

New Orleans Republican

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NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 22, 1875.

Never toy with the affections of children.

A bird in the hat is worth two in the cage.

Important to travelers—railroad conductors.

To untutored savages knowledge is power.

Mark Twain is going to Europe in the spring.

Grape cider is allowed by temperance people.

The dishonest rejoice at the escape of Tweed.

A man is liable to fall out when he is in high dudgeon.

The standing committees have been all set down by the Speaker.

Freudino gets into a man's mind very much easier than it gets out.

The New York Sun was very nearly killed itself trying to kill Beecher.

Drives of turkeys are now seen about the streets, ready for purchasers to gobble.

Tweed's industry enabled him to retire early in life with an uncomfortable fortune.

Every presidential candidate and every candidate's hangers-on are opposed to third terms.

Offenbach's latest opera bouffe is pronounced a failure, and it is called "The Crocodile."

Leap year will soon take possession of time, and the country expects every girl to do her duty.

The average watch dog does not know the difference between a clergyman and a book agent.

A card published by the super of a theatre indicates that there is just now a mutiny in the Roman army.

St. Louis papers are not surprised at the failure of the Bridge House, in Chicago. Too many hotels for a small village.

There is such a thing as going back to first principles, but men might do better than to imitate the principles of Adam.

Northern visitors to Florida rejoice that they can see alligators, walk in orange groves and eat canned peas, all for \$3 per day.

The great thirty-thousand dollar horse race will come off in California sooner or later. The Jockey Club is disposed to make it later.

Revels of religion are good things. Backsliders are the materials on which revivals feed. Ergo, backsliding should be encouraged.

Courts are made up of justice and law, and lawyers are of opinion that a little of the one can not be obtained without a great deal of the other.

A Philadelphia paper says: "A Lehigh quarryman dreamed his wife was a boulder and buried her from bed." He was a bolder man than most husbands.

William B. Astor left enough money to build himself a monument. It was not necessary for him to do anything generous or useful while he lived.

A Rochester editor says he has received a twenty-verse poem entitled "The Rose," which he has marked "to go in next spring" and carefully laid away.

General Banks believes a third party will rise up, find a leader who has voted both ways, and swallow all other political parties. The Millerites believe the world is coming to an end.

Mr. W. J. Florence has submitted to the operation of moxa. The example of Clara Morris will cost every artist in the profession a scorching backbone, which is not much of a boon.

The Democrats who say, as did the New York Tribune, that President Grant has sent in "the last annual message he will ever write," are either ignorant that the President's term does not expire until 1877, or they are expecting another Wilkes Booth to act for their party.

By cutting the language not belonging to Shylock, Lawrence Barrett has reduced the five-act play of the "Merchant of Venice" to a performance of one hour. Those who think more of the rising young actor than they do of Shakespeare, consider the new version a great improvement.

It is stated that two Democratic Congressmen from Massachusetts, Messrs. Warren and Tarbox, are supremely happy, having succeeded, after working industriously for ten days, in securing for the Democratic party of the "Bay State" three important positions in the Democratic House of Representatives, viz: A messengership and two places for laborers.

The Providence Journal says of the chaplain of the House of Representatives that he "possessed, during the rebellion, every requisite of a Confederate savior pluck. The one redeeming feature of the Southern soldier, Chaplain Townsend lacked; as he would neither pray for the Union nor fight for its enemies, he was a priest without religion and a man without a country—a good Democratic chaplain."

Piper, the church murderer of Mabel Young, made a hair-breadth escape at his first trial. It was decided that the hair found on his coat might have belonged to the girl he was courted instead of the girl he killed. Young men can not too highly value the single hairs found on their coat collars after a class meeting. Those they threads may hold a man from eternity, or they may weave a chain of circumstances strong enough to hang him forever.

Buffalo papers, before the Titians concert, requested that applause be confined to the clapping of hands, because such a dust was kicked up when feet were used. Thus the rights of those who attend concerts fall one by one. If the concert promised to pay expenses it would have been much better to have scrubbed the hall and allowed the clapping of hands to kick up what they could. When a man pays for a ticket he has a right to make a nuisance of himself.

THE MAYOR ON CITY FINANCES.

Mayor Leeds is evidently in a very uncomfortable position, and he is probably trying to parcel out his difficulties, on the principle that a division of labor lightens work. He sets out by reminding the people of their unequalled poverty, and then naturally falls into the groove of railing at the laws which, among other things, have created the office of Mayor at a salary of seven thousand dollars per year. To read his message one would almost think this the only feature of the State law on municipal matters which is not tyrannical and unconstitutional. Relying upon some of the wise sayings of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, as applicable to our municipal affairs, he tries to prove the sovereign character of New Orleans, a city entirely independent of the State in all concerns except the single matter of authorizing and fixing the salaries of the city government. The functionaries of the Legislature were exhausted when this was done. He finds, however, that many changes are imposed upon the city by law which can not be changed by the representatives of the local authorities.

Mr. Leeds will only have to show that any of these charges of which he complains are or ought to be changed to secure prompt relief. Whatever he may think, or whatever he may suppose Judge Cooley thinks, the municipal government is the creature of the law in all its parts. The Mayor and Administrators are not, however, the entire municipal government. The Board of Health, the Police Board and the School Board are all appropriate parts of the government, and each charged with separate and distinct duties which the majority of the people's representatives have thought proper to withhold from the public functionaries which, as he claims, constitute the city government solely.

Since his recent struggle with the Misses Maunhaut, and inglorious defeat, he talks with a degree of respect for foreign creditors, but takes it out on the police and schools. He merely hints that the suspension of the tax for the interest on the public debt would be a good thing. That is, we suppose such to be his meaning, but as he does not complete the paragraph, which is begun under the head of "secondly," it may possibly be the wrong meaning which we have placed upon it. We are perfectly willing to go as far as the Legislature will permit in the matter of suspending the tax for this interest, but so long as the laws remain as they are, and so far as they are irrevocable, they should be enforced if possible.

When he comes to the tax for the maintenance of the police and the public schools, however, his intent is not ambiguous. He thinks the tax ought to be suspended or withheld until both the police and the schools are placed under the control of the city authorities. The constitution places the public schools especially in charge of the Legislature and the State Superintendent. Education of the youth is no more a municipal function than is administering justice in the courts. It is a separate species of government, for which the average mayor or alderman is unqualified by education and habits. Mayor Leeds shows his unfitness to take charge of school matters, when he seeks to turn off four hundred and fifty teachers, representing nearly that many city families, with two hundred thousand dollars a year, that the foreign creditors—absentees—may receive their pay more promptly. He deems it "unjust to the public creditor, whose claims are postponed on account of the public necessity," to provide for schools, but has not a kind suggestion for the half-paid employees of the schools who are to-day uncertain whether they can buy a Christmas dinner. These faithful, hard working ladies are our own people; many of them are raising up children, others supporting aged parents, and all are needy and deserving. The law that compels the enemies of education to contribute to the support of schools is believed by the Mayor to be unconstitutional because he has not been charged with its administration—because, perhaps, the fund is so fixed that he can not divert any part of it to run his tombola.

The platitudes of the Mayor about representation and taxation have no sort of application to the business in hand. The people of the city, through their proper representatives, have established the present system, and there is no more sense in turning over the duties of the Police Board or School Board to the City Council than there would be in abolishing the Mayor and Administrators and letting the Police Board transact their business. The duties of the Mayor are defined by law. He has quite as much to do as he is qualified for, and his department is by no means the best administered one in the city. It may be the most expensive, but falls far short of success. The limited powers conferred on the Council do not justify those who all the position for the moment in yearning for more. At all events, they should show their capacity to do well those things which have been committed to them before boasting that they could do more and better than it is done now.

It is the province of the Mayor to obey and enforce laws, and not indulge in gloomy prophecies about the future inability of the people to discharge their duties as citizens. Their condition is bad enough, no doubt; but many of them would never find out what poor, miserable creatures they are, if they were not periodically reminded of their hapless lot by some political Casandra. Above all, the Mayor should not seek to usurp powers which have wisely been conferred upon other officers. But, we suppose, after having sold out the wharves, turned the consolidated interest fund into a lottery, and received an offer of \$50,000 for the waterworks, his honor is anxious to annex something like public duty to his office to give him employment. We fear if he and some of his colleagues were to be given charge of the schools, they would soon find a way to rent them out to capitalists to be kept as pay schools, and vote

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.

The Republican party is gratified with the stern integrity shown by General Grant. We may well imagine that when he saw the frauds of the Freedman's Bank, and the heartless plunder of the poor and trusting people who had confided their all to the Republican party, he was indignant. We may suppose that when he avowed his determination to free the Republican party from the imputation of being in complicity with the various public robbers who have plundered the national treasury, he was advised not to risk the exposure, because it would be used against the Republican party. With a resolute determination not to compromise with wrong, he repulsed such timid advisers, as he had done those who advised him not to advance after the battle of the Wilderness, and will fight out the reforms on the line announced in the trials of McDonald and Babcock. He has advanced in his campaign against dishonesty. The result has proved his wisdom. While the Democracy lost thousands of votes on account of the New York prosecutors, the decision of President Grant has endeared him to the Republican party, who rally around him with pride and confidence. This course has also either won the confidence or secured the neutrality of Conservatives who may not vote the Republican ticket, and do not wish to vote for Democracy.

"Following in the footsteps" of this great leader, we find the Republican Governor of South Carolina. He has won Conservative support or neutrality by his uncompromising war upon dishonest men, his unflinching stand in the name and at the cost of the Republican party. The Republican ex-Governor Moses and a person named Whipper have been elected by alleged legislative corruption judges of principal circuits. Governor Chamberlain thus describes these men: "I look upon their election as a horrible disaster—a disaster equally great to the State, to the Republican party, and greatest of all to those communities which shall be doomed to feel the full effects of the presence of Moses and Whipper upon the bench. I did a year ago speak publicly of Whipper as the worst man I had ever known. I do not know any man who has more different opinions. Neither Whipper nor Moses have any qualities which approach to a qualification for judicial positions. The reputation of Moses is covered deep with charges, which are believed by all who are familiar with the facts of corruption, bribery and the utter prostitution of all his official powers to the worst possible purposes. This calamity is infinitely greater in my judgment than any which has yet befallen this State, or I might add any part of the South. Moses as Governor, is endurable, compared with Moses as judge."

The Governor says: "I am free to say that my highest ambition as Governor has been to make the reorganization of the Republican party in South Carolina compatible with the attainment and maintenance of the highest standard of the administration of public affairs as can be exhibited within the present Democratic State of the South, and it was also my fondest hope to have peaceful agencies here in South Carolina alone, of all the Southern States, to have worked out through the Republican party the most efficient and successful one of the most interesting political and social problems which this century has presented. If these results shall not be reached the responsibility for the failure will rest upon me, and upon the Conservative citizens of South Carolina, who have hitherto, with unvarying fidelity and generosity, stood by me in my work, but upon those who dealt the blow of good government so deadly a cause on Thursday."

He anticipates from the election of these false apostles of republicanism— "One immediate effect will obviously be the reorganization of the Democratic party within the State as the only means left in the hands of the members for opposing a solid and reliable front to this terrible crevasse of misgovernment and public debauchery. Governor Kelogg has been moved by similar motives to institute and favor the prosecution of Republican members of the Legislature and Republican officials implicated of high crimes and misdemeanors. Adopting the policy of the President he repeats the declaration of the Republican Governor, Chamberlain, that it is his purpose to show a Republican administration to be as completely compatible with the highest state of political and social morality as that of any other party. If the Republican legislators, who are charged with having each sold a Republican vote for \$715, shall be proven guilty, then they will, for that paltry sum, have contributed to saddle the people with an immense claim of the Levee Company and the Republican party with the shame of their deed. The seven hundred and odd dollars, if received, is the gain of each of these men. Their fraud may cost the Republican party the control of the State. As the friends of the colored voters, we protest against such frauds as those imputed to these legislators. The right of suffrage was established to enable the colored people to protect themselves, but it is to some extent experimental, and it should be remembered that the Democracy have never acquiesced in the exercise of this right. Whatever, then, in the history of the Republican party shall go to defeat that party will deprive the colored people of their only sincere friends. If the Democracy secure the control of the federal and State governments, they may at once repeal or restrain the right of colored suffrage so that it will cease to have a protective influence. It is thus, that to enable a few men to live in luxury on the profits of political fraud, the innocent members of the party may be disfranchised."

We trust that all Republicans having authority will follow the example of the President and the Southern Republican Governors, and bring to justice every Republican official who may have, like

TAKE AWAY THE SOLDIERS.

A party organ which lately commenced grudging has much to say against the propriety of allowing United States troops to remain in Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans. The presence of a few soldiers in a back part of the city, and in the regular garrison at Jackson Barracks, is spoken of as "a standing army watching and guarding the people in their walks of business." We are told that "there are soldiers quartered in the large building near Leeds' foundry, lately vacated by the Christian Brothers." It does not appear that the owner of the large building lately vacated by the Christian Brothers objects to receiving rent from the United States; he is probably very glad to get good paying tenants, the better to enable him to pay his taxes. The neighbors who saw the foundry made an arsenal of by men organized for the purpose of overthrowing a State government, should not complain more bitterly now because a few well behaved soldiers are lodged near by. But the complaint does not come from the owners of property, and merchants, who are supposed to have some interest in the welfare of the city; it comes only from politicians, whose missions are to disturb the peace and get office. To the average Democrat the blue uniform of a United States soldier presents a hateful appearance. The feeling has not changed for the better since 1850. Even when General Butler came here, with Republicans in his ranks recruited from Massachusetts, from Vermont and Connecticut, his men were not welcomed with that cordiality due to the national conservators of the peace. The Confederate General who managed the defenses of the city against the United States was highly offended; he so thoroughly despised Union soldiers that he would not allow his own men to associate with them, and he immediately withdrew his forces. Mayor Monroe, whose duty it was to welcome the strangers, spoke for his constituents and cursed the saviors of the Union as bayoneted tyrants. Mr. Monroe was obliged to step down and out, but in 1866 he was rewarded for his strict adherence to Democratic principles by being re-elected when the paroled Confederates were allowed to vote. Presuming that the United States soldiers would not again dare to interfere in the interests of peace, especially because Andrew Johnson directed the affairs of the nation, and had commenced reconstruction, Mr. Monroe's police attempted the murder of an entire constitutional convention.

It is not necessary to cite all the instances which have occurred year after year in this city, making the presence of troops necessary. The shame has been in the cause, and not in the consequence. Ever since secession and the first subscription to the million and a quarter fund raised to keep Union soldiers out of New Orleans, the uniform of the United States soldier has not been popular here with men of the Democratic persuasion. Why this antipathy to an important branch of the United States government has existed so constantly has been a puzzle to many well disposed people. In times of peace the presence of Union soldiers means peace. Our soldiers are all respectable citizens; they are cleanly, decent men. If by chance they become noisy on Democratic whisky they are promptly punished, as other men ought to be. They earn their money and spend it wherever they are. If the entire army of the United States were camped here, New Orleans would get its wages and grow rich by keeping sutler's shops. From the time General Jackson protected New Orleans from British invasion to the time when traitors struck the American flag and ran up secession colors, the officers and soldiers of the Union army were held with some sort of respect here, even by Democrats. Union soldiers were not considered as disgusting, even so late as the Mexican war. A Confederate change has come over the Democratic part of public sentiment, and for fifteen years a Union soldier has been permitted to remain in New Orleans only under protest. It is true there is nothing just now to quarrel about, and there is peace. There are a few soldiers here, in winter quarters, doing nothing, and the new Democratic organ inquires if this exhibition of military force can be anything else than "insulting to us?" The question is seriously asked, and our members of Congress are expected to use their influence to get the detachment removed from the large building near Leeds' foundry, lately vacated by the Christian Brothers.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE. Speaker Kerr has disregarded the suggestions of the Democratic organs, by passing over Ben Wood, Sam Randall, Sunset Cox and three or four other prominent headlights. In selecting a chairman for the Committee on Ways and Means, his choice fell on Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, which will, no doubt, taste every body, especially New Orleans Democratic papers, by surprise. We have been assured, from time to time, that Wood was sure to get it, unless Sam Randall beat him, or Sunset Cox could work his combinations to defeat both of them. None of our local oracles are on record for Morrison, though they are, generally, the sworn enemy of Hon. M. C. Kerr, the quack clear or the Texas Pacific railroad, is a great blessing in the Speaker's chair. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has generally been the leader of the majority party in the House, and we

ARE TO INFER THAT IN THE OPINION OF THE SPEAKER, MR. MORRISON IS THE MAN.

He is a native of Illinois, fifty years of age; served as colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois Regiment in the Confederate war, and is usually indebted to Liberal Republican votes for his election. He was a member of the late Congress, and, so far as we know, not specially prominent as a legislator. The selection of such a man for the position, by Mr. Kerr, probably implies that he is rather a man of business than a politician.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. OVER 1,600,000. Have been sold and are in daily use. 243,679 SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINES. Were sold in the year 1874, which number exceeded that of their highest competitor 148,852 machines. The sales of the SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of other Companies show a DECREASE, which can be attributed only to the IMMENSE POPULARITY OF THE SINGER IMPROVED MACHINES. They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, and ALWAYS RELIABLE, and never fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION ON ANY DESCRIPTION OF WORK. No family can afford to be without one. Every machine of our manufacture is FULLY WARRANTED. In order that there may be no excuse for not purchasing one of these labor-saving machines, we will arrange to furnish them ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN To those to whom it may not be convenient to raise the full price. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, No. 91 Canal street, corner Chartres, NEW ORLEANS. E. BUTTERICK & CO'S CELEBRATED CUT PAPER PATTERNS, FOR Ladies and Children's Garments, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Winter Catalogues Just Received, Which can be obtained gratis by calling at the office. Each pattern is accompanied with full printed instructions, and any garment can be made to fit perfectly without the aid of a dressmaker. They are particularly valuable to ladies living at a distance. PATTERNS sent by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. WILLIAM E. COOPER, General Agent in New Orleans, FOR THE SALE OF E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS, AND their celebrated SHEARS AND SCISSORS No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1876. THE SOUTHERN STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, AT NEW ORLEANS, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 26, 1876, AND CONTINUING TEN DAYS. L. S. MARRS, President. SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent. Executive Committee. A. DALWIT, Chairman. J. BAYLOR, W. B. SCHMIDT, COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

GRAND OPENING OF THE CRESCENT HALL. The undersigned respectfully announces that this convenient, central and popular place of resort WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON Thursday Evening, December 23, 1875, at eight o'clock. At which hour all are cordially invited to be present. The hall is a large and commodious building, and is well adapted for the reception of the public. It is situated on No. 6 Royal street, which will continue as usual, he asks the patronage of all who admire healthy, elegant, convenient and comfortable, and that the CRESCENT HALL, as now decorated, arranged and furnished, is without a rival on the continent. JOSEPH A. WALKER, Proprietor. NOTICE. POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, December 21, 1875. The attention of parents and guardians is respectfully requested to the use of fire crackers, torpedoes, etc., by their wards during the holidays. In several instances children have deposited ignited crackers in the iron letter boxes upon the streets, and letters and papers have been brought to this office in a burnt condition. Police officers on the several streets are invited to notify me of the violations mentioned that may come to their knowledge. JOHN M. G. PARKER, KRUG & CO'S CHAMPAGNE. ONE THOUSAND BASKETS. No. 1109 1/2 to 111,500. Landing ex steamer Hannover, from Havre, for sale by A. ROCHEREAU & CO., 222 1/2 St. Louis street. NOTICE. SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY. We hope all will follow the example of our friend, Mr. John H. Harris, who has just made another visit to the shoe manufactory of our country, and interesting fellow citizen, MR. JOHN HARRIS, No. 33 and 35 Canal street, New Orleans, at the same time, we find that he is earning about 100 hands, and is thereby supporting at least 200 persons. His work is of the best quality, and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES—ever below what the same goods can be bought for in the South. We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Harris' 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. Harris before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale price, and at the same time sustain home manufactures. JOHN H. HARRIS, A CITIZEN. DRY VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE. Of the celebrated brand of GEORGE GOULET & CO., RHEIMS, Now landing and for sale by PAUL GELPEI & BROTHER, Sole Agents for the South. 222 1/2 St. Louis street, No. 41 Old Levee or Decatur street. FANCY ARTICLES. GEORGE T. SCHELLING, 159 Canal Street.

BLACKMAR & FINNE PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 174 CANAL ST. OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH. PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE. BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE MONEY, ON RASY TERMS. PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE. BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE MONEY, ON RASY TERMS. PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE. BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE MONEY, ON RASY TERMS.

CHINA PALACE. GRAND EXHIBITION OF ELEGANT CHINA. DINNER AND TEA SETS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE. SILVER PLATED WARE. FINE TABLE CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNITURE. Sold Cheaper than any other House in the City. Call early and secure your bargains at the NAVAL & OFFICER'S CHINA PALACE. 23 1/2 St. Louis Street. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. THE BEST AND MOST ACCEPTED. Can be had of LOUIS GRUNEWALD, GRUNEWALD HALL, Baronne, near Canal Street. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Of the Best European and American Make. Hand Instruments, Music, Musical Boxes, etc. ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES. For cash or on easy monthly payments. 222 1/2 St. Louis Street. AT WALSHE'S. FINE GOODS! NEW STYLES. And the best assortment of SHIRTS. DOWNS, SATIN, APPLICATED, and the latest modes of the day. A Good Fashionable Shirt for Men. FINE GOODS LOW IN PROPORTION. And every article of Men's and Boys' Goods equally cheap. USEFUL PRESENTS. Elegant New Neckwear, New Styles Collars and Cuffs, Half Dozen Stylish Shirts (5000), Handsome Sleeve Buttons or Cuffs, Gloves, Suspenders or Umbrellas. Besides lots of other articles suitable for presents to family, friends, husbands, brothers, or friends. AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Call and see B. T. WALSH, 110 Canal Street.

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GRAND OPENING OF THE CRESCENT HALL. The undersigned respectfully announces that this convenient, central and popular place of resort WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON Thursday Evening, December 23, 1875, at eight o'clock. At which hour all are cordially invited to be present. The hall is a large and commodious building, and is well adapted for the reception of the public. It is situated on No. 6 Royal street, which will continue as usual, he asks the patronage of all who admire healthy, elegant, convenient and comfortable, and that the CRESCENT HALL, as now decorated, arranged and furnished, is without a rival on the continent. JOSEPH A. WALKER, Proprietor. NOTICE. POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, December 21, 1875. The attention of parents and guardians is respectfully requested to the use of fire crackers, torpedoes, etc., by their wards during the holidays. In several instances children have deposited ignited crackers in the iron letter boxes upon the streets, and letters and papers have been brought to this office in a burnt condition. Police officers on the several streets are invited to notify me of the violations mentioned that may come to their knowledge. JOHN M. G. PARKER, KRUG & CO'S CHAMPAGNE. ONE THOUSAND BASKETS. No. 1109 1/2 to 111,500. Landing ex steamer Hannover, from Havre, for sale by A. ROCHEREAU & CO., 222 1/2 St. Louis street. NOTICE. SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY. We hope all will follow the example of our friend, Mr. John H. Harris, who has just made another visit to the shoe manufactory of our country, and interesting fellow citizen, MR. JOHN HARRIS, No. 33 and 35 Canal street, New Orleans, at the same time, we find that he is earning about 100 hands, and is thereby supporting at least 200 persons. His work is of the best quality, and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES—ever below what the same goods can be bought for in the South. We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Harris' 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. Harris before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale price, and at the same time sustain home manufactures. JOHN H. HARRIS, A CITIZEN. DRY VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE. Of the celebrated brand of GEORGE GOULET & CO., RHEIMS, Now landing and for sale by PAUL GELPEI & BROTHER, Sole Agents for the South. 222 1/2 St. Louis street, No. 41 Old Levee or Decatur street. FANCY ARTICLES. GEORGE T. SCHELLING, 159 Canal Street.

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