

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 23, 1876.

The Pope is better or worse again.

Vermont and Virginia V-rore centennial aid. Father Tom Burke is not dead, but sleepy.

Dr. Hostetter's life has been one of bitter experience.

We have no desire to be cozzened in our relations with Spain.

Mr. Whittle, the revivalist, has a partner. It is Bliss to hear him sing.

Rain is heavy when it comes down, and heavy rains are not uncommon.

Second hand shoes are advertised. New features in gloves are looked for.

England tried to run this country about 100 years ago; but, by George, she couldn't do it.

The failure of Sankey's voice is reported. His notes will scarcely be worth fifty cents on the dollar.

The death rate is very low in Philadelphia, but it is thought it can be brought up by the centennial.

Having a large majority, it is said Democrats in Congress are able to hold their own excepting Ben Hill.

A subscriber, intending to compliment a St. Louis publisher, wrote, "Your paper has the true ring about it."

When a blacksmith uses his file on the foot of a kicking mule, he becomes delandant in the case filing a demurrer.

The disposition to hide black deeds from the world is reprehensible in the extreme; but there is no objection to screening coal-

Captain General Jewell has arrived in Havana. His mission is to restore peace to Cuba, and nothing can be more Jewellar.

Fill up your glasses, steady. There is a decree in Vienna forbidding beer sellers to deal out foam below a certain mark on the glass.

Brethren of the United Democratic congregation will please arise, and join Brother Cox in singing, "I to the Hills will lift mine eyes."

A grand fancy dress and mask ball will be given by the United Swiss Societies, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening, February 12.

Why should not Richmond return the Stonewall Jackson compliment and send a statue of George III. to England as a centennial present?

Bates cautions ship builders to look well to their ways. He says he knows of a ship once that became loose on the stocks and went off half caulked.

Those who do not receive the Congressional Record regularly are reminded that it is being corrected, revised and re-written by the Democratic caucus committee.

Since the United States did so something for the relief of Mrs. Captain Joseph Fry, perhaps the Spanish government can also be induced to do something in that direction.

"Dry up," a vulgarism long since worn out in low concert halls and discarded by gamins, has been introduced in Congress by the learned and eloquent Cox. See amended Record.

Dr. Cummins says the millennium is sure to come this year, and we say let it come; but when the Bible was written the authors had but little knowledge of the fourth of July in America.

There is a prospect that a great nuisance on Canal street will be abated. Men will no longer stand on the street corners. Merchants have provided dry goods boxes for them to set down on.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have published "The Book of American Interiors." All hotel keepers are familiar with them, and know their capacity for victuals, as well as art decoration.

With the compliments of Captain James B. Eads, we have received a copy of his dedicatory address delivered at the opening of the new hall of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, December 21, 1875.

Bates, who is something of a utilitarian, has heard that the Dutch are perfecting arrangements for pumping the Zuyder Zee dry, and he wonders if there is not some method by which the clder sea can be made into vinegar.

Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is writing a play. There is nothing to prevent him from writing it, as there is no law preventing cruelty to audiences; but some kind friend may persuade him to let a manager refuse it.

The Boston Traveller says "mosquitoes are numerous and fierce in Louisiana. This is all owing to the existence of the Kellogg government." That is about the style of the last ditcher's wall. Governor Kellogg has been charged with the responsibility of yellow fever and overflows.

The lawyers of New York are opposing and by legislation attempting to prevent what is called "short cuts to the bar." They complain that the graduates of certain law schools are admitted without examination, and the profession is flooded with half-trained beginners. It is the same way with the doctor business.

Through the bookelling house of George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, we have received "Thrift," by Samuel Smiles, "Elijah the Prophet," by Rev. W. M. Taylor, "Owen Gwynne's Great Work," anonymous, and "Victor and Vanquished," by Mary Cecil Hay; all new books published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Emile Kern, Sr., for Mrs. H. Wolf, residing at No. 334 Carondelet street, certifies that Mrs. Wolf held one-fourth of combination ticket No. 17, 31, 54, which drew the first prize of \$4000 in the Louisiana State Lottery on Wednesday. The thousand dollars came to the winner for twenty-five cents invested in a ticket at the office of P. E. Bechtel, No. 330 Dryades street, which seven bits proved a guide on to fortune.

CONSERVATIVES, BEWARE

The old game is going on of raising a cry against imputed abuses, for the purpose of concealing the issues really involved in the next political campaign. It is thus that under a pretended purity of purpose Democracy proposes to snake in, in a seditious manner, the question of State sovereignty, which has been regarded as a question decided by the war and the amended constitution. The Republican party is charged with having some dishonest officials. Of course it has. No party is without them. We claim that the Republicans are the only party which have prosecuted their own thieves. We have seen small reference in the Bourbon organs to the stupendous frauds of the Democratic officers of the city of New York, or to the fugitive Democratic Tweed and his Democratic associates. We sincerely trust that that Democratic centennial thief will be captured before the fourth of July next, as he will be needed to illustrate the perfection to which a reptile of that species can be cultivated under Democratic auspices.

The Democratic party profess a peculiar honesty, and repugnance to the honors and profits of office. When, however, they secretly came into the temporary control of Congressional patronage, the hordes of suffering patriots rushed for the spoils as we are told the third-madened cattle, raided from Texas, rushed into the waters of the Rio Grande, or, indeed, as some Democratic toper of a Neaby would rush from the compulsory sobriety of a month in the workhouse to the hospitable counter of a gift lunch saloon.

The Republicans admit the usual and average impositions which cashiers and clerks can practice upon their employers. We propose to reform these abuses on the same principle that actuates the merchant, because, it would be neither to our honor nor interest to make the frauds of dishonest employes those of the party.

The real issue to be decided in the next election is simply whether the sectional question shall be renewed, and the war fought over again. The real charge upon the duration of the Union is to be made under cover of the fog and clamor about Republican official dishonesty. To carry the citadel of power, all hands who want either a reform of abuses or a lucrative office are invited to combine under the Democratic Conservative banner. The citadel of power carried, the Democracy will proceed to inaugurate their cardinal doctrine, and the question will be again, shall each State govern itself, or shall the people within the boundaries of a State be governed by the whole people of the Union, as the citizens within the limits of a town are governed by the whole people of the State?

We advocate such a preparation for this combat that the friends of Union may find in the Republican party as much official integrity as among those of any other party. This purification from vermin which infect every business, social or political, will allow us to show from the battlements of the constitution a force pronounced and united against those whose object is the destruction of the fort.

The evidences of a purpose to renew the war of sections, by reviving the disputes which preceded it, are conclusive. 1. Senator Bayard has, in a recent speech, affirmed the sovereign rights of a State, as against the sovereign powers of the whole American people.

2. Mr. Tucker, a Jeffersonian Democrat, opposes the centennial celebration of Jefferson's declaration of independence, on the ground that the sovereignty of the States is no longer respected.

In both these prominent cases, presented in the Senate and House of Representatives, the question is stated and argued as if there had been no decision of this article to whom both parties referred the disputation of more than seventy years.

Among the smaller and subordinate proofs that we are menaced with a renewal of this strife may be found numerous articles in Democratic journals of more or less circulation and authority. The New Orleans Democrat restates and reargues the case of certain States against the Union. It simply implies that the people of thirteen States gave the powers which constitute the union of the thirty-seven States which now compose the Union. It affirms in effect that this alleged compact for the formation of a more perfect union can never be amended, but must bind all the people of all the States through all the time.

We have no disposition to reopen or reargue the question. The Legislatures of three-fourths of the States have conferred a different construction, or, if it be preferred, have recognized by a new assertion of their authority the fact that this is a government of the whole people of the United States, and not a government in which each State is sovereign. The animus with which the argument is offered is made evident in one instance by the following phrase:

"The adjective united and the noun Union, which has been made the shibboleth of so much folly and crime, are themselves conclusive on the subject, since they are only applicable to a combination of distinct political entities."

We have cited these indications of a settled, though suppressed, purpose to fight the next campaign on the bogus issue of reform, but to employ any gains achieved under that cry for the purpose of reviving the ante-war quarrel and perpetuating hostility to that "Union which has been made the shibboleth of so much folly and crime."

We ask the attention of the Conservatives to this covert design to enlist their hatred of corruption in a renewed war against the constitutional amendments. The Republican administrations of the federal and State governments are preparing a centennial programme which will embody official honesty and sectional harmony. It can be only those of any party

which opposes these great objects who will accompany the Bourbons in their war for State sovereignty.

A CHANGE OF FRONT

It may, or it may not be worth while to convict the Democracy with inconsistency in connection with matters of public policy, but it is necessary to preserve the facts of history to occasionally keep the memory refreshed upon the events of the past. Were the result at any time to depend upon such conviction the means and abundant evidence are always at hand. The authorized organs of the party are now making force war upon the act which provides for a Returning Board. At the same time they neglect through ignorance or oversight to inform their readers that the law was approved as a special means of controlling the election of 1872, in the Democratic interest. On the twentieth of November, 1872, more than two weeks after the election, and at the earnest solicitation of the Democratic leaders, the act was taken from the executive safe, received the finishing touches, and was promulgated as the law of the land. The intent of the advisers of the Governor at that time was to get a returning board in the interests of the Democracy, and about whose legal status there could be no dispute.

Previous to this approval a contest between the Herron-Lynch and the Hatch-De Ponte boards had been waged, with decided advantage to the former. Under this law, Governor Warmoth set aside what was known as Hatch-De Ponte board, and a new one, composed of Messrs. De Feriet, Wiltz, Isabelle, Austin and Taylor. They were subsequently superseded by the McEnery Senate in Odd Fellows Hall, which pretended to elect, under the provisions of the second section of the act, another, consisting of Messrs. Forman, Mitchell, Southmayd, Hunsaker and Thomas. The two last named gentlemen, however, did not accept.

The fact that all the proceedings under the three Returning Boards appointed in the Democratic interest came to nothing is due to a bad cause rather than want of zeal. The party is none the less responsible for the law. It may be called a measure which was employed as an engine to defeat the Republican party. We regard it as a piece of captured ordnance, which has been utilized to protect the Republican garrison from the shotgun policy of the enemy. So long as violence is employed as the chief plank in the Democratic platform, so long will it be necessary to place a barrier between the frauds of the canvass and the coveted offices. To surrender the great safeguard which the right to revise the doings on election day gives the Returning Board would be to surrender the constitutional right of suffrage to the overwhelming power of force. A peaceable district has no reason to fear the scrutiny of any Returning Board. A turbulent one, where in the rights of the unarmed majority are habitually trampled upon by furious partisans, armed to the teeth, does not deserve a legal sanction to their lawless acts. Unless, therefore, some satisfactory substitute for the Returning Board be offered, the Republicans will be compelled, in sheer self-defense, to hold on to it with all the tenacity in their power.

One of the election bills which has been prepared for the present session, contains complete and wholesome provisions to protect the purity and freedom of elections. It provides for a board of five; three to be appointed by the Governor, and two by the House of Representatives. All those politicians who are clamoring for the abolition of the Returning Board, may as well make up their minds that it will not be done. This instrument, captured from the Democracy, is too useful in protecting voters in their right to have their wishes made effective, and candidates who are the undoubted choice of their constituents in their right to offices, to be given up. A demand for the surrender of this safeguard is virtually an order to disband the Republican party in this State.

ORDER IN FELICIANA.

It is useless to remind the most cursory reader of history that the leaders in the violation of law are often left far behind in the assault by the followers they have incited to assist them.

It has been some years since the doctrine of resisting laws not deemed constitutional by those who did not like them was openly preached and printed in our city. There was an organization to capture by force of arms the police stations. It was urged at a public meeting that armed men should be sent to aid the Democracy of a western parish in an intended resistance of the law.

Then there came the overthrow of the State government on the fourteenth September, and the denunciation of the federal government for complying with the demand to suppress domestic violence in this State. During this whole period the Democratic press and oratory of the State teemed with argument to show that all people who do not like a law have the same right to resist it as did the patriots of the American revolution. The raids of Colfax and Coushatta were lauded to the skies, and the persons indicted and imprisoned for these offenses were treated as martyrs to the cause of liberty.

The principle of higher law was applied in Feliciana. So long as it merely resulted in the murder and expulsion of Republican officials, there was no public protest, and the Democratic journals of New Orleans treated these deeds as the playful vagaries of the Democratic lambs. There came, however, a change in the application of this doctrine. There was the destruction of property. Cotton was burned as wantonly as blood had been shed. Cattle were shot with as little thought as if they had been negroes. A harmless German family, who could not speak English, were burned out of house and clothing. In the mean time, the Republican Governor had so far regarded the lives and property of the Republicans

of Feliciana, that he appointed such men to office as the Democracy itself dictated. One would have thought that this would have appeased the political malcontents. Perhaps it did. The jayhawkers, however, had no idea of giving up the fresh beef to be had for a rifle ball, or the whisky and sardines resulting from a burning store. They still roamed around the country, and by making life and property insecure, inflicted infinite mischief upon the interests of the community.

We have, then, meetings in which the colored and white people unite, to put a stop to a violence productive of so much ruin.

We wish to take no political advantage of these admissions. It has been always plain that such "bloody instructions" would "return to plague" those who initiated them. It is the unheeded spark that starts the conflagration. It is the revolutionary doctrine, emanating from those who taught agitation! agitation! in New Orleans, that is now killing the cattle and burning the stores and gins in the parishes. We will gladly unite with any and all in the reformation of these criminal abuses. We do not despair of seeing the people of Feliciana white and black welcome the United States marshal and troops, as trusted friends in restoring the peace and safety of their parish.

HARDLY UP TO THE MARK

When a burglary or any other flagrant offense has been committed, and the perpetrator allowed to go unpunished, it is not a sufficient excuse for the police officers to prove they had nothing to do with it. If a patrolman were up before the Police Board on a charge of neglect of duty in a matter known to everybody except himself he could not defend by saying that he was not acquainted with the alleged offenders, and had never been paid by them for immunity from arrest. Something more than neutrality is expected of the police. When informed that a burglary has been committed, a greenhorn victimized by gamblers or any other crime perpetrated, it is his duty to find out something about it and bring the offenders to trial. They are employed and paid to detect the bad and protect the defenseless, and not to be good themselves. A perfectly honest policeman, who is too stupid or inactive to find out what is going on in the limits of his beat is not a competent officer. He lacks energy, zeal and courage so necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

During the late trial of the Superintendent before the Police Board, it was shown that a patrolman had been put on special duty before a place on St. Charles street, which was suspected of being a bunk establishment. He was unable to discover anything wrong, though the daily papers contained reports of numerous persons being victimized. This policeman, with his back to the door and his eyes fixed on the upper windows of the St. Charles Hotel, was probably the only sense being in the vicinity who did not know what was going on within. He neither saw nor heard anything wrong. Does not even know what bunk is. Such a man is too innocent and unused to the ways of the world to make a good policeman. He should be engaged for a Sabbath school. Under the ruling of the Police Board, however, he is excusable on account of his ignorance and inability to accomplish the object of his employment and detail. The correct name for this defect is inefficiency, and the proper cure is dismissal from service.

ATTENTIONS TO BATOU SARA.

A contemporary learns that the city of Baton Rouge and surrounding country are quiet, but "the people" are anxiously awaiting Governor Kellogg's action upon certain official resignations which have been compelled by the "regulators." At the same time, a company of troops has been sent to Port Gibson, via Bayou Sara. In the last named wharf-boat village there has been a recent raid on the officers, and demands made for resignations. Compliance has been promised, under duress of course. Whether the presence of the blue coats will give the officials backbone and correspondingly brook the spirits of the regulators, we can not say; but taking this military movement in connection with the reports from Washington, that Mr. Pierpont has found out that there is an enforcement law and the President has noticed that his Attorney General has been remiss in his duty in regard to Mississippi affairs, it need surprise no one to hear that the disposition to keep quiet will manifest itself all through the disturbed region of Baton Rouge and Feliciana.

We suspect Bayou Sara and not Port Gibson is the objective point of the United States troops. From the best advice, it appears there has been the usual bullying and regulating attempted at the landing, while the interior country town has behaved itself as well as could be expected. Bayou Sara, on the contrary, closed all its stores on Wednesday, and devoted the whole day to the supervision of resignations. Having apparently obtained the customary promises from the intimidated incumbents, the next step is to gain the sanction of the Governor to their violent and illegal proceedings. Under these circumstances it is probable that the presence of the boys in blue upon the old wharf-boat will be timely. Even if they pass out to Port Gibson, it will have a soothing effect on the turbulent regulators to see them, provided they don't happen to have urgent business elsewhere at the time.

ONLY A JOKE.

As we supposed at the time, the pretended communication of Rex, which appeared in one of the city papers on Wednesday morning, purporting to be addressed to Governor Kellogg, was without authority. The hilarious journal which took this strange way of manifesting wit, now appears with a column of explanation equally jocular. In this connection we may say that it is a matter of very

small moment to us whether it considers Governor Kellogg a usurper or our legal Governor. No one is at present consulting his opinion upon this or any other subject. But when the names of others are snaked into their partisan warfare, without their consent, an explanation of such ill-timed plesantry is in order, even if it takes a column or more of the choicest bad temper to make it. Rex is a friendly monarch, and does not smile benignantly upon those who attempt to drag his royal robes through the pools of party quarrels. He assures us, through his trusty ministers, that no communication whatever has, as yet, been sent to his excellency Governor Kellogg.

The tone of Democratic sentiment throughout the country is evidently improving. When a mass meeting is held for the purpose of compelling Republican officials to resign, care is taken to have reporters note the presence of a large number of colored people, "who fully participated in the proceedings." This is probably done to give a color of respectability to the proceedings. The practice will have the effect to bring the two races nearer together, and thus some little good may be evolved out of a great evil.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT-GRIFFIN-On Thursday, January 27, 1876, by Rev. J. M. Vance, LEWIS C. KNIGHT to Miss GEORNA E. GRIFFIN, both of Natchez, Mississippi. No cards.

A CARD.

Persons holding Life Insurance Policies in companies which have, for any reason, declined to pay the surrender or paid up value of the same, or persons holding policies in Life Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, which have withdrawn their agencies from the South, and failed to comply in every respect with the terms of their policies or contracts, can obtain valuable information by calling on the undersigned for a copy of writing to him. He will also make out Proofs of Loss and collect Death Claims and Losses by fire or sea. No charge made against policy-holders until money is received or claims adjusted.

J. S. WHITAKER, Attorney, No. 314 Carondelet street, up stairs, New Orleans, Louisiana. 1223 Law 21 pm

A CARD.

New Orleans, January 27, 1876. The undersigned certifies that she was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, No. 17, 31, 54, class No. 21, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first prize of \$4000, on Wednesday, January 26, 1876, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of P. E. Bechtel, No. 330 Dryades, between Thalia and Stegomyne streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MRS. H. WOLF, Per Emile Kern, Sr., No. 314 Carondelet street, between Brato and Thalia streets. 1223 12 pm

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

OFFICE CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 105 Canal street, New Orleans, January 11, 1876. The stockholders of this company having voted to extend their road to Carrollton, and for its equipment, and to make a loan of \$100,000 for the purpose, the directors in pursuance of the same, now offer to the public bonds of the company, secured upon its entire lands and real estate connected therewith, upon which there are no incumbrances, and which cost over \$75,000. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$500, \$1000, and \$1500 each, to suit every class of investors, and interest will be at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York or at the time of issue. The bonds will be coupon, and will be registered or made payable to bearer, as desired. Ten per cent will be payable at the time of subscription. Fifteen on the first of February, twenty-five on the first of March, twenty-five on the first of April, and twenty-five on the first of May next, when the bonds will be issued and dated. Interest on the payments from time of subscription to May 1 will be paid on delivery of the bonds at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

JOHN R. JUEN, Secretary. 1214 P. S. 21 pm

S. H. SELIGMAN, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

The best imported Swiss Watches and solid gold jewelry at prices that defy competition. Jewelry, watches and clocks repaired. Old gold and silver bought. 125 1/2 N. O.

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. UPHOLSTERY GOODS-A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SHADERS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, MIRRORS, CHINA, FRAMES, etc. The prices and qualities will sell them. HEALTH, PIPPEY & LARA, del 22 2m 2p

PHILIP WERLEIN, THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 84 Baronne Street.

Wholesale agent for The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated URSUM, the low-priced RALE. The excellent upright ZIGLER Piano. The largest stock, the best piano, lowest prices and easiest terms in the South. Wholesale agent for the celebrated Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs. No. 100 Canal street, New Orleans. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1223

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CREAM BAKING POWDER. FLAVORING EXTRACTS. AMERICAN PERFUMES. COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 106 Camp street. Sent for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. 1212 3m 2p

"HOLD THE FORT."

The next regular meeting of the American Union Club will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, January 28, at half-past seven o'clock. The prompt attendance of every member is required, as business of great importance will be brought before the Club. By order of the Club. T. S. JOHNSON, President. 1222 2d 2p

KING OF THE CARNIVAL. SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons having business with the government of His Majesty the King of the Carnival may address communications to Lock Box No. 821, Post-office. WARWICK, Earl Marshal. War Department, Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 22, 1876. 1213 1m 2p

CHAMPAGNE. DRY VERZENAY. GEORGE GOULET & CO., Rheims. SOLD BY SMITH BROTHERS & CO., CLARK & HEADER, SWABRICK & CO., And Meet All Fancy, Retail and Wholesale Grocers, or PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, SOLE AGENTS IN THE SOUTH. No. 41 Decatur street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! AMUSEMENTS. ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Last week of MISS KATE FISHER. Thursday Night SCHMILT and TURPIN'S BIDE TO YORK. Friday-Evening benefit of Miss Kate Fisher. CATARET OF THE WOODS. Saturday Night-Grand double bill. Sunday Matinee-CATARET OF THE WOODS. Monday-Evening-PROFESSOR J. PETER in the romantic drama of the ALCHIMIST'S DAUGHTER, introducing his great scientific effects, and SPIRITS OF BOTH WORLDS. 1217

ESTABLISHED 1840. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD. Corner Rampart and Perdido streets. Offers now a splendid lot of TERRY PARLOR SUITS. FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND OAK BEDROOM SUITS. With or without Glass Door Armors, below cost. Also the medium and ordinary WALNUT PARLOR, BED and DININGROOM SUITS, in all kinds of variety very cheap.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COMMON BEDS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS, BUREAUS, ARMCHairs, etc. For the Country Trade, now Cheaper than Ever. Moss, Wool, Hair, Cotton and Feather Mattresses. Spring Bed bottoms and Mirrors, all very cheap.

Remember the old, reliable, cheap, cash Furniture House of JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, No. 122 Rampart street, corner of Perdido. 1210 3m 2p

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 145,853 machines.

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. 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, NEW ORLEANS. 1222 2p 3m

AMUSEMENTS. WENGER'S GARDEN. Nos. 11 and 13 Bourbon Street. Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Two fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. The best wines and liquors. First class restaurant at moderate prices. Phil. Best's celebrated Milwaukee Lager Beer at five cents per glass. 1215 1/2

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR, Opening Friday, January 23, 1876. ST. PATRICK'S HALL. The tables, so far as arranged, are as follows, and will be under the auspices of the ladies herein named: CRESCENT-Mrs. Thomas Gilmore, Mrs. P. F. Herwig, Mrs. John Henderson, Mrs. Springboot, Mrs. Dr. McArthur, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mrs. J. C. McArthur, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. S. J. Byrne, Mrs. Ad. Boudier, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mrs. Thad. Waterman and Mrs. Rev. Guthrie.

SOUTHERN STAR-Mrs. Wambach, Mrs. Charles Kerchoff, Mrs. Dr. Bricell, Mrs. T. L. Bayne, Mrs. J. Ad. Boudier, Mrs. Henry Froston, Mrs. Lecloux and Mrs. B. Bonle. SIBERIAN BRANCH No. 1-Mrs. Conaway, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Mollie Gray, Mrs. McDonald, ST. THERESA'S-Mrs. J. Domingue, Mrs. Finagan and Mrs. J. M. Pitzerard. ST. ALPHONSUS-Mrs. Fitzerald. ST. PATRICK'S-Mrs. W. T. Houston.

SPAN OF ROBBS and BUGGY-Contest between M. G. Farnham and J. Kennedy, Esq. The voting will be under the charge of the ladies of the Crescent. SPAN OF ROBBS and BUGGY-Contest between Coleman Waggoner and Pagan and Mr. John Fairfax. The voting will be under the charge of the ladies of the Centennial and St. Alphonsus tables. Besides these, there will be a number of interesting contests and races for gold watches and gold chains, necklaces, gold and coral sets, silver cups, etc. 1216 1/2

CONTINENTAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. GRAND MILITARY, MANK, DRESS AND FANCY DRESS BALL. For the Benefit of COMPANY A, CONTINENTAL GUARDS, WILL be given at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, On Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, ON THE Evening of February 22, 1876, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Anniversary of the Birth of WASHINGTON.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. JOHN G. Fleming, Chairman. WILLIAM PARSONS, Alex. McNeil, B. F. Watkins, E. Blessey. RECEPTION COMMITTEE. Samuel M. Todd, Daniel Edwards, Mrs. M. L. Leese, Colonel A. W. Bosworth, William Terpink, Hon. John Livingston, Harry Bidwell, Charles Goulet, George Purvie, John Hawkins, Joseph Donaldson, Thomas F. Hedger, William Mahle, George E. Finlay, James G. Sullivan, Chris. Mohle, William Cullen, M. D., George B. Finlay, John Gillen, F. S. Moran, Charles Smith, F. W. Quackenbush, James Wilson, Gerard Smith, James Brown, A. H. Smith, William Bedell, John G. Hood, W. T. Scovell.

Applications for ladies' invitations may be sent at the store of E. A. Tyler, Bag. No. 115 Canal street, or at the store of John G. Fleming, Bag. secretary of the association, at No. 144 Poydras street, or through Postoffice Bag 890. By order of President Continental Benevolent Association. R. M. McSPROCK, Captain Company A, Continental Guards, 1217 1/2

CLIQUE THEATRE. Corner of Baronne and Perdido streets. House crowded nightly, by the office of the city. The People's Business Heart. TWO SHOWS COMING IN ONE. More new Stars-Second week of Miss Nellie Taylor. Her peerless vocalists, Miss Alice Gilmore, and dancer artist, Miss Christine Morrill. New Orleans favorite vocalist, Miss Marie Lorette. The accomplished tarantelleuse, Miss Georgia King, the charming vocalist, Miss Josephine Larkin and Arrangement, the funny Dutch comic. H. W. WOOD, Proprietor. Magnificent Stars-Miss Amelia Dean, Miss Margaret Sawyer, Charles Waller, Miss Albertine, Jennie Burdell, John L. Manning, J. L. Weaver. By special request-Representation of the CASINO. Admission-Ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents. Don't forget our popular MATINEE SATURDAY, at 12 M.

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