The man who pays for his clothes is the best dressed man.

A Chicago dollar store is called the bankrupt holiday bazar.

A soft and indistinct moustache is somewhat on the down grade.

A Rochester man is writing an oratorio founded on the life of Joseph.

A man may be spoken of as of full habit, and yet not be constantly full.

Florence charges only fifty cents for his "Mighty Dollar" matinees.

Figures can not lie unless they happen to be worked by a gas meter.

The ladies made a fine dress parade on Canal street yesterday afternoon.

What will be the seal of Alaska when that territory becomes a State?

Olive Logan's husband is not an actor, and the managers will not bill Sykes.

The Roman orators were effective speakers. They carried all things by forum.

The Texas Grangers have nominated themselves for all of the county offices.

The Fagot Dramatic Club would be a good name for a collection of sticks to act under.

Boys and girls are of no consequence in the Bible, and are not more than twice mentioned.

A number of eminent amateurs have been engaged to play with Barry Sullivan in Mobile.

Laughter is a product of civilization. Uncivilized Indians drink deep, but they seldom smile.

When three or four tall, thin young men meet to transact club business, they call it a slim attendance.

When the head of the Mississippi river is frozen, Captain Eads can not expect to get its mouth open.

If you have a favor to ask of a man, now be sure and shut the door after you when you go into his office.

Daly's new play of "Pique," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in New York, is pronounced a brilliant success.

The Aurora Benevolent Association will give a grand reception and mask ball, January 13, at Grunewald Hall.

Tweed has finally escaped from his lawyers. They thought he was in for life, or as long as his money lasted.

Mrs. Gaines calls at Haley's news stand in this city every day, to find out by the papers what she is doing in Washington.

St. Louis looks most too crooked as a place to locate a United States mint. Perhaps some Chicago man can suggest a better place.

Hair cutting in the street cars is also forbidden, and one man has already been arrested for attempting to rob a young lady of her tresses.

The Khedive says he has no more vacancies to be filled by American officers. He should get his staff in battle and make a few places for other adventurers.

Since her return to London Miss Soldene has had the bad taste to open her mouth, and to speak against the honor of American managers, and the American people generally.

At the last regular meeting of the New Histrionics, dramatic club, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph H. Spearing, president; Theodore David, vice president; William T. Leibrook, recording secretary; T. J. O'Sullivan, financial secretary; B. J. O'Neil, treasurer; Paul Israel, stage manager.

Mr. Philip Werlein, music dealer, No. 80 Baronne street, sends us a new piece of music, a song entitled "Fear Not the Evil Days to Come," as sung in the garden scene of the play of the "Two Orphans," at the California Theatre. The words are by Edward Ellis and the music arranged by Charles S. Hoffman. The title page contains photograph portraits of Alice Dunning and Dickie Lingard in character.

Mrs. S. Liberman, No. 200 Canal street, has lately received a fine and extensive assortment of millinery goods which are destined to create a sensation during the coming holidays. Every lady loves the beautiful, particularly in bonnets, and no other modiste can create such wonders in this line as Mrs. Liberman. Indeed all her work displays the artiste in design and execution. As Christmas is coming very soon, husbands and others should take this hint.

At the old and well known store of Heath, Pippey & Lara, Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street, may be found some of the most elegant and appropriate articles for Christmas or New Years presents; gifts which will reflect credit on the good taste and discrimination of the donor, and give unlimited and lasting pleasure to the recipient. A beautiful picture, a set of lace curtains, or any one of the dozens of other handsome things in their well selected and elegant stock, would be an appreciated gift by either sweetheart or wife, and be a useful souvenir of the pleasant holidays.

SELF REFORM.

Somehow we could never give intellectual credence to the dogma that one man could condone the sins of another. Nor can we believe that the reform of a party can be effected by any organization outside of itself. "Therein the patient must minister to himself." The organization of a third party has always been forced by the failure of one of the two great parties on principle to redress some grievance complained of by some of its members, who complain of administrative details. Had Pope Leo listened to the complaints of conscientious priests, or the established Church of England to the reasonable reforms suggested by Wesley, or the minister of George III. to the remonstrances of Massachusetts and Virginia, each of these haughty powers would have appeased a dissent which has founded a great and an antagonistic system.

The Republican party is in the situation of a great authority, which is as liable to subordinate abuses as others. If it should defend all wrong-doers who may employ its name as a warrant for fraud, then it can expect no other fate than has befallen the obstinate examples to which we have adverted. Already has this party had its monition. The Liberal scheme of 1872 was based on the complaint of such Republican leaders as Carl Schurz and Horace Greeley, that abuses existed in the administration of subordinate offices. Perhaps in the conscious innocence, political inexperience and grateful devotion of the President, he could not believe the imputations worthy investigation. A more enlarged experience, with more pronounced proof, has convinced him that the Republican party is no more exempt from imposition and ingratitude than any other party. With that individual courage which has always distinguished General Grant, he has determined that the Republican party will institute reform within itself, and he has issued that general order, "Let no guilty man escape," which marks the inexorable integrity of the Republican President. It is a bold and original movement, and should be followed by all Republicans in responsible authority throughout the Union. The Republican Governor of South Carolina has thrust the thieves who have defiled the Republican record out of trust, and into prison. His Excellency Governor Kellogg has pursued and is pursuing the Presidential policy with an equally uncompromising ardor. He has instituted reforms in finance, in official administration, and has stricken terror into the hearts of those selfish men who may have thought the only use of professing Republican principles was to accumulate private fortunes. One latest painful example of this course has been to subject a Republican official of high standing in the moral and political world to a rigid investigation. The prima facie blush of this scrutiny would impute to this official neglect of duty, official incompetency, an alliance with dishonest men, or a facility and ignorance which have made him a dupe. Large sums have apparently been lost to the taxpayers, and a ruinous liability cast upon the official principal and his sureties if innocent. If guilty, there must have been a large amount realized by the fraud to cover these liabilities in good money at the current discount of State warrants. We say such is the first blush of this case. It proves the fidelity with which Governor Kellogg follows the footsteps of the Republican chief. Do we say this prima facie showing will be made good? Have we asserted that this high Republican State functionary is guilty? So far from having done so, we sincerely hope for the honor of the Republican party this much trusted functionary may be proven innocent. We should not like to see one who has accepted high office dismissed in disgrace, with ruin impending over himself and those who confided in his capacity to administer his official duties.

Yet if this high functionary were the Babcock of Governor Kellogg, he must, under the general order, be prosecuted. If innocent, the Republican press and party will vindicate and honor him. If guilty, the Republican party will have shown its impartial administration of the law. All these are cases of self reform. It is a proof that the innate and curative vigor of the Republican party, like the functional energies of Charles O'Conor, the other great prosecutor of thieves, can react and reform its own abnormal derangements without the outside aid of the political doctors. With this capacity for self reform, why should there be any necessity for a third party to effect the objects of the Republican party?

We can see none. If the Republican party should assume to protect its own defaulters how could they be reached by any outside reformers? Could any party be expected to assist in its own conviction? Let all, then, who accept the simple and established tenets of Republican principle accept also its name. What man, North or South, dares say he is no republican? None, except be be a monarchist, an aristocrat, or an ecclesiarchist. Democracy itself is but a republican sect, preferring a peculiar form of republican worship. The REPUBLICAN has shown that the Democratic party professes no national principle. It simply assumes that it is composed exclusively of honest and virtuous men, and should therefore be called to administer the republican government. The ground was slightly shaken by that great centennial Democratic thief, Tweed. It has been knocked entirely from under them by the grand prosecution of Republican impostors, instituted by the Republican President and carried out by his Republican marshals. The Democratic party is a logical nonentity. It has no mission. It has been beaten alike out of its natural principles and its moral mission of reform. Let the prosecution go on. Let no guilty man escape, especially if he dishonor the Republican name. We shall rejoice in the conviction of such criminals with a double joy; first because the laws have been vindicated, and next, because the ingratitude and treachery of these miscreants will have been signally punished.

BOSS-OCRACY.

The tendency of all conflicts, whether civil or military, is to a congestion of power in one man. This fact is sufficient in a republic to contradict the British dogma that parties are essential to the existence of freedom.

Hudson's History of American Journalism explains the personal independence of James Gordon Bennett, so long regarded as a merely mercenary motive. The spirit of modern Democracy has been always under the one man government. As a party always malcontent, either in conquering offices or defending the possession of office, it has recognized the superior efficiency of a single commander. President Jackson was defended in acts of disputed authority, on the ground that he was the representative of the people, and so authorized to carry out his interpretation of their wishes, even as against their legislative representatives. This military principle was embodied in the State policy of the Democratic party in the Albany regency, the Richmond junto and the Kitchen Cabinet was each supreme within its own jurisdiction. Each had its boss, and the country was boss governed wherever Democracy held sway. It was the arrogant dictation of the very small and forgotten Democratic bosses of that period that threw the great editor upon his native independence and built up the greatest enterprise which has ever directed public opinion. The *Herald* is known in every quarter of the globe. It would take several "Old Mortalities" to find the political tombstones of the small Democratic bosses who would have prevented its existence.

This principle of one man government is still prevalent. It is a great evil in any party. It cuts off access to the wishes of the people. A party, like a king, may be destroyed, while its minister, the boss, is giving the most profuse assurances of popular contentment.

The New York *Herald* has never lost its disgust at bossocracy, and long after the death of its founder it denounces the system. It declares that "Tammany must be destroyed." With a searching analysis it exposes the hypocrisy of a party which has assumed a popular name under which to establish principles of monarchy and aristocracy.

"Tammany," says the *Herald*—

Is only a Democratic embodiment of the old Know Nothing idea. If Tammany Hall, instead of being a secret, oath-bound, dark-lantern, Know Nothing club, were truly representative of the Democratic party in New York, its leaders responsible to the masses of the party for their good behavior, William M. Tweed would never have succeeded in stifling that Young Democracy revolution. New York would have been saved millions of dollars which he stole from the treasury. The Democratic party would not have undergone the defeat which fell upon it in 1872, when it tried to run a candidate for the Presidency with Tammany Hall upon his back. The danger from which the city escaped at that time is vivid to all minds. Tammany is the cause of that danger.

In explanation of the causes of Democratic defeat, the *Herald* says:

But it seems to us that the Democratic party has made up its mind that Tammany Hall in itself, from its very nature, is inconsistent with the true principles of Democracy.

It is affirmed that neither the Boss of Tammany nor the ticket was objectionable.

The one thought in the minds of the people of New York when they defeated a leader whom they did not despise and a ticket which they respected was that they would not submit any longer to the domination of a one man power.

This resolution took shape especially when Mr. Kelly attempted to carry out his one man power by striking to the ground an independent judge who had declined to obey his will.

It was natural the Democratic bossocracy objected to the introduction of any principle which should impair the control of the self-chosen leaders.

The proposition of the *Herald*, that there should be a reorganization of the whole Democratic party in New York, upon the basis of a union of all democratic interests by the adoption of the glorious principle of popular sovereignty, does not meet with approval.

Of course a Democratic party, the professed disciples of a man who advocated the repeal of all class distinctions, universal suffrage and emancipation, would never consent to the adoption of popular sovereignty. The Democratic party, then, has been under the operation of obedience to one man, placed in antagonism to all the principles which the great Republican founder of Democracy avowed.

In perfect candor we may say the doctrine of a government by bosses is not confined to the the Democratic party, but has infected all parties. We can see boss government in the whisky and Indian rings, as in the arrangement and partition of State offices, among individuals who claim to represent the Republican party. The Republican President of the United States has been the first to break this charmed circle. He has prosecuted with inexorable rigor the men who pretended to influence and control him. He has convicted and sent to prison men who have abused their trust and sold the Republican party for their own iniquitous gains. The boss rogues of St. Louis and Chicago have been made to flee like Connolly or go to prison like Tweed, and the American people are gratified to know that Republican justice knows no distinction of party. Let, then, ring rule and boss government be broken down. Let the wishes of the people and the complaints of the people arise through the broken fragments of this corrupt and exclusive circle. The government will have then a clear view of the situation and surroundings. It will know what the people wish without the interpretation of those false priests, the bosses, and there can be no danger that a party whose principles have been established by universal adoption will be cast out of power from the arrogance and corruption of those viziers of republican government, the bosses, who may assume to conduct its administration.

METHODIST MINISTERS AND THE THIRD TERM.

The flurry in the papers about Bishop Haven renominating President Grant for a third term in Boston the other day, and about his being indorsed by two hundred Methodist preachers, is a fair sample of demagogue sensationalism in the newspaper line.

We await further light upon what was actually said and done, before expressing our opinion. But one thing we are sure of is that much more is made of this matter by the Democratic papers of the country, than the facts warrant. Bishop Haven has his pronounced views personally upon the subject, but we do not believe that he seeks or desires to have the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston or anywhere else, take a part, as a church, in either securing or defeating the renomination of Grant.

Bishop Simpson is reported as saying, in Philadelphia, last Monday, that "he deprecated any attempt to connect the church with political nominations or elections." In this, Bishop Simpson speaks the mind of the church, including, we have no doubt, Bishop Haven himself.

We see nothing improper in the action of Bishop Haven. If President Grant has won his good opinion, he has a perfect right to express it. There is nothing in his office of bishop of the Methodist church, nor in his mission as a Christian minister, which deprives him of the right or excuses him from the duty to take a lively interest in the political and civil welfare of his country. It is not at all likely that he would take advantage of his holy office to impose his opinions in civil matters as necessary articles of faith. He certainly has not done so, however much ill-natured editors may have sought to thus interpret his meaning.

Yet we find many of the papers in the Democratic interest trying to create a big sensation out of the favorable notice which Bishop Haven gave the President at Boston. These journalists do not care a tobacco stopper for the church and scarcely more for their country. They live by deluding and deceiving the public, and find the bishop good game in the nickel making business. He is the religious superior of a large district of Southern territory. The communicants of his church are generally Republicans, and it is quite natural that he should be one himself. The ministers of other denominations do not believe it inconsistent with their sacred calling to mix up a very bad system of politics in their prayers, and they sometimes rebel at using the name of the President of the United States in their prescribed and stereotyped prayers. We have even seen them on the stump making speeches to the masses, and encouraging an organization having for its sole object the persecution of one class of American citizens. While, therefore, the Democratic clergy are permitted to appear in hostile controversy, must those who adhere to the Republican side remain passive and silent. Are ministers of the Gospel required to surrender their rights as men, as individual citizens, unless they preach Democracy? We think not. They surely ought to be allowed as much latitude in private life as the other clergy claim in the pulpit. If the New Orleans parsons may speak and pray in behalf of the White League, and open their churches to observe local events, however disgraceful and tragic, or offer up special prayers for the success of forty or fifty politicians who go to Washington on a mission connected with scrambles for office, surely Bishop Haven may pay a deserved compliment to President Grant in Boston without throwing the New York *Herald*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, *et id genus omne* into an apopletic fit.

"O, HAMLET, SPEAK NO MORE!"

The partisans of the late rebellion begin at last to show some irritation at the recital of their sins, and earnestly beg to "hear no more." Yet, with all this professed sensitiveness, they will not confess that they are ashamed of what they have done, nor do they ever neglect an opportunity to glorify themselves for their deeds in the lost cause, or bow down in admiration of the doings of popular chieftains. While, therefore, there is no objection in the world to the discussion of the soft side of the rebellion, anything like censure is deprecated with holy horror. A graceful compliment paid to a heroic Confederate chieftain is copied far and wide in the South as an evidence of the return of good feeling, while the candid opinion of Republicans who do not like the sin or the sinner is characterized as an outgrowth of Radical hatred of the South, as if the rebellion and its friends included the whole South. When, however, a flippant, superficial meddler, like the New York *Tribune*, a traitor to the Republican party in fact, if not in name, steps forward and attempts to dictate to the American people what subjects they shall and shall not discuss, there is a general response of sympathetic approval on the part of the Southern Democracy. For instance, that journal, a few days ago, in the course of an airy, but stupid article, jerked out the following piece of impertinence:

Stop talking about the rebellion; cease shaking the bloody shirt. Put down any man who tries to display that unfortunate and worn-out rag.

This is addressed to Senator Morton. The *Picayune* thinks that if he and other Republican Senators would follow it, the effect would be beneficial.

Let us paraphrase it. Suppose it were addressed to the clergy of the world, in about these words:

Stop talking about sin; cease shaking the bloody crucifix in the face of the devil. He is tired of it. Put down any minister of the Gospel who tries to display that unfortunate, obsolete and worn-out instrument of torture.

The clergy would, we apprehend, continue to discharge their duty with zeal as well after such a mandate to curtail their freedom as now. And so it will be in civil affairs. The great American right to discuss all matters freely still exists. Also the right to call things by their right names. Perhaps when the Confederate papers cease to sing the praises of the rebellion and the actors in it, the Republicans may cease to condemn. But we may expect to see the great serpent attacked as long as its tail wriggles, no matter how dead it may appear to be about the head. There has been such evidences of returning vitality manifested in Louisiana and Mississippi that the friends of the government and the country propose to apply a preventive at once. It is simpler and cheaper than a curative.

The *Tribune* and every other apologist for wrong doing may rest assured that there will be talk of rebellion so long as there is any to talk about. That the blood-stained garments of innocent victims will be shown to the impartial jury so long as it may be deemed necessary. If wicked men do not wish to be confronted with the bloody witnesses of their crimes they will find a more effectual protection in reform than in the peremptory order of the *Tribune* to "shut up," even though it be echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land by the friends of rebellion.

TILLEY'S SATISFACTION.

Charles D. Tilley, a native of Ireland, but a resident of Augusta, Georgia, had the misfortune to be talked about the other day in such a manner as to arouse his angry passions. He called it wounded honor. The "usual course of a gentleman" was pursued. A challenge sent to the alleged slanderer brought about a duel, in which Tilley was shot and killed. According to the old theory of duels, he was to blame in the original controversy. The trial by battle was instituted for the purpose of settling disputes which had no other obvious mode of solution. The victim was always held to blame and the survivor exculpated. This, too, in an age where a strong and active man, used to prodding people to death with a spear, and trained to the use of arms, was more than a match for an adversary not so favorably endowed. The pistol has put men rather more on an equality, and made dueling a game more of hazard than skill. Of late, no other moral effect comes from a duel than the convincing proof it affords that the parties are willing to risk their lives to prove their honor. Tilley has proved his, and obtained the satisfaction of a fatal wound in his groin, which let out his life after two or three days painful suffering. His antagonist, on the other hand, has the satisfaction of knowing that the blood of a poor, weak minded young man is on his hands. As the victim provoked the quarrel to the outrance, however, it may be regarded more the survivor's misfortune than fault.

The Weed warrants, as they are called, were issued to the New Orleans *Times* newspaper and job office in 1872, by Governor Warmoth, for furnishing registration blanks. The action of the Governor was entirely illegal, since the State printer was under a contract at the time to do all the printing required for the State. But he thought the influence of the *Times* was worth buying in the interest of the Fusion party, and as a chance presented itself to do so and turn the employe over to the State for payment, the experiment was tried. The work which was actually performed was worth, perhaps, a few hundred dollars, as the *Times* establishment was entirely inadequate to do the heavy work. An attempt was made to print the registration list, but the type gave out on the first five hundred names, and Blanchard was compelled to come to the REPUBLICAN office three days before the election to have the work done. Fortunately, our skillful printers and ample facilities were equal to the occasion, though the most experienced men thought it was impossible. Fifty-six thousand names were put in type in three days, besides getting out the regular editions of the paper, and the required number of lists were printed for each ward. This was the work which the *Times* undertook to do, and failed in. It also failed in its contract to elect McEnery. But warrants to the amount of $146,000 were issued to that establishment without the formality of an appropriation. The regular appropriations to the State printer for doing all the work required by the State for the past two years amount to $140,000, or six thousand less than the *Times* tried to get for trying to do one small job, in which it failed for want of skill and material.

Of these warrants about fifty thousand dollars were paid into the treasury by one tax collector within a few weeks after they were issued. There are now outstanding more than ninety thousand dollars' worth nominally. At a recent meeting of the Funding Board an attempt was made to fund these fraudulent warrants, and we regret to learn that the attempt would have been successful but for the influence and vote of Mr. Phelps, president of the Cotton Exchange. It is impossible that any member of intelligence on the board should not have known that these Weed warrants are perfectly worthless, and that it would be a breach of trust to fund them. It is probable there will be further inquiry into the matter.

A Washington dispatch to an evening paper says:

The Attorney General is much provoked at Loan and Kellogg. He thinks a member of his staff should be treated with more respect.

If Mr. Pierrepont wishes his staves treated with respect he should appoint those who are entitled to it, if not command it. He is more likely to be contemned himself on account of the association, than that the especial member of his staff, of whose ill-treatment he complains, should receive consideration where he is known. Attorney General Pierrepont has invested in a decidedly bad egg, and the sooner he drops him the sooner he will be freed from danger of a disagreeable result. There is not power enough in the United States army and navy to make the people of New Orleans do what Judge Pierrepont apparently expects of Governor Kellogg and Superintendent Loan. Adherence to party and a decent regard for the Attorney General's position may do a good deal, but respect for the "member of his staff" is asking too much. Abate a little, Mr. Pierrepont, if possible.

A man whose case has stood eleven for conviction, one for acquittal, may be, legally speaking, a perfectly honest man; mathematically he is eleven-twelfths of a convict. But mathematics is an exact science, and makes no allowance for things. Actually, the one-twelfth carries the point, because, under the law and the practice under it, the eleven have no right to their opinion until sanctioned by the twelfth juror. We hope the public will look at this matter purely in its legal light and not presume to apply the principles of morality to it.

MARRIED.

NORTON-WAGNER—On Thursday, December 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Father Cornelius Moynihan, Mr. THOMAS NORTON to Miss JOSEPHINE WAGNER, both of this city. No cards.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, December 18, 1875.

At a meeting of the above named committee, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, in the exercise of his infinite and divine power, to withdraw from our midst our esteemed friend and comrade, SAMUEL MARCUS QUNTE, late secretary of this committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Samuel Marcus Quete this committee has lost the valuable services of a competent and faithful officer, the members of this body a true friend, and the Republican party of this State an earnest and tried supporter.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased as an expression of condolence in the loss they have suffered.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the New Orleans Republican for publication.

JAMES LEWIS, President.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary. de19 1t 2p

NOTICE.

Important to those Interested in the Public Markets in the city of New Orleans, and to those Who May Become Lessees of the Public Markets During the Year 1876.

The occupants of stalls in the various public markets, numbering about five hundred, at a meeting held on yesterday evening, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the markets and protecting themselves from future loss, injury and damage, in consequence of the municipal authorities having up to this date failed to carry into execution the law regulating the private markets in the city of New Orleans, unanimously adopted the following resolution and protest:

We the undersigned occupants of stalls in the various public markets of the city of New Orleans, do hereby protest against the city of New Orleans or any lessee of said markets, collecting the dues of stalls therein after the first day of January, 1876, unless the said city or the said lessees carry into full effect and force act No. 31 of 1874, regulating the private markets of the city of New Orleans; and we hereby agree and pledge ourselves to restat, through the proper courts of the State, the payment of said stall dues should said act not be carried into effect by the aforementioned parties in interest, whomsoever they may be. de19

NOTICE.

The public are informed that the following gentlemen will act as

COMMISSIONERS

TO

SUPERINTEND AND DRAW

The Golden Drawing

OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Monday, December 27, 1875.

Drawing to commence at 9 A. M.

WILLIAM L. POOLE, E. MONTEGUT,
L. E. FORSTALL, WILLIAM H. REESE,
S. H. ABY, E. F. SCHMIDT.

de19 3t 2p

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

On and after THURSDAY, December 23, 1875, the Price of Billiards will be

Seventy-five Cents Per Hour,

the amount charged in former times.

CHARLES LACOUME,
St. Charles Billiard Room;
MILLER BROTHERS,
ITTMAN & ZAERINGER,
J. A. WALKER,
Crescent Hall.

de19 1t 2p

FOR THE LADIES.

F. R. HARDON,

29.....Chartres Street.....29

Between Canal and Customhouse Streets,

Having just received a large, well selected and stylish stock of

FRENCH BONNETS

For Christmas and New Years times, respectfully invites the attention of the ladies, and requests a call from all wishing fresh goods at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Our show rooms will be particularly attractive during the Holidays. de19 1t 2p

ELEGANT NECKWEAR,

Direct by express from New York, for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

FINE GLOVES, SILK UMBRELLAS, BROCADES, HANDKERCHIFS, ETC.,

AT

LEIGHTON'S,

Popular Price Store,
Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

de19 1t 2p

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT THE

CRESCENT STORE,

17.....Bourbon Street.....17

Near Canal.

GRENADINES, for Ball Dresses, 15c a yard.
Sprague PRINTS at 5c a yard.
DRESS GOODS at 12½c a yard.
All WOOL FLANNEL, 20c a yard.
CANTON FLANNEL, 8 to 10c a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS, 25c a yard.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH, 25c a yard.
CORSETS, 50c a pair.
Hem stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, 60c a dozen.

ALL OTHER GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

No goods charged.
Country orders filled with dispatch. de19 1t 2p

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW OPEN.

Home Made Shoe and Clothing Manufacturing Company,

Under St. Patrick's Hall, Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

Manufacturing all kinds of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS made to order at the same prices as store goods. Also, work done at the lowest prices for parties who furnish their own stuff. de19 1t 2p

BLACKMAR & FINNE
PIANOS, ORGANS & MUS
Elegant Rosewood $450.
Pianos for $
174 CANAL ST.
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURC

FINEST GOODS IN THE SOU

ISIDORE LEVY, MANAGER,
WITH
A. PEISER & CO.,
24.....Magazine Street.....
Now in store the most elegant and extensive assortment of
FRENCH VASES,
PARIAN MARBLE STATUES and ORNAMENTS,
DECORATED CHINAWARE,
BAKERAT CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWA
Selected while on his recent trip to Europe, imported direct from first hands. The d being light, the entire stock will be sold at
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES
ISIDORE LEVY, Manager, with
A. PEISER & CO.,
de19 1t 2p No 24 Magazine

DRY VERZENAY

CHAMPAGNE

Of the celebrated brand of

GEORGE GOULET & CO., RHEIMS

Now landing and for sale by

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

Sole Agents for the South

de19 1t 2d No. 41 Old Levee or Decatur

CHEAP AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For everybody at
OTTO SCHWANERS,
No. 17 Baronne Street, near Ca
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRA
WALKING CANES, OPERA GLASSES, Etc.
At Half Price.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,
126.....Canal Street.....
Are now offering at VERY LOW PRI
ENTIRE ASSORTMENT
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS G
Wishing to reduce our stock, we w
prices
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NOTICE.

At a meeting, held this day, of the A mittee on Examining the Books, Vou other Official Documents of the Audit Treasurer, it was

Resolved, That the committee hold sions until the day of the meeting of G Assembly.

Punctual attendance of all the member

E. F. HERW
C

New Orleans, December 16, 1875.

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