

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 18, 1876

Toddy blossoms all the year. Honors are easy if you only keep white.

In leap year woman proposes, but man reposes.

The code of honor, as now practiced, is a very civil code.

How to raise bees—Take them by the tops and pull.

Many Baptist preachers water their sermons too much.

Take something of your size. Would you strike a match?

To learn what not to publish is the first duty of a journalist.

He who runs and fights away must run to fight another day.

Grounds for keeping up a Democratic party—Southern battle grounds.

When a man is sure he has obtained a suit bed he has got it down very fine.

If the man who first sowed wild oats were living now he would be an old sower.

The bell of liberty was cracked long before the emancipation proclamation was issued.

It is as proper to find the "entrance out" of a hotel as it is to come "down" in an elevator.

It required the Supreme Court to decide that Corning was the county seat of Clayton county, Arkansas.

Chicago claims that Mark Twain will become a resident of that city. St. Louis can only have Eli Perkins.

The only drawback to the life-preserving suits is that when men go out to be drowned they leave their suits at home.

They have taken George L. Fox to Florida; but it does not follow that all people who go there are sick or crazy.

Appearances are deceitful. A man may appear to be satisfied when a gun is pointed at him; but the chances are that he is not.

Tweed's memory of faces is wonderful. He has only to see a sheriff once to know that he wants money when he calls again.

There is a rush at Elie's music store, No. 153 Canal street, to secure seats at Victoria C. Woodhull's lecture on Sunday night.

Transfer of Texas cattle to England causes a revolution among the English beef eaters; but John Bull welcomes the Texas steer and is happy.

Centennial medals are now in order, and with a few dollars a man can reward himself for good behavior during the next hundred years.

Printed signs of "Heaven is our Home," ornamented and framed in a style suitable for hanging in boarding houses, can be had at the bookstores.

The Boston Post has recovered from the effects of the forgery, and begins to make puns on the good name of Mr. Winlow, as if nothing had happened.

The sale of seats for Victoria C. Woodhull's lecture at St. Patrick's Hall, on Sunday night, is very rapid at Elie's music store, No. 153 Canal street.

Nations may be saved through the discussion of their affairs around the stoves in corner groceries; but the effort is very wearing on the constitution.

Browning's poems are to be annotated with explanations of all the passages which can not be understood. The explanations will make a volume thicker than the poems.

Young men of society are disappointed. The girls do not propose. They know the men who are waiting, and they wouldn't do it if they had to live single for forty leap years.

Imitating a noble Roman, a New Orleans man said, "Build me a house where I shall be seen by every one every hour of the day." The people called him judge, and they built him a coffeehouse.

A new card game book has been published called "Polo on Whist." It is by an English author, and doubtless is as good as "Schenck on Poker," as in all close or permission contests Polo has the advantage of poker.

With a view to obtaining accommodations at Victoria C. Woodhull's lecture on Sunday night at St. Patrick's Hall, it is necessary to call at once at No. 153 Canal street, Elie's music store, and secure seats.

The army of employes, the enormous choir of paid singers, advertising expenses, and all, attending the Moody and Sankey meetings in New York, makes the Hippodrome salvation the most expensive in the world.

It was thought a man at the theatre, looking intently through his glasses, had become absorbed in the facial expressions of the actors, and in the play; but when the curtain went down he said, "The leading actress has been twice vaccinated."

The pieces brought out at Wallack's this season make that the leading comedy theatre of the country. First was acted "Bosom Friends," with a long run; then came "Married in Haste," which is to be succeeded by "The Twins" of Nym Crinkle.

Tex registers will find consolation in the condition of Springfield, Illinois, where the police has been compelled to discharge the policemen and firemen, for want of funds, with the further prospect of closing the public schools until the courts decide the tax suits.

Democrats everywhere are reminding Jeff Davis that he has not been tried for treason or conspiracy against the United States, that he is at liberty and enjoys, like Governor Hendricks, the full privilege of visiting agricultural fairs, and they beg of him to be dumb as an oyster while the political tide runs on. But Mr. Jeff is one of the Romans who would rather lose his crown than be silent; rather peril the existence of his party than forego the pleasure of shooting his mouth off.

A CONVERTED DEMOCRAT.

To our infinite consternation there comes a letter from that sterling State rights Democrat, Hon. E. M. T. Hunter, in which he says he would now vote for a Pacific railroad, whereas when he was in the Senate he had voted against a similar work. He frankly states his reasons for the change. They are a sufficient justification in one sense, but they show the metaphysical character of the school to which he has always belonged.

It is borne in upon the mind of Mr. Hunter that the rights of the States depend on the political ability of the States to assert their own interpretation of these rights. This political ability consists in popular numbers, not in political pretensions. This is a new conviction with that school which regarded the corporate power of one State equal to that of another, just as the Prince of Geroldstein considered himself in theory the equal of the Czar. Mr. Hunter, therefore, to maintain the doctrine of States rights, accepts those material agencies to which all States owe their powers. He has seen that representation is as numbers; that numbers are determined to this or that State by inducements; and that as there are laws, schools, churches, roads, so there is an attraction of popular growers to particular States; that thus, under our constitution, the right of a State depends upon its popular representation in the common government. There was a period when a nobleman had but to plead the privilege of his order. He must now vindicate his rights by the same evidence with others. Mr. Hunter now recognizes a truth which, if he had known thirty years ago, might have prevented the war, by rendering its result more doubtful. It is true that Mr. Hunter advocates the new doctrine on sectional grounds, but it can not be limited to sections. He thus explains:

To maintain and nurse the political power and influence of the South in the common government is a fair subject of aspiration for her representatives. Rights, without the political power to protect them, can hardly be preserved, and the addition to the wealth and influence of the South which would flow from the construction of this transcontinental route, and the settlement of the vast territories through which it would pass by a kindred and sympathizing people, is an object too grand to be thrown away for a scruple, if the object can be attained without a clear violation of the constitution.

Mr. Hunter has not sufficiently studied national statistics to know that the South, as he has known it is no more a section. The power has passed into new communities which have no connection of interest with the South, and which have never known the doctrine of States rights at all. Mr. Hunter does not appreciate the force of the doctrines he has adopted. He deprecates the concession of Western territory by Virginia as an "ill-advised measure." He says:

If Virginia had retained even half that territory for kindred settlements allied with herself, the great American experiment might have had a far different result for her.

Still Mr. Hunter imperfectly comprehends the great republican truth that representation is not based—as Mr. Toombs would have had it the other day—either in whole or in part upon "territory," but upon numbers; so that whether Virginia might have left the new States open to slavery, the people who went to inhabit those States would have established their own institutions and fixed their own affiliations. The people are not affixed to the soil as in the feudal ages, and so long as those territories were open to access from other States and countries, no mother State could have bound them by any condition of opinion. In this fact consisted the sufficient defense of Mr. Douglas against the censure of his Northwestern friends. He reminded them that squatter sovereignty merely meant the right of the people inhabiting a territory to adopt such institutions as they liked, and adverted to the known hostility of both foreign and domestic immigration to slavery, to satisfy the Northern mind that they would never sanction any except a free labor policy. The occupation and institutions of Kansas and Nebraska prove that he was right.

When Mr. Hunter sat so long by the side of that Jefferson of his day, W. H. Seward, it is strange he did not learn the doctrine he has just now professed. The whole policy of Mr. Seward was to conduct the population upon these territories by Northern conduits and secured their commercial and social intercourse for Northern cities. Here is a fair representation of Mr. Seward's policy:

The federal government commenced with a small majority in the North, which, carefully nursed by that section, and recklessly increased by lavish concessions of territory on the part of the South, has grown into the power and dimensions which we now behold.

Mr. Hunter has only in part presented the mode in which this was effected: Carefully and eagerly did the North look to this, and wisely, looking only to her own aggrandizement, did she turn the fruiting stream of appropriation mainly within her own borders, or those of States which she meant to bind to herself by interests and common pursuits.

We repeat, the concession of territory did not fix the "affiliations" of the inhabitants, nor was it the "fructifying stream of appropriations." It consisted in the State and federal improvements, in the New York and Erie canal, in the gift of public lands for canals, railroads and schools, and in the homestead law of Mr. Seward. Population thus furnished with the means of movement and the attractions of a free home tended to the habitation of those lands which Virginia had bestowed, or which the nation had purchased from France, Spain and Mexico. The North received principal aid in this policy. It consisted in the total ebanation of any of these incidental benefits by the South. In a hostility to the present doctrine of Mr. Hunter which forbade the construction of a way, or the improvement of a port, the South even turned over to the North the carrying trade of its exported products, so that the vessel which carried out cotton from the South received principal aid in this policy. It consisted in the total ebanation of any of these incidental benefits by the South. In a hostility to the present doctrine of Mr. Hunter which forbade the construction of a way, or the improvement of a port, the South even turned over to the North the carrying trade of its exported products, so that the vessel which carried out cotton from the South received principal aid in this policy.

It is not proposed to cut down the pay of the consul at that port. Within the last twelve years we have had there as consul an American merchant from the city of Brooklyn, who had as well watched the commercial interests of the United States at that port that fortunately we now have a steamer once a month going into that harbor.

But there is to-day no considerable port in Mexico into which an English steamer does not go. At Acapulco, Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, houses over Northern ways of transportation. Mr. Hunter himself sees this fact and says:

Not only did the lavish territory which looking to proper securities for a fair share of future power in the government, but neglected to secure a just share of appropriations for her own development. We have experienced the results of such neglect, nor can we afford to continue it. For one I say not.

As a corollary Mr. Hunter would now vote for the Pacific railroad. The further aid which the North received was from the rejection of federal money, which lay for years in the treasury to the credit of States that refused to receive it, in the obstruction of Southern ports which would not apply for the means to remove. Above all, in applying this doctrine of opposition to public aid for public improvement under which the party of Mr. Hunter refused to permit the development of any way of communication between Southern ports and Western communities, which left Baltimore the exclusive connection, which divided Mr. Hunter's State, and repelled from Alabama any means of developing her extraordinary coal mines and lumber forests. The same medieval process denounced commerce and manufactures, and so placed the Southern States on a dependence on the industries of the North and Europe, which was utterly fatal to any pretensions of independence.

The abandonment of opposition to federal improvements within the States by our Democratic statesmen; the acknowledgment of federal sovereignty, even as its foreign relations, by another; the recent declaration of the Democratic William Allen that the specie basis is a barren ideal; the known antagonism in the national Democratic party, all prove the dissolution and liquidation of the Democratic party.

So far as the change in opinion of this great leader of abstract opinion shall go to allow all the States a participation in the legitimate developments of the Union, we accept it with pleasure. As a means of reviving the ancient divisions of the Union, it is a failure. The power which Mr. Hunter had invoked has obliterated the line of Mason and Dixon, as it has repealed the resolutions of 1793-9. The alliance of the South was destroyed by the fact of emancipation. The Southern Atlantic ports are now in commercial alliance with the productive States of the West. Norfolk connects with Memphis, Louisville and Cincinnati. Baltimore strikes for Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The League of the South is no more. The sceptre has passed from the Eastern States as well as from the Southern Atlantic. It must be on the nationality of a system that any State can participate in the advantages of the Union, for if Mr. Hunter expresses a sectional object in asking federal aid, does he not suppose those who represent antagonistic sections will oppose them for the same reason? Mr. Hunter should then accept nationality as the best means of restoring the Southern prosperity through the mutual agencies of whose political values he seems for the first time to have become fully conscious.

THE HOUSE REPORT ON POLICE AFFAIRS. The report of the House special committee to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police is full of allegations of wrongful acts on the part of the commissioners. The testimony upon which the conclusions of Messrs. Dupre and Hammond are based has not yet been made public, though the House has ordered that it be printed in pamphlet form. There can be no doubt that the committee found very much that is blameworthy in the conduct of the police officials, though we are informed that some of the evidence conflicts on material points, and that the committee have not put a fair construction upon the statements of one or two of the witnesses; yet, after allowing a reasonable margin for inaccuracies and striking a fair balance, more than enough remains on the wrong side. There is but one good defense that we can see which the commissioners can set up, and that is to deny and disprove as many of these damaging allegations as possible. The chief charges against the board are:

1. That at least one-third of the men whose names were borne on the pay roll are, in the opinion of the Superintendent, quite useless.

2. That the Superintendent is allowed a thousand dollars a month for a secret service fund, and the commissioners fourteen hundred a year for the same purpose. And these sums are expended entirely at the discretion of the individuals to whom they are allotted. No account is rendered or required of the money actually used, or the services which it is alleged are thus paid for.

3. Gambling institutions thrive, notwithstanding the hostile resolutions of the Police Board. The existence of open and unpunished crime, and a police force in the same small locality, is inconsistent with any idea of faithful service.

There are other matters complained of, some of which may be satisfactorily explained, and others of no great consequence. But the three set forth above are serious, and not defensible except by positive denial and disproof.

There is an apparently ingenious attempt to connect Governor Kellogg with the transactions of the Police Board, as though he were in some way its ruling genius. Those who make such a charge must first pass over the heads of the commissioners as being wanting in manhood and regard for their reputation and oaths of office. The danger of being removed from office in the event of doing what an officer deems to be right, is no plea in bar to an action for wrong. The committee itself exonerates the Governor from any responsibility finally by saying that he has no power to remove a commissioner.

This position seems to us to be inconsistent with any theory of the responsibility of the Governor for the acts of appointees. But as in time of a great epidemic all diseases run into the prevailing malady, so now the panacea for all Democratic ills is

the impeachment of the Governor. If the heavens pour out their rains in the South-western valleys and send the rivers bursting over the banks, carrying destruction to plantations on the low lands, Governor Kellogg is to blame for it and he ought to be impeached. But it is not so easy to impeach the Governor of the State as to wish it done, and the difficulties in the present case are really insurmountable.

As for the Police Board, we shall be glad to see such changes made in the law as will render the things complained of in the report impossible, without reference to the question whether Messrs. Dupre and Hammond have arrived at correct conclusions on the evidence presented or not.

LOW PRICE OF COTTON LANDS. The decline in the value of land, caused, in great part, by the surplus of uncultivated lands, has been, for political effect, attributed entirely to political causes. It would be a sufficient reply to say that in such cities as New York, where the ad valorem tax on real estate is about the same with our own, the property still maintains, if not its former value, a price which justifies the payment of these taxes rather than an abandonment of the lands.

Senator Alcorn recently said in debate that the Legislature of Mississippi had in effect said to the land owners, pay your taxes for 1874 in full of all past taxes, and yet not two per cent of the tax in full was offered. He added, things have got to such a pass that the people of Mississippi have forfeited 2,000,000 acres of the richest alluvial, which produces a bale of cotton to the acre.

The reason of this is apparent to our mind. Men do not care to pay a land tax, because they know that to be the "owner of land is to have an incumbrance on your shoulders." We have no scold for the landholders of Mississippi, but the supposed intolerance which excludes white men from coming into the State, the terror which has driven so many colored laborers from the State, have tended to destroy the demand for these valuable lands. We have suffered from the same cause in our State; nor can Louisiana or Mississippi afford to pay land taxes until a steady stream of labor shall set in for the permanent occupation of the most valuable lands in the world. In the meantime, immigration, avoiding these States, tends to a more quiet state of security elsewhere. The competing States of the West and the European and Eastern immigrant from the Mississippi States by exaggerated statements of their own attractions, and misstatements of the social, industrial and climatic disadvantages of ours.

ADMONITION TO THE INTOLERANT. Senator Bayard, in commenting upon the character of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, expressed his admiration of the sense of honest conviction, uncolored and undimmed by petty, partisan or unjust considerations. The Democratic reader will be astonished to learn that this is said of a Republican. Senator Bayard uttered also this grand truth:

The real strength and safety of this government lies in the absolute freedom with which opinions may be formed and expressed, and to the independent and courageous utterances of its able and virtuous men the people may best look for guidance.

He also adds in regard to the deceased statesman that he had borne as a soldier "a brave, conscientious and distinguished part. His censure of what he deemed corrupt, dishonest and cowardly was unhesitating and unsparring, and he never presuited the garb of party to shelter a guilty man from his just denunciation."

It is in such a sense that political opponents should differ, and so should they speak of each other. The representative of a different system of federal administration truly and justly says of the deceased dissentient from his opinions:

Thus, I believe he was fit to rule men, and to execute the great trust of political power.

This is what we would say of Senator Bayard, living or dead. We do not deem the principles upon which he would administer the government compatible with the will of the American people, as expressed in the amendments to the federal constitution, but we would, if we were called to power, confide that he was "fit to rule men, and to execute honestly the great trust of political power."

Mr. Ferry was thus characterized by another Senator: He had the courage to be true to his convictions everywhere; no unpopularity of a cause would prevent his warmly espousing it. The power of the oppressed, the tabernacle multitude whose lives had been darkened by want, had here a friend whose heart beat in human sympathy. His love of right, his sense of what angels call "fair play" attracted to him a host of true friends.

It is such patriots as Bayard and Ferry, who love a republican form of government, to whom should be intrusted the standards of opposing opinion. Those who hate the form of government and put no faith in political integrity threaten the permanency of the republic.

THE TRADE AT OUR DOORS. Mr. Durnell, of Minnesota, in defending the compensation paid American ministers and consuls, says:

It was my fortune to spend one year in the republic of Mexico. I went there; I was compelled to go there, on an English steamer, subsidized by the English government and under an English flag. When I reached the port of Vera Cruz, where I landed, I found there an English consul and a vice-consul and a clerk; I was there in the presence of the representatives of the English government, who had as well watched the commercial interests of the United States at that port that fortunately we now have a steamer once a month going into that harbor.

But there is to-day no considerable port in Mexico into which an English steamer does not go. At Acapulco, Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras,

into every port of the Mexican republic, there goes first an English consul, and then English steamships go there and carry away the products of that country.

This has been somewhat changed since, and American steamers enter or touch at all of these ports, but the fact remains that most of the specie and other products exported from Mexico find their way direct to England or to Germany. It is greatly to be desired that Congress shall take measures to develop this trade and conduct it to the United States. We should exchange manufactures and farm produce for the precious metals and tropical products, and our mechanics could as well as those of Europe convert the raw material of Mexico into the fabrics of civilized use throughout the world. Give us a treaty of reciprocity and more steam to Mexican and other tropical ports, and we may compete with England anywhere on our own continent.

SENATOR BRUCE HEARS FROM THE SOUTH. A Washington special of the fourteenth says:

The colored Senator Bruce is fairly overwhelmed by letters and telegrams which have been received by him in large numbers from all parts of the South, remonstrating against his conduct in uttering strictures against the President and the Republican party, as indicated in the published reports of his recent speech in a secret session of the Senate. Bruce is very unhappy about the matter. He deems himself precluded from rising to explain, because he believes that by his oath not to divulge the secrets of executive session he is prevented from stating just what he did or did not say, but he makes the broad assertion that he has been erroneously quoted in all the reports which purported to give the substance of what he said about Grant.

While we have no doubt that the Democratic reporters have greatly exaggerated what Senator Bruce said, it is more than likely that he really was sufficiently indiscreet to warrant them in saying that he kicked out of the party traces. Mr. Bruce is but a new beginner in statesmanship, and something should be allowed for inexperience. It is not at all necessary that he should tell us now what he actually said in executive session. When the occasion shall come, let him say what he ought to have said, and stick to it. He has yet some four or five years of senatorial life before him, unless the Democrats, of whom he appears to be so fond all of a sudden, shall obtain a two-thirds majority in the meantime, and expel him. He may thank himself for having postponed the admission of Senator Pinchback, and if the postponement is indefinite, it is no more than he ought to expect. So much for excess of zeal.

SENATOR PINCHBACK'S LETTER. In another column appears Senator Pinchback's letter to the New York Herald, which was called forth by the ungenerous and unmanly attack by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, on the Senator elect of Louisiana. Mr. Pinchback's letter is dignified, but to the point. There is no reason why he should hold his peace when his good name is so foully assailed, and it looks as if the North Carolina gentleman had got the worst of the controversy.

NEARLY AN EVEN THING. There appears to be great cry and little wool around the State House. The Democrats accuse the Republicans of barricading and filling the State House with police, while the latter in turn accuse their adversaries of an insatiable desire to impeach somebody and swear in extra sergeants-at-arms for the House. Fortunately the two parties are too nearly balanced in strength to render it probable either can annihilate the other, and we are likely to see a peaceable close to the present session.

"Provided it can be done without cost to the State" is the cheerful condition attached to the House resolution to authorize the swearing in of a hundred or so additional sergeants-at-arms. We move an additional proviso in the interest of the taxpayers of the city—not the members of the Property Holders' Union, for they have gone daft with meddling in politics, and are ready to devour each other—but to the taxpayers who pay their taxes and all other debts. We submit our proviso to save a threatened expense to the city treasury. One hundred and fifty sergeants-at-arms at \$5 a day call for \$7500. This sum would retire \$50,000 in bonds every week at par value, and nearly rid the city fathers from the irritating spectres of the Misses Maehaub. The sergeants-at-arms are not required, while the demand for the money in the other quarter is becoming imperative.

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, Post office.

WARWICK. Karl Marshall, No. 56 Camp street, Jan 22 1876. War Department, Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 22, 1876.

BUSINESS WRITING. Advertisements, Circulars, Business Notices, Biographical Sketches, Descriptions, Obituaries, Resolutions, etc., carefully written and prepared for publication.

J. CURTIS WALDO, Publisher, Advertising Agent, and Business Writer, No. 56 Camp street, Over Gauthreaux & Wright's.

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS. CREAM BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, AMERICAN PERFUMS, COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC.

WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 58 Customhouse street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists at New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. Jan 23 1876.

GO TO DANZIGER'S

DRY GOODS HOUSE

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SILKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SATINS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN LINENS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN EMBROIDERIES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN BLACK GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN WINTER GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CLOTHING.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN MILLINERY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN BOOKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN TOYS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN STATIONERY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN FURNITURE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN PAINTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN OILS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN GLASS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN METALS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN WOOD.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN BRICKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN STONES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN MARBLE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CERAMICS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN POTTERY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN JEWELRY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN WATCHES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN OPTICS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN MINING.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN MANUFACTURING.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN COMMERCE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN FINANCE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN LAW.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN MEDICINE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN PHYSICS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CHEMISTRY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN ASTRONOMY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN HISTORY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN BIOGRAPHY.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN LITERATURE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SCIENCE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN ARTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CRAFTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN TRADES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN OCCUPATIONS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN INDUSTRIES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SERVICES.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN PROFESSIONS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN VOCATIONS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN CALLINGS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN EMPLOYMENTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN POSITIONS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SITUATIONS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN OFFICES.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMANDANTE OF THE Knights Templar in the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 14, 1876.

The Grand Comandante of the Knights Templar in the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, February 14, 1876.

JOSEPH H. DEGRANGE, Grand Comandante.

WATCHEM, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

S. H. SELIGMAN, Grand Comandante.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Citizens Committee appointed at the meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD 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 directors 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, Colwell Charles E. Bailey, R. Cameron, Esq.

2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calhoun street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., E. W. Fowler, Esq.

<