

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana. Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

Office, 109 Gravier Street. GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO. PROPRIETORS. GEORGE W. DUPRE, JOHN AUGUSTIN, H. J. HEARSEY, ALBERT C. JANIN, H. J. HEARSEY, EDITOR.

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The Weekly Democrat. The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One Year \$3 00, Six Months 1 50, Three Months 1 00.

NOTICE—Wants, For Rent and For Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at Fifty (50) Cents per Square, each insertion.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 20, 1877. The Only Authorized Soliciting Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs M. H. BAKER and F. O. BEVIZAN.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily Democrat mailed to their address for one dollar per month.

Our subscribers will confer a favor upon us by reporting at this office every failure in the delivery to their address of the DEMOCRAT, as we are particularly desirous of achieving absolute exactitude and punctuality.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The DEMOCRAT has just added to its office a new and complete Steam Job Printing department, with all the latest and most desirable improvements in types, rules, borders, etc. We are now fully prepared to compete with any job printing establishment in the South.

NOTICE.

As there are at present numbers of persons of the poorer classes out of employment, and who have not the means to advertise their wants, the DEMOCRAT will hereafter publish such "Want" notices free of charge, when they do not exceed in length three lines. This will include advertisements of those desiring the services of servants or of any class of employes, and will also include advertisements of houses to rent, where the monthly rent does not exceed \$25.

The sanitary reports for the last week exhibit a very encouraging state of health for the season and the unusually severe and prolonged heat. The death rate was 129, against nearly 200 for the preceding week.

Our learned friend, Professor Forshey, who has not his superior in this country in the knowledge of every branch of hydrography and the cognate sciences, has written several articles against the practicability of railroads from New Orleans, which are to be built on and through the delta and alluvion.

The movement to effect this Western and Southern combination we regard as of vast importance to the material interests of the country, and one which, if successful, will transfer the seat of political power from the East to the West and South.

The New York Times has an elaborate and rather lachrymose article bemoaning the sad fate of President Hayes at the hands of his friends.

Diaz is trying the old game of Mexican cunning and bad faith in his maneuvers at Washington and on the Rio Grande. We hope that it will not turn out on this as on all previous occasions that the Mexican beats our representatives in the game of diplomacy.

Our government will, we hope, be on its guard against the arts of this tricky agent of a usurping government, which is bitterly hostile to our race, people and government. Any surrender of the right affirmed in the order to Gen. Ord will be a grave sacrifice of the interests of the Texan settlers on the Rio Grande, who will never trust to any arrangement dependent upon Mexican good faith or power to maintain order and enforce respect for the rights of American settlers on the Rio Grande.

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

We expressed ourselves a few days since in favor of the election of a Western Democrat as Speaker of the next House, and a combination of the Western and Southern Democrats in that body to secure to their respective sections of the Union a fair share of the national appropriations. For many years, irrespective of party affiliations, the representatives of the Eastern and Middle States have co-operated in carrying through all schemes calculated to benefit their States, and their portions of the Union has grown rich and populous, while the South and portions of the West have been drained of their strength and received little or nothing in return.

We have already stated our reasons for favoring the election of a Western instead of a Southern Democrat. The South needs peace and material rehabilitation and prosperity, and her representatives should not, in our opinion, encourage further violent sectional agitation by claiming at this time the Speakership. A Western Democrat, committed to the measures in which the South is interested, will as effectually serve our cause as a Southern man, and provoke infinitely less discussion and agitation.

The St. Louis Times and Republican and several other very influential Western papers have strongly urged this Southern and Western combination and several of them have been large and liberal enough to express a cordial willingness to see a Southern Democrat made Speaker. In our judgment the combination should be made, but the Southern Democrats should tender the Speakership to their Western brethren.

Our friend and able and eloquent Representative from the Second Congressional District, Hon. E. J. Ellis, entertains similar views to our own, and in a recent interview in Washington with a representative of the Cincinnati Enquirer presented them with great clearness and vigor. The following utterance of that gentleman so entirely expresses our own views that we reproduce it here:

"In all my instincts and loves, and prejudices, and hopes I am Southern—Southern by birth, by education, and no one in all the South can be more jealous of her honor and interests than I am. But we must never forget that the South is the weaker section; that she is intensely Democratic; that she will in 1880 give a solid Democratic vote; that the Republican leaders know and are aware of that fact. Nor must we forget that our safety and our hopes lie in the nationality of the Democratic party; that our greatest dread now is that the North will be unitedly Republican, and unitedly Democratic; we the weaker section, and the issue section against section. We must remember, too, that we live subject to unjust suspicions and in an age of great prejudices. Look at the course of Blaine; read Morton's letter; see the constant tendencies of the Radical Republican press. What do all these mean but that the North must be united against a united South? Now the South should by no act of hers furnish illustrations for the argument or examples to enforce it. If we use our power in Congress to elect a Southern Speaker and officers, will the appeal not lie directly and powerfully to the Northern mind? Here is the South controlling the Democratic party, and that party controlling Congress. We of the North are losing the fruits of the war, and Southern men—ex-rebels—Southern ideas, Southern policy, control the government; and all because a few Northern men are enabled to aid them." Such will be the argument, and I say that such an appeal to Northern prejudices, to Northern pride and Northern interests will inevitably tend to give the Republicans power and control in all the States of the North. This is what I wish to avoid. We of the South must recognize this fact, and by prudence and moderation we must defeat this deep and skillful game of the Republicans. For this reason I would avoid the election of a Southern Speaker. I would not have them possess the power to say, "A red-handed rebel is the fourth man in the government, and only three human lives are between him and the Presidency." Looking at the West I see the seat of empire there. As a Southern man I see my people's interests are identical with those of the Western people. The lines of trade, the lines of sympathy run North to South, and the South lies just under the West. The ark of the covenant of Democratic faith we must take up from New York and bear beyond the Alleghenies and place it in the heart of the Mississippi Valley. The West and South must gather about it, and defend and preserve it. We must endeavor to erect Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, into great and permanent Democratic States; and, as a Southern member of Congress and a Democrat, I desire to take the first step in this new departure by electing a Western man Speaker of the House of the Forty-fifth Congress.

We believe that the interests of the South and of the whole Union will be advanced by carrying out the views expressed in this extract; the consummation of such a policy will insure the permanence of the power of the national Democratic party, and consequently the permanence of our constitutional institutions.

The movement to effect this Western and Southern combination we regard as of vast importance to the material interests of the country, and one which, if successful, will transfer the seat of political power from the East to the West and South.

The New York Times has an elaborate and rather lachrymose article bemoaning the sad fate of President Hayes at the hands of his friends. It admits that he has been far more tenderly handled by his political foes, the Democrats. Whereas the latter have only dwelt on his "fraudulent title to the office," which, the Times says, does not at all disturb his complacency and contentment, his friends are doing him great damage by attributing to him ideas, policies and interests which are at war with his pledges, principles and obligations to the Republican party. It is with these that originated the story of Mr. Hayes' committal to Garfield for the Speakership, in aid of the election of Stanley Matthews to the Senate, which the Times thinks involved a departure from Mr. Hayes' inaugural and the sentiments he had professed before the election.

This, says the Times, would have been a great error of Mr. Hayes. It does not dare to say it was an error, because it pretends to disbelieve the fact. And so of other designs ascribed to Mr. Hayes, such as looking to grants of subsidies to Southern States and to an aggressive policy against Mexico, besides other indications of a liberal policy, and the too stringent application of the civil service idea. All these the Times says are fabrications, or are due to the machinations and influences of unsafe friends, and are well calculated to damage Hayes in the estimation of the Republicans without attracting to him any sincere good will or support from the Democrats. The argument of the Times runs on all fours with that presented in this paper, namely, that Mr. Hayes has placed himself in the extraordinary attitude of a political chief claiming

the support of a party which opposes all of his principles, policies and ideas, without declaring or indicating his adhesion to the opposing party, to which alone he can look for support.

THE PROSECUTIONS.

The Vindication of the Law not a Political Scheme.

Editor Democrat—The matter of the indictment of the Returning Board members seems still to be the most interesting topic of the day. I have been closely watching the drift of public sentiment as excited through the press outside of New Orleans, and I am sure the fears certain parties entertain about arousing at the North a new public feeling against our people are utterly groundless. I freely admit that there are bitter prejudices against us at the North on the one hand, and that, on the other, one of the great results there of the war has been so serious a blunting of moral sensibility as to make successful prosecutions of this kind at all political in its nature—in some degree admitted.

But the gratification of personal animosity or the advancement of political fanaticism, while either or both may be still paramount motives, will not crystallize it, or they will blind followers, can no longer be the successful shibboleth. If President Hayes and his advisors had not found a leading sentiment at the North in favor of the complete abandonment of the system of fanaticism, and the substitution of a more Republican government, they never would have lent themselves to the change that has been effected. It is childish to attribute their political and conscientious qualms. These men are politicians; they have turned up amid the active ebullition of the political cauldron; they are representatives of dominant political sentiment, and are endeavoring to crystallize it, or they are fools. I don't think this harsh epithet can be aptly applied to them. Any man who will mainly view the situation must admit that they are innocent, and that fanaticism, rushing madly on us never before, has utterly spent itself, and God knows, the desolation of the tornado was complete. But, while the South was more immediately in the line of the swathe, the rest of the country was on the outskirts, and the effects experienced therein has been sad enough.

The reflecting portion of the Northern and Western people have long since traced cause and effect, and in the last few days have impressed on the general mind of the people a new expression. No informed man doubts that the election went fairly against Mr. Hayes, and that after a struggle against fearful odds North and South, and now that the reformatory policy of Mr. Hayes has fully declared itself, the evidence of a demand for change inside even the Republican party is clear.

If, then, we view the subject from a political standpoint, as I claim we must, the fair conviction of the Returning Board cannot be productive of harsh resentment on the part of the Northern Republicans as a whole. Densely ignorant or purely fanatical partisans cannot be considered at all, but a people who could prompt Mr. Hayes to the office he has adopted cannot fail to see the great advantage to the whole country of the full judicial exposure of a conspiracy to accomplish the perversion of a presidential election. To argue the continuance of a republic under such a possibility every four years would be to argue that there are four sides to a triangle. As such as men dislike civil war, however fully they may realize its coming horrors, yet a civil war would certainly be the result of the prosecution and conviction of these men, then, can only redound to the advantage of the whole country, while it would make impossible their attempt to repeat the continuance of a republic under such a possibility every four years would be to argue that there are four sides to a triangle. As such as men dislike civil war, however fully they may realize its coming horrors, yet a civil war would certainly be the result of the prosecution and conviction of these men, then, can only redound to the advantage of the whole country, while it would make impossible their attempt to repeat the continuance of a republic under such a possibility every four years would be to argue that there are four sides to a triangle.

The people of the country and of Louisiana cannot demand or approve the conviction of these men, if they are innocent; they cannot afford to have them walk free among us if they are guilty. If they are guilty, their crime is the greatest that has ever been committed on the soil of the United States, because they have violated the sacred trust of the State office, and holding the first and dearest right of the people in the palm of their hands, stabbing at the heart of the State and the nation while yet the oath of protection of both is warm from their perjured lips.

I contend that we have no question before us so grave, so important, as the establishment of the guilt or the innocence of the Returning Board. They are either the worst maligned men who ever suffered at the hands of a people, or they are the most infamous villains who ever found themselves in power. They must want their innocence to be established if they are innocent; the State must, in self-defense, establish their guilt if they are guilty.

I have no patience with the argument of some men, that to prosecute will be to violate an alleged compact or agreement on the part of certain parties not to do so. If there is a bond signed and sealed produce it, and let the people read it. If it is a verbal compact, let the parties who made it declare it over their own signatures. The people know nothing of it never heard of it, and never realized it. If any man made it, and now declare it must be adhered to, let them come out and father it and defend it. If it is to be abided by, it has virtue in it to recommend it, and for so high a price to be paid by us as the shielding of the worst of known criminals, there must have been a quid pro quo. That quid was not the right to govern the State; we had achieved that at the ballot-box. That quid was the concession of the State; we had that, full and complete. That quid was not something we were not entitled to; if so, we were bargaining to govern when we had no legitimate title to govern. The quid was the right to purchase power; besides, Hayes could not afford to sell it. A bargain of this kind would damn both parties to it.

No; after the long-protracted and bitter struggle in Louisiana, we have a clear understanding that there should be no persecutions for political opinions or acts was simply wise; to go further and hold the shield of protection before the sworn officers of the law and the work of an avowed and avowed confederate of crime, which would inevitably redound to the dishonor of the contracting parties and the injury of the State.

Sensible and patriotic men cannot dwarf this Returning Board question to the petty trifles of the ordinary questions that come before political wire-workers. We see the evil of such action in the matter of the settlement of the presidential question in Congress, no stretch of political expediency can justify a common honesty was ignored by a partisan majority of eight against seven; the decision was rendered on the baldest and most doubtful quibbles of the law; the intrinsic features of the subject were wantonly violated; and the moral sense of a whole people shocked to its foundation.

No; President Hayes owes his seat to the Congressional Commission, and not to the Returning Board. Hayes owes his seat to the ballot and the strong right hand that cast them. The conviction of the Returning Board cannot strike the seat of the President; their conviction will only strengthen the position of the Government. Mr. Tilden tacitly consented to the arbitration of his case. Gov. Nichols was seated by his people, and the last thing on earth President Hayes could afford to do was to inaugurate his reign by unseating him at the point of the bayonet.

But certain men and papers claim that the prosecution of this Board is or will be construed as war on the President. This is folly. The South has no quarrel with the President. The Quixotic investigation of the title of the President. He is seated and nobody can unseat him, and so far as he has adopted a policy entirely agreeable to us. He is a politician, and he is a politician, and he is a politician. There is no sympathy or morality about it. It is pure business. We of the South think he has acted wisely, and although he must necessarily have dissenters at the North in the ranks of the friends and haters, he must surely get the general approval there, because his policy will benefit all. Let the friends of the President be assured, then, the prosecution of the Returning Board is conceived in no hostile passion against him, but wholly in view of a solemn duty to make

crime odious here at home, where we know so well how, when it walks erect and insolent on our soil, it breaks down our civilization and brings misery and disaster. Every day we are engaged, through the proper officers of the law, in bringing to justice the villains who have, in the garb of tax collectors and school directors, robbed the treasury of the State. What a mockery will it be to bound out these wretches and punish them, while those who are a thousand times greater rascals and a thousand times more injurious to society and the State, shall be shielded on the plea of a political bargain struck in error.

Finally, it may not be considered inappropriate, in this connection, Mr. Editor, to congratulate you on the appearance of your able editorial on the 15th inst., entitled "The Anti-Nicholls Party." You are entirely right, sir, when you say that there is no such organization known inside Democratic ranks—not even inside that circle known as "extremists"—men considered, or rather stigmatized, for selfish purposes, as wild and rabid outbursts, but who have in the past, and will in the future, above all, merit the title of conservatives in so far as that term applies to saving the State and such principles as a State can only stand on with honor. Even the "extreme" Democrat believes that our Governor is pure and incorruptible, and that he is and ought to be Governor of the whole people, as he is of the people and from the people by the voluntary will of the people, and without any dirty jobbery and wire-working of his own. When the anti-Nicholls party is formed, it will not be formed in the ranks of even the "extremists," unless our Executive shall become utterly transformed, and I am willing to insure against that for a small premium. In my first article on the Returning Board I took the ground that the Executive was not a party to any contract to shield criminals from the law, and I have ever denounced the idea of his having proclaimed the intention to pardon the Returning Board if convicted. Now all the street rumors have exploded and my position is justified. BRUTUS.

TO THE SUMMER TOURIST.

Those of our citizens who are fortunate enough to be able to seek respite from the labors of the business season just closed, and to recuperate their energies at some of the many delightful summer resorts to be found in the Northern States and Canada, will be glad to learn that the old favorite Jackson route, under a vigorous and efficient management, has become one of the very best traveling thoroughfares in the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, as we are credibly informed, during the past twelve months for new iron and steel rails, new cross-ties and new bridges, and to day it may be safely said that no road south of the Ohio river surpasses the great Jackson route in smoothness and perfect safety. We have had occasion, during the past few weeks, to travel quite extensively over that road, and we can thus, from actual experience, bear witness to its excellence in every particular which goes to constitute a good road.

DIED.

SMITH—At 10 o'clock p. m. July 19, Miss Rebecca R. Smith, in the fifty-second year of her age, a native of Carlisle, Pa.

The friends and acquaintances of her brothers, the Rev. Dr. H. M. and Judge S. J. N. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of S. J. N. Smith, No. 573 Magazine street, between Althe and Foucher, Sixth District, without further notice.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday Morning, 19th inst., Mrs. Mary C. Campbell, died 76 years, relict of the late Rev. A. Campbell, D. D.

Her friends and those of the families of J. S. Copes, A. H. White and Rufus Waples are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. White, No. 375 second street, between Prytanian and St. Charles streets, on Friday Morning, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CUGGY—On Thursday Morning, July 19, 1877, our only beloved brother, John Cuggy, a native of New Orleans, died.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his two sisters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 328 Magazine street, on Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY,

REMNANT DAY.

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

M. L. BYRNE & CO. SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS VAPOR RIFLES, 170 North Second Street, New Orleans, July 20, 1877.

Officers and members are hereby notified that the regular company drill will hereafter take place every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, beginning this day. The names of all members of Company A, C. G. W. L., have been transferred to the active and honorary rolls of the new company, and they will be considered members of the same unless a written request "to be dropped," be made to the commanding officer. A large attendance is desired in order that the command may be fully drilled and uniformed for the celebration of our anniversary, Sept. 11. Fines enforced. By order, A. T. MATHER, 1st Sergeant. 1910 123d.

A CARD.

Editor Democrat—In your morning issue I find the following:

About half-past ten o'clock Tuesday night Officer Morgan found a man named Vitalia Michells in the vegetable market, suffering from a severe attack of cholera, and he was taken to the Harbor Exchange, and died at 8 o'clock.

Will you do me the kindness to publish this, my denial, that the Italian above mentioned was wounded at my place?

The wounded man came to my place after he was stabbed, at which time two officers of the Harbor police were standing near my door. Respectfully, PETER LAURIA, 1920.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

17 Chartres Street. Stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.

We are now offering our large and choice stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, MATTING, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, etc., at a great reduction of prices.

Parties wishing to purchase or to inform themselves will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock and prices. 1915 So. 4th. A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, 39 Burgundy street, July 18, 1877.

Attention is hereby called to the following resolution, adopted at a special meeting of this Board, held on Tuesday, 17th inst. Resolved, That the competitive examination required by law for all teachers and applicants for teacherships shall take place in the month of September, next, at the City of New Orleans, and that the further consideration of the selection of teachers for the public schools of this city be postponed until the report of the examination is received, and be submitted to the Board by the Committee on Teachers.

Due notice will be given of the place selected for such examination. JNO. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary Board School Directors.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION!

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer, 103 Canal Street.

WILL OFFER TWICE A WEEK, HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF JEWELRY AT AUCTION, And remainder of days will sell at Private Sale, as usual, from FIVE to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS than any other establishment which advertises daily. Watches Repaired and Diamonds Reset Only by skillful workmen, at the lowest rates. I. C. LEVI, 103 Canal street.

GO TO GRUNEWALD HALL,

THE BEST PIANOS, Such as the world-renowned pianos of STEINWAY & SONS, W. KNABE & CO., PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., THE LEADING PIANOS IN THE WORLD, and unsurpassed in this climate for DURABILITY. Sold on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at LOWER PRICES than asked elsewhere for an inferior Piano.

Parties anxious to secure a reliable, sweet-toned, durable piano, AT A MODERATE PRICE should buy no other but one of the Newly Improved Upright FISCHER PIANOS, or One of the Very Popular SQUARE HAINES PIANOS. Recommended and warranted in every respect. THEY ARE PERFECT GEMS. Go by all means to GRUNEWALD'S OLD RELIABLE HOUSE, known all over the country for fair dealing and liberality; and at the HEAD OF "THE MUSICAL BUSINESS," DIRECT IMPORTED MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, of all descriptions, received by almost every European vessel, and sold, at retail and wholesale, at THE LOWEST FIGURES. Send for catalogues to LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 1017 Grunewald Hall, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, New Orleans.

UPRIGHT PIANO,

CHICKERING'S, HARDMAN'S, HALE'S, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

I want no person to trade with me but who feels that he is getting a bargain. If I do not convince you of this I prefer you would not trade with me. Prices have come down. Machines one-half, stoves one-half, furniture one-half, and last but not least PIANOS one-half. I LEAD THE PIANO TRADE IN THIS CITY, AND Will Continue to Deal in the Future as in the Past, to Give the Best Bargains and Most Accommodating Terms in the City. I mean what I say, and am prepared to supply PIANOS to all persons who will favor me with a visit, or will address me by letter.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

The Reliable and Cheap-Priced Piano Dealer, Nos. 78 and 90 BARONNE STREET. SOLE AGENT FOR CHICKERING'S, HARDMAN'S AND HALE'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.



With full instructions how to detect them. Revised and corrected to date. Also how to detect spurious coin, etc. Free on application in person or by mail to the CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. (A bank for small savings.) 1914 1m 21p No. 22 Baronne st., New Orleans

IT NEVER FAILS! MANY USE IT!!! MORE WANT IT!!! ALL CAN HAVE IT!!!! Every housekeeper in the land should use KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP. For all household purposes, for scouring and polishing TIN, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, STEEL, and all other metallic ware. It will SCOUR every particle of dirt, grease or stains from PAINTS, POLISH WINDOWS, SCRUB FLOORS and a good deal more than all other soaps combined will not do. It removes every kind and every variety of dirt, grease or stains from whatever it is applied to without injury to the ware. The best thing in the world for the hands. Let every man, woman, and child know that it will be engaged in, with KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP. he may wash his hands clean of it. It costs but the moderate price of an ordinary laundry soap. Can be used in hard or soft water. They who try it once will always use it. 1914 47

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

ON MAGAZINE STREET, Between Gravier and Natchez, New Orleans, La. GEN. CHAS. E. SMEDES, Proprietor.

Terms—\$2 50 Per Day. The undersigned having purchased the unexpired lease of Messrs. R. E. Rivers & Co., in the above Hotel, is now in possession of the same, and has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that it will be kept open during the entire summer for regular and transient guests and day boarders on LIBERAL TERMS. No pains or expense will be spared to insure the comfort of his guests. The Hotel will be entirely renovated, refitted and refurbished during the summer. CHAS. E. SMEDES, Proprietor. New Orleans, June 15, 1877. 1015 3m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I have the various SCRIP AND WARRANTS suitable for payment of City Taxes 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and years previous, State Taxes 1873, 1874, 1875, and the current year, which I sell in sums to suit at the lowest market rates. I also settle these taxes and make large savings to the taxpayer. W. H. BARNETT, Broker, 38 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Hotel, 1028 1m

New Orleans Savings Institution,

No. 156 Canal Street. THURSTON: E. A. PALFREY, T. L. BAYNE, DAVID TRUQUART, GEORGE JONAS, JOHN G. GAYNES, THOS. A. CLARKE, CHRISTEN SCHNEIDER, CHAS. J. LEEDS, SAMUEL JAMISON.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. D. URQUHART, President. CHAS. KILSHAW, Treasurer, 1015 3m

ANT. CARRIERE, O. CARRIERE, E. L. CARRIERE, CHAS. J. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Royal and Customhouse. Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, 1026 2m2p HAYNE and BORDEAUX.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE,

Below New York Wholesale Prices, EITHER TO THE TRADE OR PUBLIC GENERALLY. Also a large supply of English Pipe Hooks Gas Fitters' Tools and Malleable Fittings can be bought, for cash, at less than factory quotations, at 36 Camp street. 1027 1p JOHN G. FLEMING, Agent.

W. W. WASHBURN,

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER, 113 Canal street. Opposite Clay Statue, New Orleans.

Mr. WASHBURN is himself an artist of twenty-five years experience, and is supported in each department by a corps of assistants who have no superiors in this or the Old World. He is the master of his business, besides employing the best artists he uses the best materials, and makes the best work on the Continent. You may call this "BLOWING HIS OWN HORN," but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which may be inspected at his Art Gallery, 1024 1m

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Mr. WASHBURN is himself an artist of twenty-five years experience, and is supported in each department by a corps of assistants who have no superiors in this or the Old World. He is the master of his business, besides employing the best artists he uses the best materials, and makes the best work on the Continent. You may call this "BLOWING HIS OWN HORN," but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which may be inspected at his Art Gallery, 1024 1m

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