

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

Slender is a most cowardly revenge. Books in cheap muslin covers are bound to sell.

Woodmen have not been requested to spare Christmas trees. It is said Eugene Sue always wore white kid gloves while writing.

In these times it is better to subscribe for a new paper by the week. Democratic commitment to the Methodist—'Thou shalt not play for Grant.'

Belle Boyd has been lecturing in Florida. She can do no harm there. Paul Boyton is paid from the sinking fund of his life preserving company.

He who saves can only afford to give. Economy is a long way from meanness. Santa Claus is buying cheaper toys this year, but he loves his little darlings all the same.

The economy of telegraphing is in the fact that a few words can be made to go a long way. Governor Vance has been lecturing on the 'Scattered Nations.' They are Democratic nominations.

The leading opera singers are losing their voices, and none of the young aspirants are able to find them. Hon. J. S. Matthews, of Texas, and P. Jones Burke, of Carroll parish, arrived in the city yesterday.

Fashionable sofas and chairs are made in the stiffest and most uncomfortable manner that guests may not stay too long. It is said the Mormons contemplate purchasing the Hold Land, and setting themselves up in Jerusalem. O Jerusalem!

A rising young novelist is at work on a book to be called 'Hope Deferred.' If she is not hindered she will make the reader's heart sick. The man who would not steal a pin, and yet would walk off with a silk umbrella belonging to another person, lacks consistency.

It is said the crops in Nebraska have been enormous this year, and that the State has fully overcome the effects of the grasshopper plague. It shows the fitness of things to see a pin-backed young lady seat herself at the piano, and hear her sing, 'I'm sitting on the style, Mary.'

Dr. Holland is of the opinion that culture will cure gossip. So will saving wood for the time being. Gossips are idle people, who know nothing better to do. The New Orleans University Sabbath school will have a Christmas tree and festival Friday and Saturday evenings, at the corner of Camp and Race streets.

Loftis occupied a box at the Varieties Theatre at the matinee yesterday, witnessing and applauding Mrs. Chanfrau who played Grace Starkey in 'Parted.' A cynical man insists that the fewer letters or friends the happier we are. 'In your poverty they never help you, in your prosperity they always help themselves.'

The Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Gazette says: 'The mission of the Grangers in Mississippi seems to have ended since the grand master is elected State Treasurer.' Sergeant Bates has been hindered at London, Canada. They will not allow him to walk; at least they will not allow him to walk out of town until he pays his hotel bill.

Mr. Dion Bonicaull, for a consideration, has transferred to Mr. John E. Owens the sole right to produce the Bonicaull plays of 'Dot' and 'Grimaldi' for a period of ten years. Mr. Lamar understands his business. He gets appointed on the House Pacific Railroad Committee, and immediately goes home and commences engineering for the Senatorship.

Pellemeas are requested to keep children from putting toy torpedoes into the mail boxes. The letter plan would be to prevent the sale, and keep such dangerous playthings out of town. The editor of the Galveston News has read 'Shipmaster's' statement of expenses on a ship, as published in the REPUBLICAN, and concludes that 'Galveston is far from being the most expensive seaport of the country.'

In trying to prevent Clara Morris from playing in the 'New Leah,' Kate Bateman pleads that the play would be likely to end in the hands of an inferior artist. There is not one word of sympathy for the poor actress. Mr. Marks Kaiser, our young violinist, is well spoken of by the Northern press. The Louisiana concert, in Springfield, Massachusetts, played two fantasies, by Alard, and also performed a violin obligato, when Mlle. Titiens sang Gounod's 'Ave Marie.'

Of the dismissal of ex-Senator Henderson as government counsel in the St. Louis whisky prosecution the Nation, which seldom says anything favorable of the President, remarks: 'Mr. Henderson has been dismissed, and it is difficult to see how the President could have taken any other course under the circumstances. There may be men in existence who would put up with what Mr. Henderson said, but we doubt if they have as yet shown themselves in any civilized government.'

Probably no more hungry set of office-holders ever went to Washington than the Confederate members of the present Congress. The Democratic correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: 'One of the most significant symptoms of the hardness of the times and the honesty of the hard-pressed members here, is the fact that many of the members have been compelled to draw their December pay in advance, to get hold of some money. As this practice is in favor of honest money.'

MUNICIPAL SOVEREIGNTY.

We can not conceive from what school, Democratic or Republican, the idea is derived that the people who occupy a particular territory within a State are exempt from the exercise of State authority. No one has denied that a State is paramount in authority to any power save that to which the State itself or the whole people has subjected it.

Under this paramount power the State confers to certain citizens within certain territorial limits powers of a special character, which promote the good government of that community, without thereby impairing or subordinating the rights of other citizens elsewhere; but in any such concession should result in injustice, the State reserves the right to modify, repeal or cancel the powers delegated to the municipality, without detriment, of course, to rights vested under such grants.

When, therefore, the Mayor is of opinion, and the press repeats, that—'Few will deny that the schools and police of the city, like those of other cities, ought to be under the immediate and sole superintendence and control of the Mayor and Council.' A principle is affirmed which contradicts alike history and reason. The constitution of this and other States recognizes the public duty of educating the whole people. The Legislature shall establish at least one free school in every parish throughout this State and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise.' The constitution likewise requires that all children of the State shall be admitted to the public schools. Can it then be said that this State system shall be subject to the control of a local authority? Should it be left to any parish or town council to determine how much it shall pay or whether it shall pay at all for the education of the children, the order of the constitution would not be executed, since there might not be money enough to educate 'all the children' of the State.

It may be asked whether a community should pay more than enough to educate its own children? We reply without hesitation that such was the precise purpose of the law, to make property, wherever it may be located, pay for the education of ignorance wherever it might be located. Hence the banks of New Orleans may be taxed to educate the little negroes in Cameron or any other distant parish. Of course, a non-resident interested in such a bank or other building can not see why his property should be taxed to educate other people's children. Every child is to be educated and every vested dollar is to pay for it. If property holders are so stupid, or so selfish, as not to know that the permanence of their titles depends on popular intelligence; if a man has no more foresight than not to know that in some other generation the property of others may be taxed to lift his own descendants from darkness into light, then must he be taught that such is the law of the American people, and that he must obey the law or travel to some other country he likes better.

It is regarded as unjust to make any member of the Property Holders' Association pay for educating the children of a man who owns no property in the city or in the parishes. Suppose the property of New Orleans is in danger of destruction by military invasion or by overflow, who shall defend the sacred brick and mortar of the city? The militia from the parishes. But much of this militia has no brick and mortar to defend. Why should they risk their lives or limp through life the mutilated monuments of interests in which they had no special investment? Only because it is the duty of the country to defend itself. Very well. And it is the duty of the country to educate all its citizens. The constitution says so. Yet we seem to have statesmen who think a city is now, as in earlier times, a privileged place, a sanctuary in which a man becomes instantly exempt from liabilities without the walls.

It is a mistake to suppose that a citizen of Louisiana living in the parish of Orleans has any more rights than another citizen living elsewhere within the State. The city of New Orleans is a school district within the State of Louisiana. It is not a principality of Hesse Darmstadt, nor of Geroldstein, with its sovereign dynasty, its diplomacy, its standing army. It is a school district, a police district, a municipality with larger but with no more potential franchises than a board of health, a board of police or a school board. It may appal the aristocratic advocate of a sovereign municipality, but the corporation of New Orleans has no more authority over the corporation of the police or of the schools than these last have over the city government. Each is the subordinate creation of the State law, and each is supreme within the trust which the law has prescribed. The city can not stop for one moment the corporate authority which issues lottery tickets, or a beef wagon of the butchers' meat monopoly, nor can it compel the Levee corporation to stop the hole of a crawfish. The State is supreme. The corporation is subordinate. Does any States rights politician dispute this?

It is said that the schools and police of the city, like those of other cities, ought to be under the immediate control of the Mayor and Council. This is quite indefinite. Should the superintendents and teachers be appointed by the Mayor? Should the Administrator of Finance fix the rate of taxation? As we can not say to what cities the quotation refers we will state one city to which it does not refer. The State of New York has established a State school system. It imposes the charges upon the whole property of the State to educate all the children in the State. It makes New York city the 'Metropolitan Police district' of the State. So far from the Mayor and Council of New York having the control of the education or police system within its own limits, both are subject to

the control of the State. The city of New York can not exempt the property of her citizens from the payment of school or police tax. Every man and every dollar within the State of New York is within the control of the State of New York, and must pay its proper share for the education of the people, and the protection of life and property. The great Democratic centennial thief, Tweed, was compelled to resort to the Legislature of New York for an authority to steal, which, had a Democratic mayor or council had control of the power of taxation and appropriation, he might have exercised directly. He was compelled to get into the Senate of New York, and to admit Republican thieves into his ring to secure millions of public money which, under the New Orleans theory of a sovereign municipality, he might have obtained by direct political bribery.

It is known that the limitations of the present municipal government of New Orleans were copied almost verbatim from the legislation of New York. It therefore seems particularly curious to see it stated that 'other cities' are not subject to the same restrictions with our own. The courts have decided that all municipal authority is derived from and is subject to the State Legislature. It would seem, therefore, that the advocates of municipal sovereignty must either surrender their position or they may find the legislative authority manifest its supremacy in a way not at all comfortable to any who may resist it.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE. In nothing is the difference between Republican and Democratic foreign policy more distinct than in the acquisition of territory, by aggression in the one case, and the pacific and neighborly policy in the course pursued by the Republican administration toward the adjacent republics upon this continent.

With this material difference it has been with extreme anxiety the Republican administration has beheld the rapacious and savage incursions of Indians and Mexicans upon the sole impulse of robbery, the natural indignation of American citizens, and the honest though incompetent efforts of the Mexican government to enforce her own laws and execute her own treaties. With the object of sustaining the policy of non-intervention on the part of our government, the Republican administration dispatched a special commissioner to the Rio Grande to ascertain and report upon the spirit which animated the more moderate population on each side of the boundary, with the purpose of transmitting such impressions to our own government and that of Mexico as an important suggestion of the true situation. Our commissioner visited the city of Brownsville and other points on the lower river, and we deem his impressions of sufficient authority for publication. We give the following extract from the commissioner's report, presented on his return:

There are but few landing men residing in Brownsville or in Matamoras, such gentlemen, I mean, as are concerned with the general situation and wish to judge of the measures to be taken from the other side of the Rio Grande, where I met Captain McNally. I found that the masses are almost entirely in favor of almost any measure by which Mexico on the border might be nearly exterminated; there is no love for the Mexican government, and they bear a single expression that would indicate an aversion to see the States and Mexico involved in war. Texans on the river are almost exclusively engaged in raising cattle and stock, and when they learn that men from the other side of the Rio Grande bodily steal their property they wish revenge, and probably would be pleased to see our army invade Mexican soil, and they feel grieved at the non-action of our government; in fact, they denounce our army as a stain. That is self-interest.

Many of the United States officers and soldiers in Fort Brown are willing enough to possess and punish cattle thieves, but they refuse to cross the Rio Grande in hostile array, nor to fire a gun. Commissioners officers frequently visit Matamoras, in uniform, and are treated civilly. Residents of Matamoras, as far as I could learn, are not particularly friendly to our people or government, but my belief is that they would avoid a war with us. Our army officers speak highly of the Mexican troops as soldiers, declaring that they are proficient in drill and as full of daring spirit as the best of our own. Altogether, my impression is that people on both sides, in a general sense, do not favor war between the two countries. However, the State of Texas will probably put a small army of militia on the border in a month, under Captain McNally, and it is supposed that he will cross the river when it suits his plans. In fact, he made a statement to that effect to me.

The local authorities on each side seem averse to national war. The citizens of Texas are naturally indignant even to the reproach of their own government for inaction and forbearance. The State of Texas is preparing military forces for the defense of the frontier against actual invasion.

The government of the United States is compelled to protect itself against the imputation of treating a neighbor less powerful than herself with courtesy and forbearance. It would not be proper to involve two great nations in a war that would impair the interests of the whole people of each, because of the injury of a small portion of each country. But the rights of every citizen of each country must be protected, and either of the powers may find itself compelled to take a stand in defense of the rights of even one individual. We have thus stated the position of affairs on the Rio Grande. The deprecations continue. The Texans have become exasperated at the disturbance and loss of property. They are preparing to repel such actual invasions of their soil, and from the character of Americans on the frontier, it is probable they will do so. Would it not be better if the two governments should make some convention and appoint some joint commission, which shall, with adequate military force, be contributed by each government, put a prompt and further stop to this cause of war?

We respectfully press upon our government the necessity of taking steps for such a co-protection of the American boundary. The two peoples are now at

peace, and deprecate war; but if war commences, it will be attended with cost, and at the close the first inadequate cause of dispute will be forgotten. The war with Mexico began by an alleged invasion of this very Texan territory. Yet in the treaty of peace, which involved large concessions of territory and the payment of many millions of money, the part of the lower Rio Grande, where the act of invasion occurred, was not even referred to.

We would respectfully warn both governments to adopt some immediate and adequate policy for the removal of any possible cause of frontier trouble, and would suggest some such convention as we have stated.

AN ARMY OF OFFICIALS.

The proposed city budget does not indicate such a degree of poverty in the community which is said to exist and, doubtless, does. On the contrary, we might reasonably look for a very high condition of prosperity in a city which consents to pay such magnificent sums for salaries in the more ornamental and, perhaps, least useful departments of the municipal administration. We find that it takes nearly or quite half a million of dollars to pay for personal services alone in the several departments, without taking into account several thousand dollars for office expenses. The following are some of the principal items estimated in the budget for salaries and wages:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Improvement, Surveyor, Waterworks, Dept of Commerce, Police, Public Schools, etc.

The above list does not include the salaries of police justices, officers of the Workhouse, House of Refuge or Insane Asylum, nor any of the officers of criminal justice. It shows pure and simple what the people have to pay 'the city authorities' for personal service. With the exception of the Department of Improvements, the whole business could be done by contract for about one hundred thousand dollars a year, thus saving nearly as much as the budget proposes for the support of the schools. If there is to be a system of niggardly economy introduced into municipal affairs, it ought first to be applied to the least essential departments.

The suggestions of the Mayor, however, indicate that he is willing to sacrifice the dearest interest of the public, turn the teachers out of the public schools and neglect to provide adequate means of education for the children of the poor, and demoralize if not virtually disband the police, in order to be the better able to pay a long roll of nearly useless officials, and leave enough to stand off those importunate spinsters whom Judge Woods has invited to sue for a receiver in case there is any further cause of complaint.

Now, we are entirely willing that the purely municipal affairs shall be confided to the care of the City Council. The Democratic party is welcome to the offices of Mayor, Administrators, and all and singular their numerous following. We might ask for the abolition of say about two quite useless departments—Police and Assessments for instance—and out down some of the office expenses. But such as they are, or ought to be, we are content to let the Democrats have them. But when it comes to the police, the guardians of personal liberty, and the school teachers, who have charge of the education of children, we insist that they should be placed under control of men whose ideas are at least a notch above the traditional mayor and aldermen, whether the latter receives compensation through the manipulation of contracts, as was the case in the olden time, or double pay in direct salaries, as at present. The law has wisely placed these important interests where it is possible to keep them out of ward politics. Commissioners and directors are directly responsible to the supreme power of the State, and have no interest in or sympathy with the pulling and hauling of the ward clubs. These institutions should remain where the law has placed them, and they should receive as liberal support as though they were committed to political demagogues and dragged through the pools of faction.

A CONTRACT.

New Orleans pays annually \$840,000 for costs of administering criminal justice in the city alone, while the total amount paid for education in the entire State of Louisiana is only \$699,665, showing that the city pays \$140,434 a year more for police than the whole State does for schools. By the time Mayor Leads and other opponents of public education succeed in withholding the school tax in order to be the better prepared to pay foreign creditors, it will be necessary to increase the capacity of police jails and add a few hundred thousands to the police fund. The police and the schools are counterparts of each other. To neglect the latter increases the expenses of the first, a thing which certain short-sighted politicians are bent upon doing, if possible. When the right of a sovereign State to compel municipal servants to provide for the education of the children is questioned in public documents, it is time for the people to look after their interests. The constitution makes it the imperative duty to provide for the public schools. The Mayor questions the right to do anything in the matter unless the business can be placed in the hands of another political body than that named in the law for the purpose. Personally he may have a strong desire to see the schools controlled by the body over which he presides, but officially he can have no proper cause for any preference. When he attempts to dictate to the Legislature in his official messages and councils disobedience of the law until he

can have things his own way, he is guilty of impertinence to the superior authority under which he acts. Barnum had in his menagerie a much more promising and a still more happy family than is the New York delegation in Congress. The Democratic House is divided against itself. The appointment of the standing committees broke the backs of all of the animals. A correspondent says half of the New York delegation insisted that Fernando Wood be made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the other half of the same beautiful faith bitterly opposed him. Mr. Kerr ended the dispute by going West; but a number of the members of the two factions will not speak to each other, on account of the differences which have grown up between them on the Fernando question.

NOTICE.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana, are hereby requested to assemble in caucus at the State House at eleven o'clock THURSDAY, December 23, 1875. JAMES S. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

The loyal subjects of His Royal Highness the Grand Mogul of Twenty Millions are hereby notified to assemble at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Andrews, No. 35 Claiborne street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 24, 1875, at eight o'clock, sharp, by order of the Grand Mogul. H. A. CORBIN, Acting Secretary.

GRAND OPENING OF THE CRESCENT HALL.

The undersigned respectfully announces that the grand opening of the regular plan 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 liberal support extended him in gratitude, as his old soldier. JOSEPH A. WALKER, Proprietor.

THE BANK, No. 6 Royal street.

Which will be continued as usual, he asks the patronage of all who admire beauty, elegance, convenience and comfort, situated at 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 earnestly 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. Policemen on the several routes are invited to notify me of the violations mentioned that may come to their knowledge. JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

KRUG & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

ONE THOUSAND BASKETS, Nos. 110, 101 to 111, 50. Landing on steamer Hannover, from Havre, for sale by A. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

ADVICE TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY. We hope all will follow the example of our friend, Mr. H. M. Marks, who has just made another visit to the above named factory of our esteemed and enterprising fellow citizen, MR. JOHN HASKIN, Nos. 25 and 27 Canal street, and, notwithstanding the hard times, we find that he is employing about 100 hands, and thereby supporting the lives of many of the best quality, and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES. We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Haskin'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. Haskin before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale prices, and at the same time obtain home manufactured articles. Get good in. A CITIZEN.

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.

HAIR GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

For the better accommodation of my numerous customers, I have opened at No. 129 Canal street a branch of my store No. 23 Dryades street. The new location has been elegantly fitted up, and will be stocked with the best and most elegant Human Hair Goods, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Etc., which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. The old store will be continued as usual. GEORGE T. SCHILLING, 129 Canal Street.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, December 2, 1875. Whereas, I am officially informed that JOHN SONNER, a noted desperado, indicted in the parish of St. Landry, for the murder of ANDRE PRUDHOMME, and also indicted in the parish of Calcasieu, in this State, for the murder of WILLIAM J. RUFFINO, is still at large, notices hereby given that, in addition to any reward offered by the police justice of the respective parishes and the friends of the deceased, the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest of the said John Sonner and his safe delivery to the custody of the sheriff of St. Landry parish. Given under my hand and the seal of the State this 2d day of December, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth anniversary. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By: G. G. DISBORNE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

At a meeting held this day, of the Joint Committee on Revising the Books, Vouchers and other Official Documents of the Auditor and the Treasurer, it was Resolved, That the committee hold daily sessions until the day of the meeting of the General Assembly. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

MRS. CHARLES BROWN, DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 178 Canal Street. Open by Appointment. Superior style dresses and first class workmanship at reasonable prices. MRS. CHARLES BROWN, No. 178 Canal Street.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY AND 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 148,832 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.

Ladies and Children's Garments, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Winter Catalogue 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, No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, NEW ORLEANS, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 26, 1876, AND CONTINUING TEN DAYS. I. N. MARKS, President. SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent. Executive Committee, A. BALDWIN, Chairman. JAMES I. DAY, W. E. SCHMIDT, COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

AT WALSHE'S.

FINE GOODS: NEW STOCK. And the best assortment of SHIRTS. In the city of New Orleans. A Good Fashionable Shirt for \$1. FINEST GOODS LOW IN PROPORTION. And every article of Men's and Boys' Goods equally cheap. B. T. WALSHE, 110 Canal Street.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Elegant New Neckwear. New Styles Collars and Cuffs. Half Dozen Stylish Shirts (Socks). Handsome Sleeve Buttons or Studs. Gloves, Suspenders or Umbrellas. Besides lots of other articles suitable for presents to fathers, sons, lovers, nephews, brothers, or friends. AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Call and see B. T. WALSHE, 110 Canal Street.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that the following is the result of the examination of the Louisiana State Lottery Commission. THE GOLDEN DRAW. On Monday, December 27, 1875. Drawing to commence at 8 P. M. WILLIAM E. POOLE, E. MONTROUX, L. E. FORBES, WILLIAM H. BROWN, R. H. ABY, W. E. SCHMIDT.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FERGUSON & HALL, composed of James H. Ferguson and James M. Hall, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the firm of Ferguson & Hall are to be paid by James H. Ferguson, and all debts of James M. Hall are to be paid by James H. Ferguson. A full and complete list of the names of the creditors of the firm of Ferguson & Hall are to be published in the Louisiana State Gazette, and in the Louisiana State Lottery Commission. New Orleans, December 21, 1875. JAMES H. FERGUSON & JAMES M. HALL.

MARSHALL'S MONITOR.

United States Patent Office. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, No. 10,700.—In testimony whereof, I have signed and affixed my hand and seal, and the seal of the said District Office, at New Orleans, this 21st day of December, 1875. J. MARSHALL, Commissioner of Patents.

IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT, ASK FOR IT.

CARPETS—In great variety and choicest styles. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, WOODS, ETC. The prices and quality will sell them. J. H. HATH, FIFTH & LAKE, No. 39 Camp street.

BLACKMAR & FINNE PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

174 CANAL STREET OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH. PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE. BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE MONEY. PHILIP WERLEIN, Piano and Organ Maker. 174 Canal Street, New Orleans. Piano and organs repaired, tuning done by the best workmen. The Magnificent Dress Exhibited at the Fair of 1874. MME. S. LIBERMAN, 300 Canal Street. Cut in the very latest style, exquisitely made and finished, and made up with the latest and most fashionable trims. Very MODERATE PRICES. To Ladies who are preparing for New Year, and for the balls and festivities of the season, this is a most desirable opportunity. The latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, dresses, Shawls, etc., always on hand. MME. S. LIBERMAN, 300 Canal Street.

CHINA PALACE.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ELEGANT CHINA. DINNER AND TEA SETS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE. Magnificent display of SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS. Sold cheaper than any other House in the City. Call early and secure your bargains at NAVRA & OFFNER'S CHINA PALACE, No. 129 Canal Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE BEST AND MOST ACCEPTABLE. Can be had of LOUIS GRUNWALD, GREENWALD HALL, BARONIE, near Canal Street. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Of the best European and American Make. Band Instruments, Music, Musical Boxes, Etc. ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES. For cash or on any monthly payment. AT WALSHE'S, 110 Canal Street.

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The public are informed that the following is the result of the examination of the Louisiana State Lottery Commission. THE GOLDEN DRAW. On Monday, December 27, 1875. Drawing to commence at 8 P. M. WILLIAM E. POOLE, E. MONTROUX, L. E. FORBES, WILLIAM H. BROWN, R. H. ABY, W. E. SCHMIDT.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FERGUSON & HALL, composed of James H. Ferguson and James M. Hall, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the firm of Ferguson & Hall are to be paid by James H. Ferguson, and all debts of James M. Hall are to be paid by James H. Ferguson. A full and complete list of the names of the creditors of the firm of Ferguson & Hall are to be published in the Louisiana State Gazette, and in the Louisiana State Lottery Commission. New Orleans, December 21, 1875. JAMES H. FERGUSON & JAMES M. HALL.

MARSHALL'S MONITOR.

United States Patent Office. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, No. 10,700.—In testimony whereof, I have signed and affixed my hand and seal, and the seal of the said District Office, at New Orleans, this 21st day of December, 1875. J. MARSHALL, Commissioner of Patents.

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