New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

The Sandwich islands want a new flag.

The Lehigh river is always about so high.

Decatur is known as the mud city of Illinois.

Mount Vesuvius is muttering about something.

The public debt was reduced $1,599,155 47 in January.

All of the boys in Holmes' store are named "Check."

The drouth is very severe in the tobacco districts of Cuba.

The English language is cheapest for telegraph purposes.

Rhode Island will be the first State to tax church property.

To have been raised a pet makes one petulant away from home.

One of the beauties of truth is that it conveys a right impression.

Instead of waiting for chances, young men should make them.

Ben Hill's was a stirring speech and he naturally made a mess of it.

A mean man can send a mean message on a postal card for one cent.

The biggest thing on ice, to come next summer, will be the price.

A society for the prevention of banana skins on sidewalks is needed.

Charles Wyndham will probably act in this country early next season.

Brooklyn has three theatres and only 225 churches. It is a wicked place.

New Hampshire will erect a granite building at the centennial grounds.

If a man learns quick and forgets slowly he will know something in time.

Look out for your umbrellas on the first of March, when Lent commences.

The Sultan of Turkey has more style about him than King Solomon had.

Give the best man in the world a perfect wife, and he will be unevenly mated.

How to carry the least virtue and get the most credit for it, is a problem of the age.

The New York *Times* has nine libel suits on hand. A paper with only one is badly off.

February of this year has a good supply of Tuesdays, but the Sundays and Mondays are short.

Jacksonville, Florida, is keeping boarders from cold climates, and thinks it is business.

Stokes pleads that he is growing blind, and he is trying to shut the eyes of Governor Tilden.

A proposition was made in the Ohio Legislature that the State publish its own school books.

General Schenck requires all visitors to send in their cards. He knows when he gets a good hand.

The knowledge that the hairs of our head are all numbered brings no consolation to a bald headed man.

A Virginia editor advances the uncomfortable theory that everybody will smoke two centuries hence.

A Maine man has gathered half a ton of spruce gum this season—enough to work the jaws of the civilized world.

While coal miners are hungry for food, corn is burned for fuel in Kansas. There is a sermon on commerce in this.

General Sherman says it is nobody's business, but it is pretty well understood that he is in favor of all kinds of religion.

Fechter has left the stage and will give readings. Reading only requires one leg, and two are more than he can manage.

The Republican party will not be niggardly in distributing the Confederate speeches made by Democrats in Congress.

The Attakapas *Register* is now published at Morgan City; but its advertisements show that the boats leave Brashear as usual.

It astonishes the Northern editors to read that the steamer Katie went through a hole in the side of the Mississippi river, and landed in a cane field.

Ben DeBar, who is playing *Falstaff* in Chicago, is spoken of as a promising actor. He does not say there that St. Louis is the greatest city in the world.

Senator Morton's argument in favor of seating Senator Pinchback, delivered in the United States Senate last Friday, will be found on the second page of the REPUBLICAN this morning.

It will be observed that we have by the Associated Press this morning confirmation of the special dispatches published in the REPUBLICAN several days ago in relation to the revolution in Mexico.

The Winnsborough Dramatic Club, of Franklin parish, has voted $400 in its treasury to pay off a debt on the Methodist Church of Winnsborough. It is hoped the pastor will deal gently with the sins of the actors.

The Boston *Globe* says it is fun to see the ladies scamper across the coasting paths of the common. The skirts are narrow and the boys' sleds are swift. The contest is that between walking off with dignity and sitting down on a sliding boy.

Dr. Hans Von Bulow is so favorably impressed with this country and its people that he has taken preliminary steps for naturalization, and declared his intentions of becoming an American citizen. With such an eminent musician as one of us, we can put on national airs.

General Brady did not testify before the commission of reporters, on Monday, though he "and his staff were out in full force." We hear nothing more of the contempt case. "It is rumored" that the grand jury will confirm a part of the action of the board of reporters.

THE WAR IN THE UNION.

A portion of the Southern Democracy seem determined to fight over again the question of State sovereignty. This time it is to be fought, as was advised by some of the more wary Democracy before the war, in the Union. We do not hesitate to say that we should look upon this invidious attack upon the duration of this Union with more apprehension than upon a war in the field. The chief warriors in the conflict may be the *post prelium* heroes who, like the priests of Europe, never see enough blood shed by other people to satisfy either their enmities or their ambition. We are now threatened with a renewal on a grander scale of that conflict which has arisen in Louisiana. The continued conflict of races and of sections which has destroyed the social peace and industrial property of this State will shatter the social cement of the Union as well. This fact the cunning malcontents who wish "the war in the Union" know perfectly well.

It is this determination to revive this question which has inspired the speech of Mr. Tucker. It is this hostility of sections that excites the avowed violence of Mr. Toombs. Neither of the parties represented by these speakers will willingly let die the feuds that made the last war. This attempt to substitute political sedition for armed warfare has alarmed the Northern Democracy into the assertion of national sovereignty. They are professing the anti-improvement doctrines of the Southern Democracy to give notice that if Messrs. Tucker and Toombs press them to the wall on State sovereignty, the Texas Pacific railroad and the levees may take care of themselves. This war in the Union has also alarmed the Conservatives of the South. We refer again to the fact that Mr. Lamar deprecates the renewal of this sectional strife. Not only has he proven in his reply to Mr. Tucker that the States can not be sovereign, since they have demitted powers indispensable to sovereignty, but he has avowed an unqualified devotion to the Union. We can not believe this gentleman to be insincere when he uses such language as the following:

> It is my desire to see the pacification of these sections; to see my people of the South restored to the proud position of dignity and equality in this Union, to which, under the constitution they are entitled. And to do that, it is necessary that these representatives of the North—and if not they, then their constituencies—should become satisfied of the longing and desire of our people to live with them in peace and perpetuity in a restored and fraternal Union. Before that cherished purpose and inspiration all others with me sink into insignificance. [Applause.]

This truly centennial sentiment was followed by a compliment to Charles Sumner for his support of "amnesty, for concord, and for the equal rights of all," and Mr. Lamar proceeds to quote from the conciliation speech of "that great philanthropist, that statesman, that sympathizer with human rights and human sorrows."

We have never seen any comment in the Democratic organ or its subs upon this extraordinary position so bravely taken by Senator Lamar. It, however, proves to our mind that the Northern Democracy are determined the Southern Democracy shall not dictate the party issues. It is evidence also that, whether on principle or on policy, there are Democrats at the South who are not willing that Mr. Tucker or Mr. Toombs shall commit them to "a war in the Union" which shall repel from the South the conservative sentiment of the whole North. For these practical patriots know that with sectional intolerance as it prevails to-day in Louisiana, the immigration of enterprise, industry or capital is impossible.

The American people now demand to know whether the capitulation, the amnesty and the amended constitution as accepted by the Southern States meant anything? If these acts leave the question of the war unsettled of what use to lend capital to the South or send it numbers? It is not usual for sensible men to arm enemies for a decisive combat. It becomes important, then, for the Democracy of Louisiana to proclaim their position upon this issue. Are they in favor of establishing the separate and unqualified sovereignty of States, or do they believe that sovereignty to be represented by the whole people of the Union?

We may be answered by a tirade against the "usurper," or an explanation how the official profits of a Republican tax collector should be cut down, while a Democratic sheriff should be allowed to employ the princely perquisites wrung from an impoverished people, during the ensuing political campaign, and until the "thirty-first of December, 1876."

The organ and its satellites may decline to say whether they are in favor of "a war in the Union," but they may rest assured that, according to present indications, the Northern Democracy will not give them a national dollar for any work of Southern improvement.

If the Southern Democracy wishes a "war in the Union" to reconquer the fruits of a war outside of the Union, they will find the Northern doughfaces baked as hard as flint by the flames of civil war. The Southern Democracy may follow Lamar, or Tucker and Toombs, but they must decide, and avow their decision.

A RIOT OR AN AUCTION.

The organ of the radical Democracy is evidently working to bring about a crisis. It wants to see another era of flags and drums. But there is some doubt whether these will turn out to be the insignia of bristling war or the more harmless implements of the sheriff's auctioneer. Perhaps it may succeed in getting both. Its apparently angry appeals to the populace to rush to arms, its benevolent suggestions to lynch Senators and other prominent Republicans, and turn things inside out generally, would have a bad effect if addressed to a constituency that had the power or the will to do these things. But it is something like Robert Toombs, of Georgia. In the course of a very silly, angry, blustering and imprudent speech, the other day, he declared that he believed he was the only secessionist in the State. We hope he was right in coming to this despairing conclusion, for then it would not make much difference what he said. One lunatic can be taken care of easily, but when a community or a whole State goes mad, there is bound to be trouble. Mr. Toombs was once able to raise a State in arms. He now can only raise a laugh. It is so here. The time was, and not very long ago, when the excitable population of New Orleans could be easily stirred up, and led into excess, especially if glory or gain stood in view. But we have been talked and scolded into an apathy almost resembling death. We have been invoked, appealed to, bullied, coaxed and threatened so long and often that, like other sinners, we sleep calmly in our pews while the political parsons are thundering out promises of everlasting damnation and excitedly pounding the Bible into frazzles.

We have had a lively experience in riot and uproar during the past twenty-five years. The Democrats began it, of course. They tried to drive the Whigs away from the ballot-boxes, and succeeded pretty well for a season. As their opponents did not have control of the Legislature they could not make a Returning Board, so they formed a new party, which was put on a semi-war footing—the Know-Nothing party. The latter made it so hot for the Democracy in turn that they were compelled to resort to a registration law and a sort of returning board called State commissioners of election. The quarreling continued up to 1861, when it was interrupted by the war. After that, in 1866, it was resumed with fatal results at Mechanics' Institute. Again, in 1868, there was a return to the practice. By this time it was found the United States government had acquired such an influence here as to make the riots unprofitable. The Democracy then sulked. They refused to vote for State officers. They attempted the mendicant dodge—pretended they had been ruined by the war, protested against paying taxes, thus trying to starve out the Republican government. The newspapers kept up the war for a long time. But the sudden collapse of the *Crescent*, the thrice repeated failure of the *Bulletin*, the hopeless bankruptcy of the *Times* and the dismantling of the *Bee* admonished the journalistic skippers that they must shorten sail or go under. The fleet was finally brought to anchor in the bay in a damaged condition, all save one, the *Picayune*, which stood off with bristling broadsides and the secession flag of South Carolina flying at the peak. This did not last more than about a twelvemonth before the red flag of the sheriff was run up, and the vessel brought into port, disarmed and chartered as a harbor ferry.

Since then the *Herald* and the *Bulletin* have attempted a little privateering under letters of marque, but they found the business unprofitable. One of them foundered at sea, and the other has passed into steadier hands. The *Democrat* is at present cruising about over the same grounds. Its crew seem determined upon a war or an auction. We think it will be the latter.

"CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS."

Under this heading the New Orleans *Democrat* has the following editorial paragraph:

> It is evident from the tone of several influential Northern journals that the political thieves commonly called carpet-baggers and scalawags are rapidly becoming a stench in the nostrils of decent people in all parts of the country. We reprint in another column some remarks upon Hays, of Alabama, which are very pleasant reading.

The remarks in another column of the *Democrat*, "which *are* very pleasant reading," are in an extract from the New York *Tribune*, prefacing a paragraph from the Hartford *Post*, as follows, headed "Hays, of Alabama."

> It was unfortunate that the usual plan of alphabetical arrangements had to be followed this year in announcing the National Republican Committee. Several Republican journals have had unpleasant feelings at the sight of the name of Hays, of Alabama, at the top of the list. The Hartford *Post* is especially stirred up thereby, and enters this commendable protest: "There is one thing it is to be hoped the Cincinnati Convention will insist upon—that the National Committee shall be purified of the inodorous elements that make it a disgrace to the party. There are men on this committee at present, especially at the South, standing as representatives of the party, who have proved themselves unworthy of confidence or respect; and if any State delegation so far forgets its duty as to present for re-election any one of the fellows whose name is stink in the nostrils of the people, the convention should exercise its prerogative of sending the nomination back for revision. The Republican party can not afford to make itself responsible for such creatures by giving them a place in its official organization.

There is nothing in the words of the *Post* referring to Congressman Hays, but the *Tribune*, as Jay Gould's organ, and an enemy to the railroad interests of the South, endeavors to torture general good advice into a personal attack on a Southern member of Congress. Mr. Gould's organ, in so doing, is perfectly consistent with the course it has pursued since it became a one-man and monopoly organ. Indeed, it went so far in assailing Senator West, who proposed to make Mr. Gould disgorge, that it used the name of Mr. Wiltz, without authority or warrant, to back up its slanders. Mr. Wiltz manfully gave the Gould organ the lie in the Legislature, and so silenced that particular gun.

The New Orleans *Democrat* is perhaps not intentionally hostile to the welfare of the South, but it takes to its bosom the *Tribune* slanders for a different motive. Mr. Hays is a member of the National Republican Committee, and for that reason he must be classed as a carpet-bagger or scalawag by the old residents of the *Democrat*. Any schoolboy who knows anything of the public men of Alabama should know that the Hon. Charles Hays, of Haysville—representing in Congress the fourth district of Alabama—was born in Greene county, Alabama, and was educated at the universities of Georgia and Virginia. He has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits, and is a cotton planter. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1867, was elected to the State Senate of Alabama in 1868, and while a member of that body was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He has been reelected three times in his district. At his last election he received 23,000 votes, against 18,378 cast for a Democrat by the name of Jones. This, then, is the offense of the educated gentleman, native and planter of Alabama. He is a Republican, and beat a Democrat in a fair election. He certainly is not entitled to the epithet of "carpet-bagger," in the opprobrious sense in which that term is used by our old citizens, though he may be scalawag enough, whatever that is, to depart from the last-ditch line of Southern Democrats, and work for the good of his State. The imputations cast upon him by Mr. Gould's organ, and considered very pleasant reading by the New Orleans *Democrat* indicate that he is one of the progressive men of the South, upon whom our welfare depends. Coming from a section of Alabama where sternwheel steamers are sometimes seen in the creeks, Congressman Hays is appointed as one of the Committee on Naval Affairs, by the sagacious Speaker Kerr, along with Congressma Lewis, a Democratic marine from Tuscaloosa. Mr. Kerr is as zealous for the welfare of the South as Jay Gould's organ, and he has selected the Committee on Naval Affairs with such care that, with the co-operation of Chairman Whitthorne, a Democratic seaman from Tennessee, we may expect to see Congressmen Lewis and Hays establishing a naval station in the interior of Alabama. In the meantime let the Gould organ and the baby representing the ancient regime of Louisiana possess themselves in patience; the railway interests are safe in the keeping of Mr. Kerr's committee of Northern men.

WHO ARE THEY?

We are indebted to the *Bulletin* for this bit of political news:

> Citizens of Louisiana * * * demand that public printing shall no longer be made a monopoly for the sole benefit of a printing ring.

Doubtless the half a dozen or more citizens who own Democratic newspapers, including a number who have not been here quite long enough to get the hang of things, would be glad enough to see the REPUBLICAN lose the printing, but the uncertainty about the succession checks the enthusiasm. Make it an open question once and there would be a lively rush to New York, or some other Northern city, to see how cheap most of the work could be done. For there is not a printing establishment in the State, except the REPUBLICAN office, that can do the work. Until the present State Printer undertook the contract, the bulk of the work was always sent out of the State. The Annuals generally went to Boston, the Revised Statutes and Codes to New York, and the Statutes where they could be done cheapest. The State Printer generally had a newspaper, with good facilities for publishing debates and legislative proceedings, but rarely much of a job office. For this description of work he was simply a broker, who carried the patronage out of the State and pocketed the profits, which he spent where the work was done. Whatever "citizens of Louisiana," then, may be demanding a removal of the State printing office out of New Orleans, they are surely not our printers or paper merchants. It would be difficult for the *Bulletin* to point out very many citizens who care much about the thing one way or the other, if we except those who expect to come in for a good thing themselves in consequence. Perhaps the *Bulletin* would be better satisfied if the *Times* or *Picayune*, or even the *Democrat*, could enjoy this monopoly. We feel perfectly certain that either of these neighborly and amiable establishments would be delighted to see the *Bulletin* thus honored for its valuable services in the harmonious party. But aside from these envious persons, who are a unit on stripping patronage from the REPUBLICAN, whether they are agreed as to its subsequent bestowal or not, we do not know any "citizens of Louisiana" who are worrying themselves about the State printing. It the *Bulletin* is better informed we shall be glad to hear from it, especially if it can speak by authority.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Technically speaking, there may be no legal protection for a private dispatch, though it should be regarded as sacred as a letter committed to the mails. The courts have decided that there is no legal authority anywhere to open a private letter without the consent of the writer or the person to whom it was addressed. The same principle ought to be applied to dispatches sent by telegraph. It is contended by some that they are thus protected, but Judge Dillon, of Missouri, and Judge Woods, of Louisiana, have ruled differently. They have required the superintendents of the telegraph companies to bring all dispatches into court which are required by the grand jury. The two judges may be correct in their law, but there is no doubt such action is wrong in principle. If the law allows such oppressive orders, it is a bad law and ought to be repealed. There is an apparent inconsistency in this practice with other rules of evidence. In our courts, a note of hand, or a bank check which has passed regularly through the bank, is not prima facie genuine. Signatures must be proved or admitted before written documents can be received as evidence, unless the formality of acknowledgment before a notary has been observed. A telegraphic dispatch, however, written perhaps by a clerk, agent or other person, without the knowledge or consent of the principal, is ordered to be brought into court to sustain an indictment.

It is proper enough to require a dealer in spirits to produce his books in court on trial, as the law requires him to keep an account of his transactions, and exhibit it to the agents of the government whenever called for. No other business need be entered in the books kept for that purpose, and no other books can be examined on inspection. But there is nothing requiring dealers to show their private dispatches, and we think Judges Dillon and Woods have strained the law a little to their authority in their zeal to "let no guilty man escape."

Those who want "Mr. Justice Lynch" for Senator Sypher, and other prominent Republicans, would also like to see the sheriff's bill hang in the House.

DIED.

KINSELLA—On the eighth instant, LOUIS VINCENT, son of T. J. Kinsella, aged two years and four months.

Funeral This (Wednesday) Evening, at three o'clock, from No. 689 Magazine street.

Chicago papers please copy.

BUDINGTON—On Monday, the seventh instant, of apoplexy, HENRY J. BUDINGTON.

The funeral will take place at four o'clock this afternoon, from No. 936 Magazine street, above Louisiana avenue. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp:

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Colonel Charles R. Bailey, F. Camerden Esq.
2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calliope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.
3. South side of Calliope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. R. Byrne, Esq., B. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.
4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Galliard, Esq.
5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq.
6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. G. Sanches, Esq., A. Kilshaw, Esq.
7. North side of Esplanade street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Powers, Esq.

The above named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

E. B. WHEELOCK, President.

February 5, 1876. fe6 10t

J. C. MILLER,
FORMERLY OF CASSIDY & MILLER,
SAIL MAKER,
No. 107 Poydras Street,
AGENT FOR COTTON DUCK OF
ALL WIDTHS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

TENTS, TARPAULINS and FLAGS constantly on hand. AWNINGS, GALLERY CURTAINS and all other work in my line made to order at shortest notice and at lowest prices.

J. C. MILLER,
fe6 3t 2p No. 107 Poydras street.

S. H. SELIGMAN,
No. 65 Baronne Street, near Gravier,
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. ja9 1m

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
B. & W. CRONER,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, SHADES, ETC.,
No. 147 Canal Street.

The time has arrived when, as has been our custom for many years, we extend to our customers and the public extra inducements in the purchase of goods. This is offered for a two fold object, viz: To avoid a possibility of having to carry over stock, and to afford room for the introduction of more seasonable goods. Flattered by the patronage accorded us during the past year, and believing that our customers will indorse the statement that we offer the BEST GOODS in our several departments that the world produces, we shall, during the next fifteen days, make our closing sales of WINTER DRESS GOODS at prices far under real values, which will prove bargains in the fullest meaning of the word to purchasers.

B. & W. CRONER,
ja30 1m 2p No. 147 Canal street.

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 SHADES, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, MATTING,
WALL PAPER, MIRRORS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES, etc.
The prices and qualities will sell them.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
de12 2m 2p No. 99 Camp street.

GO TO SCOOLER'S
AND SEE THE
ELEGANT DIAMOND RING
TO BE GIVEN
To the holder of the lucky ticket at the
GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASQUERADE AND
CALICO BALL
OF
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
ON
Saturday Evening, February 26, 1876.

Tickets $2 each, with prize coupon attached.

Ladies' invitations procurable at the Engine House. ja30 fe6 13 20 26

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. 881, Postoffice.

WARWICK,
Earl Marshal.

War Department, Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 22, 1876. ja23 1m 2p

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, or by 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. 31 Carondelet street, up stairs, New Orleans Louisiana. ja28 lawd W 1m

PHILIP WERLEIN.
THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,
Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.
Wholesale agent for
The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.
The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE,
The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos.
The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an easiest terms in the South.
Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs
None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted.
Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ja23

GO TO
DANZIGER'S,
No. 203 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.
Also Branch Store at Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip.
RECOGNIZED AS THE MOST POPULAR AND
CHEAPEST
DRY GOODS HOUSE
IN THE CITY.

We have made immense reductions in every department of our large assortment of seasonable and useful DRY GOODS, and feel satisfied that our prices will be sure to please those that will favor us with a visit.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

Woolen PLAIDS at 12½c, reduced from 20c.
POPLINS at 10c, reduced from 13c.
MOZAMBIQUES, all colors, at 12½c, reduced from 20c.
Colored GRENADINES at 10c, reduced from 25c.
White ground GRENADINES at all prices from 12½c up; suitable for evening wear.
Colored ALPACAS, all shades, from 40c up.
ALL OUR PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SILKS.

Black SILKS at 75c, reduced from $1.
Black SILKS at $1, reduced from $1 50.
Black SILKS at $1 25, reduced from $1 75.
Black SILKS at $1 50, reduced from $2.
All our Colored Silks Marked Down.
Slendid assortment of colored SILKS at $1.
Striped SILKS at 35c, worth $1 25.

SATINS! SATINS! SATINS!

Full assortment of black, white and colored SATINS at 75c and 90c.

TARLATANS! TARLATANS!

TARLATANS at 12½c.
TARLATANS at 15c.
TARLATANS at 20c, all colored.

VELVETS! VELVETS!

Colored VELVETS at 75c.
All silk VELVETS at $1.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Splendid two-button KID GLOVES at 75c, reduced from $1.
Best two-button KID GLOVES at 95c, reduced from $1 25.
Every pair warranted, and if they tear another pair will be given.
Excellent three-button KID GLOVES at 95c, reduced from $1 50.

Don't Miss a Visit to
DANZIGER'S,
203.....Canal street.....203
Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.
Also Branch Store at Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip.

DAMAGED LINENS

From the great fire in New York. These Linens are hardly touched, but having been bought at half their value, we will give our customers the benefit of the same.

Irish LINEN at 40c, worth 60c.
Irish LINEN at 60c, worth 85c.
Irish LINEN at 75c, worth $1 25.
All from the great fire in New York. We have in stock, also, a full assortment of Linens from 23c per yard up.

Fifty Cases Towels Just Opened.

TOWELS at 90c worth $1 25.
TOWELS at $1, worth $1 50.
TOWELS in all kinds, at very low prices. Call and see. Our towels are very cheap.

Ten Cases Napkins Just Opened.

NAPKINS at 90c, worth $1 25.
NAPKINS at $1, worth $1 50.
And a splendid assortment of finer goods, all marked at attractive prices. To our Linen Department we call your particular attention.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY.

Colored striped HOSE at 20c, reduced from 40c.
Colored striped HOSE at 25c, reduced from 50c.
Colored striped HOSE at 35c, reduced from 70c.
Coloren striped HOSE at 50c, reduced from $1.
Solid colored HOSE for Ladies and Misses at 50c, former price $1.
Large assortment of Gentlemen's colored HOSIERY, all marked down to half the former price.
Call and see these goods placed on our centre counters, and must be closed out this month.
A complete stock, also, of Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY, white and brown, all at attractive prices.
Gentlemen's finished SOCKS at $3.
All out prices marked in plain figures.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

CORSETS at 35c, reduced from 50c.
Splendid CORSETS for 75c, worth $1 25.
Our $1 CORSETS are greatly admired, and are fully worth $1 50.
Then we have French CORSETS, and Corsets at all prices. All our prices are marked in plain figures. Our clerks are instructed to show courteous attention to all visitors.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
JUST OPENED.
A full line of Jaconet Edgings and Insertings at all prices, from 5c up.

BLACK GOODS! BLACK GOODS!
OUR SPECIALTY!

Black ALPACAS at 30c, worth 45c.
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Black ALPACAS and MOHAIRS at all prices.
TAMISES at 75c, worth $1 25.
BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, etc., all at attractive prices.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN WINTER GOODS.

Referring to our large stock of BLANKETS, QUILTS, FURS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES, we advise everybody requiring a Blanket, a Quilt, a set of Furs, a Shawl, a Cloak, etc., to visit our stock before making their purchases, as all our winter goods are marked down to half their cost. All our goods are marked in plain figures.

COTTONS! COTTONS!

Splendid 4-4 white COTTON at 8c, selling all over at 10c.
Lonsdale finished COTTON at 10c, selling all over at 12½c, and a large stock of all brands.
Brown COTTON at all prices from 5c up.
A complete assortment of paper Cambrics, colored Cottons, etc. Also, Denims, Ticks and Osnaburgs. All these goods we sell at New York prices.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

Ten cases Sprague PRINTS at 5c.
A complete assortment of Shirtings, Mourning Purple and Furniture Prints, all at New York prices.

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Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.
ALSO BRANCH STORE AT
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Country orders solicited. Samples sent free to all parts of the country. ja30 1 mh7 2p

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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 148,852 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.

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FOR
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
KARNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.
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NOTICE TO BOATMEN.
The Locks of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal
WILL BE CLOSED from the eighth to the twelfth of February, for repairs.
By order of the Board.
S. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
New Orleans, January 27, 1876. ja28 10t

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PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSIC
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD $450 PIANOS FOR $275!
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OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.
ae19 1y

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Nos. 152 and 154 Camp street,
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Sells furniture at very low prices. Packs, repairs, upholsters and varnishes furniture in the best style. He attends to packing, moving and shipping furniture, giving a full guarantee for the faithful performance of all contracts. Second-hand furniture purchased and a liberal cash price paid; also, furniture taken on storage, and advances made on same.
Country Orders Promptly Attended to.
Thanking his patrons and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he would respectfully solicit their orders for the coming year. ja12 3m

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Goods inspected at home if desired.
J. BEGON,
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