

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 2, 1876.

Dull trade leads to sharp practice. A crockery dealer is never the worse for ware.

Impartial suffrage—Voting for all of the candidates.

The slowest man in the world can catch the small-pox.

Hood's "Song of the Shirt" can be had at any retailing store.

In winter time a man can not make hay when the sun shines.

A Chinese ironclad has been named "Terror to the Western Nations."

When Wales next makes a wheel around the world he should go in cog.

The man who tries to sink a well must have some spite against water.

Wagner says Americans do not understand music. That is, as he writes it.

The Mardi Gras business at Cincinnati and Louisville did not pay expenses.

The whipping post in Virginia has been revived as a Democratic institution.

Investigation might have spared William Allen, for he has no political future.

Eli Perkins has surpassed himself in finding the children of Augustus Dickens.

To move heaven and earth, a man should behave himself well and pray continually.

It is not generally understood how a lady can wear one and a half shoes on two feet.

Bates thinks a butterfly ought to make 'bunance' of money, as "a flower in nature."

To train up a boy in the way he should go it is necessary to switch him off occasionally.

"Mr. Acton" is the racing name of Sir Nathaniel Rothschild. His real name is not fast enough.

Writers should know that there is a great difference between a moat and a Damascus blade.

The music of the present is sufficient, Mr. Wagner, and the old score will be played in the future.

There are no pews in the Brooklyn shambles. Reserved seats are sold as family slips.

How to convert brains into money is a problem for science. Money has never yet made brains.

There are men who never will keep a drop of liquor in their houses. They drink it immediately.

Victor Hugo will never be satisfied as to the pleasures of cremation until it is practiced on himself.

Men of the North and South will be friends when they centennially arrive in the Quaker City.

The death penalty has been abolished in five States—Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The government pays soldiers so much a month and found. They are expected to be found when wanted.

The Ladies' Journal, noticing the first appearance of a new boy, says "it slid down a rift of sunshine."

Some one has remarked that "It is hard to raise an umbrella in a high wind." He had been trying to borrow.

All little hatchets should be buried in the centennial year, except the original used by Master George Washington.

It is said the Turkish troops are massed on the Serbian frontier. It is probable a mass meeting will soon take place.

Frail as American women appear to be they live longer on the average than the round-faced daughters of England.

A New York firm advertises garden weedeaters for sale. They are the sort of widows to avoid in a croquet party.

"True inwardness has got the bulge on Vesuvius again," is the way Brooklyn papers speak of the great eruption.

A drama called "I. O. U." is being played at an Indianapolis theatre. It ought to draw public interest by judiciously papering the house.

"A police justice will sit on the centennial grounds at Philadelphia," the papers inform us. The poor man may catch his death cold.

Democratic witnesses are as thick as Nathan murderers were in California. They all want a free ride to Washington, and all know something until they get there.

The president of the Board of School Directors informs the teachers of the public schools that on Wednesday afternoon next, at the City Hall, they will be paid salaries for the month of March.

An old proverb says, "The ripest fruit will not fall into your mouth." So far as ripe cucumbers are concerned, there are many mouths that will be perfectly satisfied without such a fall.

A young lady who had had an offer of marriage from a Mr. Moore, wrote to him and asked for time to consider the matter. The letter was courteous and brief, closing with "No more at present."

As a bit of personal intelligence, the New York Herald says: "The artistic tramp gets his drinks by drawing pictures in soap on rural bathroom mirrors. The material he uses is a sarcasm on himself."

Mr. Andy Dingfelder is a candidate for member of the board of education in Cincinnati. He evidently thinks the city is ready to take Andy Dingfelder that comes along; but may find out his mistake.

Things are queer up in New Hampshire. The Portsmouth Chronicle says: "When a Democratic official comes round with a petition asking that he may be kept in office, ask him what Republican was kicked out to make room for him."

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED.

The construction of all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof, are exclusively vested in the judicial courts of the United States—Resolutions of Massachusetts, 1798.

I think it clear, sir, that the constitution by express operation, by definition and implication, has constituted the Supreme Court of the United States the appellate tribunal in all cases of a constitutional nature which assume the shape of a suit in law or equity.—Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Calhoun.

The Democratic press of the South has been greatly delighted with the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the citizens of Grant parish, Louisiana, arrested for violation of the act of Congress.

As we read the decision it is that, if a citizen obstruct the exercise of suffrage for any other offense than that constituted by federal statute, such offense is properly cognizable by the courts of the State. The defect, then, of proof on a special count alleging that the parties indicted had obstructed the right of the voter because of his race or past condition, was the reason why the federal courts could take no jurisdiction in the matter.

Thus the federal judiciary decided the right of the State. It fixed the limit of State jurisdiction, and assigned its province. In accepting this decision the Democracy acknowledge the paramount authority of the federal judiciary over that of the States. In arguing this proposition we shall resort to the highest State right authority to prove that the Democratic party did not before the war recognize the authority of the federal courts to decide any matter in which the rights of a State were brought in question. The earliest occurrence of this question arose under the alien and sedition act. The Legislature of Virginia then affirmed that the separate States were sovereigns, who have the right and are in duty bound to interfere for arresting the progress of the evil [the exercise of excessive powers by the federal government], and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

It is apprehended that the violation of these principles may "consolidate by degrees into one sovereignty."

Had [says the able address accompanying these resolutions] the States been despoiled of their sovereignty; had the federal government been endowed with whatever they should judge to be instrumental toward union, justice, tranquility, common defense and the general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivolous than the enumeration of powers.

Yet, this consolidation into one national sovereignty; this very exercise by the federal government of the power to do "whatever it should judge to be instrumental toward union, justice," and other enumerated duties, has been established, and all who accept the result of the war as embodied in the fundamental and statute law, and all who accept the decisions of the federal courts as the exponent of these powers, abandon the doctrine of State sovereignty, and accept the doctrine of national and universal sovereignty. We turn to the next authentic representative of State sovereignty. It will be found embodied in the Fort Hill address of John C. Calhoun.

There is pleasure in reading the calm and philosophic reasoning of such a man and of such a mind. Plato or Socrates never spurned with more contempt the dastardly aid which prejudice would bring to reason. No epithet or insinuation against the motives of those who differ is found in his logical and luminous discourse. He regarded the sovereignty of the State as a guarantee of the rights of its citizens. He founded this redoubt as their most effectual defense.

What does Mr. Calhoun say? He affirms that to deny to the States the right of protecting their reserved powers and to vest in the general government (it matters not through what department) the right of determining exclusively and finally the rights delegated to it, is incompatible with the sovereignty of the States and of the constitution itself, as the basis of a federal Union.

He then treats at length and with great ability the proposition that the federal judiciary—

Affords an independent tribunal, through which the government may exercise the high authority which is the subject of consideration with respect to all cases.

This proposition Mr. Calhoun proceeds to refute. He first avows his respect for the judiciary, but affirms that it was never—

Intended by the constitution that it should exercise the power in question, or that it is competent to do so, and that, if it were, it would be a safe depository of the power.

We can only advert to the objections to the competency of the judiciary on one ground which the vigilance of this great legislator would not allow to be occupied by any antagonist strategy. It is an exposition at present literally verified, that—

The judges are in fact as truly the judicial representatives of this united majority [a majority compounded of the majority of States taken as competent bodies, and the majority of the people of the States estimated in federal numbers] as the majority of Congress itself or the President is legislative or Executive representative; and to confide the power to the judiciary to determine finally and conclusively what powers are delegated and what reserved, would be in reality to confide it to the majority, whose agents they are, by whom they can be controlled in various ways, and, of course, to subject against the fundamental principles of our system and all sound political reasoning, the reserved powers of the States, with all the local and peculiar interests they were intended to protect, to the will of the very majority against which the protection was intended.

From this reasoning he deduced that the federal judiciary has no power to adjudicate a question to which a State is a party.

In his celebrated resolutions, subsequently introduced, Mr. Calhoun cut off all federal pretension to pass upon the legality of any right asserted by the State, by asserting that "the States severally retained the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them."

Against this resolution Mr. Webster and eight other Senators voted in a Senate of forty-two members. It contained the settled doctrine of the Democratic State rights party of that day.

What is triumph has resulted to the federal judiciary. The citizens of a State

arrested under a federal law do not throw themselves upon the protection of their own State.

They do not, as Mr. Calhoun would have advised them, raise the question of their paramount allegiance to their own State. They resort to the federal judiciary for an exposition and award of their rights, and about hallooing to the federal authority when those rights are affirmed.

We will quote a paragraph from the decree of the Supreme Court. It affords doctrines from which there is no dissent. It expresses federal and State rights, but the question of their exercise is not with the States in the last resort. It is with the federal government, of which the federal court is the acknowledged organ. We extract from the Grant parish decree the following axioms, from which neither Mr. Calhoun nor any of his followers would dissent:

All powers not granted to it (the federal government) by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people. No rights can be acquired under the constitution and laws of the United States, except such as the government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure. All that can not be so granted or secured are left under the protection of the States.

What, then, is the difference between the demands of Mr. Calhoun and the decision of the supreme federal tribunal? That these rights are adjudicated by the federal government instead of by the States. That instead of the States deciding in the last resort upon the mode and measure of redress, the citizens appeal in the first resort to the federal government to adjudicate and redress their rights.

We draw a happy augury from the universal acceptance of the federal courts as a tribunal for adjudicating the rights of citizens of the United States, residing within the several States. It is a clear surrender of the doctrine of State principles for which Mr. Calhoun contended, and an adoption of that doctrine which Massachusetts asserted in 1798. That doctrine was this:

That the Legislature are persuaded that the decision of all cases in law and equity are binding under the constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof are exclusively vested in the judicial courts of the United States.

ORGANIZED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

We publish the pronouncement or plan under which General Porfirio Diaz proposes to conduct the canvass for conquering the existing government. In the preamble we are somewhat reminded of the process employed for concentrating public condemnation against the administration, either of our State or federal government.

General Diaz charges the administration of President Lerdo with holding office in habitual violation of every canon of republican trust, closing with an improbable design "equivalent to selling our country to the adjoining power" (the United States). This transaction in the next sentence ripens into "an illegal act," and the people are called on to resist and not "permit our country to be sold to foreigners."

If our translation be correct, the people of Mexico are called on "to raise the standard of war" against the common oppressor, and then follows a plan perfectly unique in any country professing republican principles.

The constitution of 1857, and certain acts passed thereunder, are proclaimed as the supreme law. The existing government is repudiated, and provisional government prescribed for all States which do not accept this plan. Assuming the entire success of this war, the election of officers of the government is appointed "two months after the capture of the capital." The acting Chief Justice is appointed to exercise executive powers during the election. In the meantime General Porfirio Diaz, who publishes this plan, asserts his authority to carry it into effect, and he is recognized as "commander-in-chief of the constitutional government" by four persons, without even military designations, on behalf of four militia companies, "and many others."

We have had some attempts to accuse an executive out of office, and read daily diatribes against those who are in adverse possession of office, but it has not come and we hope it never will come, to such a result as that one man shall upon unproven charges raise an army to evict a constitutional government and install himself as "chief of the constitutional government" by the capture of the capital and the forcible deposition of the executive incumbent.

We would by no means meddle in the affairs of a sister—well, we suppose—public, but would observe that General Diaz should not employ any latent prejudice against the United States as a lever to get into power. His assertion that the President of Mexico means to sell, or that the United States intends to buy, should be based upon better authority than an imputed recognition "of the enormous British debt," which may pass into the hands of the United States. The renewal of this prejudice may not be of ultimate service to General Diaz, and is, upon his own statement, without foundation.

We shall watch with interest this electoral war for the capture of the capital, with the precautionary policy of proclaiming the presidential incumbent an outlaw within the republic which he governs.

ANOTHER DISPUTE IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We see with regret signs of another dispute among the Republican leaders in the fifth district about the organization of the congressional committee. There is a sort of unseemly rivalry existing between the river and the hill parishes, which bodes no good to the future party candidate in the district. It is a continuation of the disagreement of 1874, which came so near electing Mr. Spencer; and as the case has not yet been definitively decided by the House, may yet result in ousting Mr. Morey, the sitting member. Already two calls have been issued—one at Monroe, signed by Julius Ennesmoe, secretary of

the Fifth District Congressional Committee; and the other at Delta, Madison parish, signed by William Murrell, president, countersigned by W. E. Cruzan, secretary, etc.

Which of the two gentlemen claiming to be secretary of the executive committee is the true official, is not of sufficient moment to require examination. But it is important to know which body claiming the authority to call the convention really possessed it, and also to settle the number of delegates to which each parish is entitled.

In our judgment the apportionment of the State Central Committee for a convention to choose presidential electors should be taken as the guide to the Fifth District Committee. But it appears that neither Mr. Murrell, representing the river parishes, nor Mr. Ennesmoe, representing the hill parishes, and as it is generally believed the personal interests of Mr. Morey, has taken that apportionment. The latter has decided upon the apportionment for the State convention of the twenty-seventh of June, and the Monroe wing of the committee has adopted an arbitrary distribution, founded, probably, upon some of the returns of the various returning boards.

For convenience of reference we shall designate the one the Monroe and the other the Delta plan, and give their respective figures, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Hill parishes, Number of Delegates. Lists parishes like Calumet, Calumet, etc.

The greater voting strength of the Republican party lies in the four river parishes, yet the Monroe plan places them in a minority in the convention, and gives the control virtually to the hill parishes, which are all hopelessly Democratic except two. Out of thirty-seven delegates Carroll, Concordia, Madison and Texas are given only sixteen, to which, if we add Morehouse, which generally votes with them, the number will be nineteen. The same parishes are given by the State Central Committee twenty-three delegates out of forty. This distribution is based upon the vote for Dubuclet in 1874, while the Monroe apportionment is made from the vote for Congressman in the same year, when Texas and some of the other river parishes threw a heavy vote against Morey. The Monroe plan looks like an attempt to hold the river parishes to the special record thus made, without taking into account the merits of the dispute which led to it. The True Republican, of the twenty-fifth ultimo, contains a vigorous protest, signed by the leading Republicans of the four parishes involved in a reduction of the number of their delegates. They declare they will not go into a convention on the terms proposed, though they intimate their willingness to submit to any fair apportionment based upon the well known strength of the party. And as they are in the district in the relation of the main army, while the other parishes are but little else than a detachment, it will probably be prudent to satisfy them before attempting to make a nomination.

THE NORTH LOUISIANA RAILROAD.

We may presume that the opposition of Mr. Wheelock to this railroad must have been based upon the belief that its enactment was in some manner connected with the revival of a grant of federal aid to a road which is not recognized by the commercial interests of New Orleans. We have not found in the bills published as pending in Congress any appropriation which would be hostile to the New Orleans Pacific. We have no reason to believe that the application of Mr. Thomas Scott for an indorsement of Texas Pacific railroad bonds will be granted, and we accept the assurance of Messrs. Moncreu, Leonard and Robson, contained in this extract:

How far Mr. Scott and Senator West may be interested in the Backbone railroad we do not know, but we do know something of the North Louisiana Railroad Company, chartered by the General Assembly at the last session, and can confidently assert that it has no connection whatever with the Backbone railroad, and was not intended to have any.

There is an opposition here regarding a rival departing from the New Orleans side of the river, running to Baton Rouge and crossing at that point, as the chosen connection of New Orleans with the West. It is the belief of those who regard these works in exclusive connection with our commercial welfare that our communication with Texas and the Pacific should cross the river at and within the city of New Orleans; that it should consolidate and adopt the roads existing and projected along the west bank, and connect with other roads at or west of Shreveport; that there should be other radial lines departing from the trunk line on the west bank of the river, penetrating Texas on various lines from El Paso down to Laredo. Such is the theory of our commercial development to the Northwest, West and Southwest. It covers the western quadrant of our commercial circle. Should the federal government recognize any connection between New Orleans and the railroads to the Pacific, whether that of Texas or the International, it should certainly be applied to the endowment of the trunk line west of the river. We must keep the river between the New Orleans Pacific connection and the Eastern roads and ports.

Such is the commercial theory of New Orleans. Nor should she lend any influence to divert this line, or to alienate this trade in favor of any line of rival or even of questionable destination.

The town of Shreveport asks at the hands of the Legislature an act incorporating a company to construct a railroad from that place to Monroe in the direction and on the line to Vicksburg. It is in

theory a direct connection with the East.

Why should New Orleans object to grant this right of way? In what can it conflict with our claim of Pacific trade? It would be unjust and impolitic to deny the right of access to any and to all markets. Any successful attempt at compulsory monopoly must diminish the worth and wealth of any community so restricted. The grant of such free commerce would make a Louisiana city more populous and more productive. A refusal might repress a development that must cause a loss to the commonwealth. We may add that as a railroad can carry in one direction as well as another, the products of the country intermediate between Shreveport and Vicksburg may be turned in whole or in part over the New Orleans and Pacific railroad. Shreveport would be assuredly interested in giving the transportation such a direction, because if it went East to Vicksburg, Shreveport would have no show at it, whereas if it went down the west side of the river the factorage would be to some extent with Shreveport.

A merchant of Shreveport wishes to go East. He will not come by the way of New Orleans to accomplish his purpose. He can not be kept at home by a denial of way. St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, will all offer him a sleeping car. Why not let him go over our own territory and pay his fare in part to our own people? The railroad possesses the power to carry either way, and the obstinate merchant who went East will have paid his fare to enable Shreveport to offer a cheaper competition freight on the cotton brought by a return train.

The right of way should be granted in all cases in which it does not militate directly against the policy of the State, and we can not readily imagine any case in which it would do so. There being no ostensible connection between the grant of a right of way to Shreveport and the endowment of a road to the Pacific adverse to the commercial interests of New Orleans, we can see no reason why that right of way should be withheld.

APRIL POLLIES.

The juniors attached to some of our contemporaries drove quite a lively business yesterday in putting off sells on their good natured readers. One of them threw down the front of the City Hall; another hung a man up in the air or on top of a steamboat chimney, and two or three of them were badly sold in turn by the Governor's poster about certain removals from office. All this sport would have been highly relished by the idlers and gossips but for the fact the practice of putting off jokes on the community has prevailed so long that the novelty is quite worn off. Rumors of what was to happen or had really occurred have been daily dressed up in all sorts of fantastic shapes and set off in stunning headlines till the people have become surfeited, and begin to ask what has really been going on. The victims of the "crooked" are all as yet in esse, though one would think myriads of zealous tip-staves were in pursuit; the sensations turned out by the mill at Washington have become as tame as market reports on account of distrust, begot of familiarity. The "specials" rallied a few days ago, and almost awoke a new interest by vigorously shouting over the wires that Mr. Packard and a dozen others had been summarily called to Washington; but when it became known that Barrett had been kicked out of the city and taken refuge under the shadow of his master, Pierpont, everybody said, "Oh! is that all the foundation there is for it?" and passed it to the account of political mendacity.

Barrett is in Washington. He has of course seen the Attorney General and the men of Newspaper Row. Considering the chance he had, we think he has been excessively moderate. He let "Bijou," "Wilson" and "R." off very easy this time. He had a good opportunity to make these alert newsmongers believe he was about to blow up the whole State government here and turn the Customhouse officials out of doors. Instead of doing something worthy of his reputation, he contented himself with merely sticking a small pin into Mr. Packard, in revenge, we suppose for being kicked and caned by one of the police commissioners.

We are sorry for our city contemporaries who have been sold again by this unquiet go-between, and regret the small measure of satisfaction which their imitations on the first of April brought them. But people can not be always ready to be surprised at the marvelous, especially if truth is wanting. They behave very well when they are sold only once a year, but when it comes to an every day business it becomes monotonous.

THE GREAT PARISH DECISION.

Peter the Great boasted that he learned the art of war from Charles XII. of Sweden, who beat him in every battle till the fatal day of Pultawa. In like manner, the Republicans may learn wisdom from reverses, and marshal their forces so as to protect the weak points exposed by the success of the enemy. The Great parish decision is not all the Republicans expected it to be; but it is far from being a disaster. There is a useful lesson in it. It teaches us:

- 1. That the law under which the prosecution was conducted is constitutional.
- 2. That prisoners can be brought to trial and punishment by the proper averments and proofs to sustain them.
- 3. That the court will punish all who have been convicted of violating its provisions.

If ever the occasion shall arise for another trial under the act, the indictments will be drawn strictly in accordance with the technical requirements laid down by Chief Justice Waite, and which he says would bring the prisoners "within the statute and within the scope of the oversight of the United States." The court says:

The offense, as stated in the indictment, will be made out if it be shown that the ob-

ject of the conspiracy was to prevent a meeting for any purpose whatever.

In like manner, if it be shown that the object of the conspiracy was to deprive any person of a right conferred by the constitution, the prosecution will be successful. We think there will be no difficulty, after this hint, in bringing any future offenders to law, and we are quite sure it will be attempted if any opportunity is afforded.

A Washington dispatch informs us that the administration lawyers say "no more prosecutions will be brought under the enforcement law." As it is likely these lawyers will either obey orders or be dismissed, we can not see any significance in their opinions, even if it be true that any one of them has ever given such as is reported, which we doubt.

APRIL 1. BARRIS—On Saturday, April 1, 1876, at 5:30 P. M. SAMUEL BARRIS, a native of this city, aged forty-one years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the O'Brien and Hoey families, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Foot street, on Sunday Evening, April 3, at four o'clock.

OPENING.

We open Another large invoice of NEW GOODS.

Including French Nainsooks, Check and Striped Nainsooks, White and Figured Lines Lawns, A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, BOBINET BARS, DAMASKS, PERCALES, PIQUES.

We cordially invite all purchasers to call and EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES, Feeling assured we can Save them twenty per cent ON ALL PURCHASES FOR READY MONEY.

M. L. BYRNE & CO. No. 163 Canal street. SHIRTS TO ORDER AT POPULAR PRICES AND PERFECT FIT. LEIGHTON'S, No. 117 1/2 Corner Canal and St. Charles streets. GRAND CENTENNIAL BAZAR.

The Ladies of the Southern Methodist Churches of this city will give, at the ODD FELLOWS HALL, On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, The fourth, fifth and sixth instants, ENTERTAINMENT For the benefit of the SEA SHORE CAMP GROUND.

Ample preparations are being made for the enjoyment of visitors. The admission fee is fixed at twenty-five cents. A vocal and instrumental Concert will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Under the direction of PROFESSOR VON MULLER. Admission to the Concert from the Bazar fifty cents. SPRING OF 1876. CRESCENT STORE, 17 Bourbon street. DRY GOODS AT AUCTION PRICES. DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, CORSETS, CURTAIN LACES, TABLE DAMASKS, BOBINETS, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS, LINENS AND LINGERIE. All Fresh Goods, and at Low Prices. W. D. MATTHEWS, No. 598 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans. BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER, No. 598 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

STANDARD BOOKS, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS, HYMN AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC. FINE STATIONERY A SPECIALTY. The largest stock in this city of the NEW HYMNAL, Adopted for the use of the Episcopal Church. All PHARES' HYMNAL, last edition. TUCKER'S HYMNAL, new and old tones. Just received and for sale at New York publishers' prices by W. D. MATTHEWS, No. 598 Magazine street. Upper City Circulating Library. All the new books added as soon as received in the city. W. D. MATTHEWS, No. 598 Tu Th Sa 10 1/2 p.

"HOLD THE PORT."

The executive committee of the American Union Club will meet at their rooms WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, at half-past seven o'clock. Practical attendance is requested. By order: T. S. JOHNSON, President. T. W. BAYON, Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

Office School of Schools, Department, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, No. 39 Burgundy street, April 2, 1876. Payment of salaries, etc., for the month of March, 1876, will be made at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 2:30 P. M. HENRY C. DIBBLE, President. H. A. CORNH, Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to whom it may concern that all UNRECORDED PLEDGES up to October 1, 1875, will be put out for sale within ten days, unless back interest is paid. OTTO SCHWANER, No. 17 Baronne street. THERE'S SENSE (CENTS) IN IT. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE. COPPER COIN RECEIVED AND GIVEN TO FACILITATE EXACT CHANGE. AT JOHN L. LABELLE'S, GROCER, Nos. 359 and 361 Dryades street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, WORKINGMEN'S BANK.

94.....Camp Street.....94 Interest on deposits paid semi-annually. Bank open from nine to three o'clock, and for the accommodation of depositors, from six to seven o'clock in the evening. apr 11 3p

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S FOR YOUR PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world. Sold on Easy Monthly Payments or Cheap. The celebrated Organ of PRINCE & CO., \$5.00 now in use. Every family should have one. Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, No. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. mh19 Su 1m

F. FINLEY MORRISON, TAILOR.

No. 179 Thalia street, near Prytanee. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in superior style. Good fitting Pants a specialty. PRICES MODERATE. apr 9 16 23 30 my 3p

UPPER CITY. H. DASPIT.

546-548.....Magazine Street.....546-548 Importer of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. I would call attention to my extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Newly imported, and all fresh goods. I will offer the entire stock at the lowest prices. ALSO, OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS, consisting of all qualities and prices, ranging from fifty cents up. H. DASPIT, No. 546 and 548 Magazine street.

PICTURESQUE EUROPE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned are informed that the canvassers of a serial publication consisting of old engravings of European places, are representing that the publication of PICTURESQUE EUROPE, announced by us a year or more ago, has been abandoned, and that the work offered by them is substituted therefor. This, therefore, is to inform the public that PICTURESQUE EUROPE is in active preparation as is possible, consistent with thorough excellence of steel plates and wood engravings, and that its publication will begin, and the initial parts of this magnificent work be furnished to subscribers during the current year. The engravings of this work are all new; they have been prepared by the co-operation of American and English artists, who have been traveling over every part of Europe in order to secure entirely correct and late views of the picturesque places. No labor is or has been spared to render this publication the most trustworthy and elegant production of the kind ever issued. The public is warned against all publications bearing similar titles to that selected by us which are now being smuggled into circulation by the false representations of canvassers. PICTURESQUE EUROPE will bear upon its title page the name of the undersigned as publishers; all other works purporting to be the same are spurious imitations. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New York. Branch office No. 30 St. Charles street, New Orleans. apr 2 10

\$25 REWARD.

For the recovery of the papers in the case of BANCROFT VS. HARRINGTON & CO., No. 7369 on the docket of the Sixth District Court. Having been mislaid, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned for their return to the clerk of the Sixth District Court. G. W. BANCROFT, No. 13 Magazine street. New Orleans, March 31, 1876. mh11 31 2p

SEVENTH TEXAS STATE FAIR.