

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.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

COMMERCIAL.

With a view of making the Commercial Department of the DEMOCRAT as full, accurate and complete as that of any journal in New Orleans, we have engaged Mr. W. J. Seymour as commercial editor.

Mr. Seymour is well known to this community, having been connected for twenty-five years with the press of New Orleans. Before the war he was for eight years co-editor and co-proprietor with his father, Col. Isaac G. Seymour, in the Commercial Bulletin, recognized, in its time, as the great commercial organ of the South.

MacMahon has just formed another cabinet. He has a very hard time in securing Cabinets, having had no less than nine since 1873. The present makes his third Cabinet in six months. The French government changes on the average once in ten years and the Cabinet twice a year.

The paragraph in the Sunday DEMOCRAT relative to the controversy between the tobacco companies, we are informed, did Mr. Keyser, of the new line, an injustice. The paragraph reads: "This agreement appears to have been violated by Keyser," etc. The facts as represented to us do not justify the statement that the contract was broken by Keyser, and we make this statement in justice to him.

Notwithstanding the sentimentalism of certain so-called philanthropists one State, at least, has lately adopted the whipping-post and pronounces it a great success. This State is Nevada. The whipping-post in Nevada, however, is not to be used for all crimes and offenses, but is reserved for one special offense, the one most suited to the punishment, wife-whipping. By a special act of the Legislature these posts have been erected in front of all the court-houses in the State, just where lookers-on can get a good view of the offender, and sheriffs have laid in a large supply of cowhides for public use.

But, although public attention has been on the lookout for offenders, the State of Nevada has not, as yet, found a single wife-beater. The husbands of that State have become wonderfully kind and attentive, and submit most docilely to hen-pecking. The whipping-posts of Nevada have apparently given the women of that State more rights, privileges and power than the electoral franchise would have done. We have no doubt whipping-posts will now become popular everywhere.

Last August, in the midst of the great strike and the riotous labor demonstrations that took place in the North and West, the papers there and the community generally denounced the strikers and rioters, and threatened them with severe punishment under the law. As soon, therefore, as the military had put down the strike, a large number of men, leaders in these movements, were arrested and prosecuted in all those cities where disturbances had taken place. There seemed to be no lack of offenses on which to try these men; property had been burned, lives lost, and the mails interfered with; here were murder, arson, theft and a half a dozen other crimes on which to prosecute them.

In New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Scranton, Harrisburg, St. Louis, Baltimore and San Francisco these cases were prosecuted to the end by the authorities with great energy and vigor, but with signal lack of success. Of over a thousand strikers and rioters tried only three have as yet been found guilty—these in Pittsburg and Baltimore; and those convictions are of worthless drunk-wretches who were in no sense leaders in the movements of August, and the offenses of which they have been found guilty, light ones, punishable with only a short imprisonment in the county jail. The prosecutions by the law officers, therefore, of the rioters may be taken as signal failures; they have had the effect only of keeping alive bitter feelings and animosities, of making the workmen surly and dangerous, and have tended to revive the strike with all its dangers and disasters.

On the other hand, strange to relate, the peace and order party, those who devoted themselves to putting down the disturbances, and particularly the militia, have not fared at all well, and have been in trouble almost ever since these occurrences. Their troubles began with the indictment of the city authorities and commanders of the militia at Scranton for murder; this was followed by the indictment of Gen. Pearson and others at Pittsburg; the Maryland regiment that attacked the rioters on Baltimore street was disbanded by the Governor for this act, and the entire militia force of Philadelphia has become demoralized and has been in part disorganized for the part it took in the Pittsburg riots.

And lastly comes the Grand Jury at Pittsburg last week with a review of the riot, speaking in very mild terms of the rioters, but denouncing the militia and the officials, from Governor down. The Governor was away from duty; the call for the troops was made, not by any public official, but by the railroad company itself; the act of the militia in firing on the people was murder, and the military operations were blunders from first to last. So violent is the Grand Jury that they actually charge the militia with arson, holding them morally responsible for it and declaring that who they retired into the round-house they practically invited it. And in summing up they say: "The riots resulted from the movements of militia controlled by railroad officials and culminated in a frightful massacre. The troops on Saturday acted as an invading hostile force. They were a mob bent on killing."

The riots therefore have resulted thus far to more damage to the militia and authorities than to the leaders in the riot. The threats made by the Northern papers during the troubles of legal punishment for the rioters and strikers appears to have been altogether vain and ineffective.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

A day or two since the Printing Board met at the State-House and informally discussed the printing law and the terms upon which the contract should be made for the ensuing twelve months. There was some difference of opinion between the members of the board present as to the construction of several points of the act, which were pretty thoroughly discussed, after which the meeting was adjourned until Saturday. No definite action was taken, and none can be taken under the law until Monday. The members of the board met together simply for the purpose of discussion, and to take such preliminary steps as would enable them on the "first Monday in December" to act intelligently for the best interest of the State. Such, at any rate, we understood to be the object of the meeting, and we merely reported its proceedings, refraining from comment which might have been construed into an effort to advance our own personal interests. The Printing Board is composed in part of the highest officials of the State, and of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, chosen by their colleagues to represent and protect the public interests in the matter of the public printing. We are very sure the gentlemen composing this board, in any action they may take, will be guided by their understanding of the law and a conscientious purpose to secure efficiency, integrity and economy in the execution of the public printing. It occurred to us that it would be manifestly indelicate for us to attempt to instruct such a board in the law or to lecture them upon their duties to the public, especially in our own interest. The Pezayne, however, seems to have entertained a different view of the case.

That journal, during the past ten months, in all its controversies with the DEMOCRAT, has endeavored to represent us to the public as a terrible enormity because we held the contract to do the State printing; that contract, in its eyes, indeed, has seemed the sum of all evil and iniquity; yet it is now so eager to obtain the contract itself, it is so ravenous for "State pay," that it has disregarded propriety, decency and common honesty in a furious effort to bullyrag the board into the adoption of its peculiar ideas about the disposal of the printing contract and its dishonest construction of the law.

So far as the members of the board are concerned, we assume that they will not be intimidated by the ferocious attitude assumed by the Pezayne. They understand their obligations to the public, and will discharge them as they deem best. We deem it important, however, to notify the public that the Pezayne, for the purpose of fortifying its assertion that the object of the Legislature was that the printing should be given to the lowest bidder, has grossly and palpably garbled the law in quoting it. It quotes part of the first section of the act as follows:

Provided that the said board shall be empowered to contract for the printing of the reports of the various heads of the Executive Department, and the blank work of the Auditor's Department, with some other person than the State printer hereinafter named; provided said contract be after consideration of all proposals made, and the price thereof do not exceed the maximum fixed in this act.

If the reader will turn to the act itself he will find the following important proviso immediately following the Pezayne's quotation: "Provided that the State Printer shall fail to furnish said printed copies within ten days after the reports shall have been placed in his hands for publication."

By omitting this proviso the Pezayne changes the whole meaning of the act. This was a willful and disgraceful effort on the part of that paper to misrepresent the meaning of the law to the public. Misquotations, even misrepresentations, in political discussions, are often regarded with a large measure of toleration. But this is not a political matter. The law and the discussion concern a business contract with the State involving from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars. Any misrepresentation in relation to it; any falsehoods told about it; any efforts to deceive any of the contracting parties concerned relative to the law, is as much a swindle as if the contract were for the purchase of personal property or real estate. We regret to see a paper, claiming such an enormous circulation and such an unbounded business, attempting to influence a public contract by such low and contemptible arts as this. Will economy and honesty in the execution of the public printing be secured by awarding the work, either at the lowest bid or at stipulated prices, to a journal which has not honesty enough in its bones to quote fairly a law governing the contract? If the Pezayne is capable of garbling an act of the Legislature to deceive the public and influence the award of the public printing, will it be too honest to take advantage of the intricacies of the printing business and the ignorance of a board of Legislature to cheat in the execution of the work and the charges, for it, to make up the real loss on the figures it may bid for it and obtain it at?

The repeated declarations of the Pezayne that it was the purpose of the Legislature that the printing should be awarded to the lowest bidder, and that economy would be insured by that system, are not sustained by the facts. The history of public printing in this and all other States shows that where the Legislature has fixed fair specific prices for the public printing and selected a printer, it has always cost the State less than when it has been given to the lowest bidder. The work is so intricate and difficult of computation that there are an infinite variety of means for imposition; that these means will, in a very large majority of cases, be taken advantage of has been proved by experience. An honest man will generally bid what he can do the work for and make a profit on it. A sharper will generally underbid everybody else and take his chances for beating the State. He generally does so, and in the end the people pay more for the work than it would have cost them at the higher rates bid by honest contractors. Hence experience has shown that the lowest bidder system in the matter of the public printing is not the most economical. In such contracts the State is almost universally beaten. The authorities have little or no choice in the selection of the contractor, whose purpose generally is to get as much out of the State and to accord the State as little as possible. The majority of the Legislature seem to have understood these facts very well, and the whole history of the printing bill proves beyond a doubt that the object of the Legislature was that fair prices for the public printing should be fixed, and that the Printing Board should exercise their best judgment in the selection of a printer who would do the work efficiently and honestly, and who would be a representative of the people, their interests and their government.

We have written with no purpose of urging our own interests upon the board, but to set those members of it who take the view of their duties we have presented right before the public. With whatever action the board may see proper to take we shall rest satisfied. If they select another journal than the DEMOCRAT to do the State work, well and good; if they deem it proper to sell the DEMOCRAT again we do not see why their action should be made the subject of abuse by the mongrel sheets of this city which have fed at the crib of every ring and Radical faction that has ever cursed the State.

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CHANGES OF HEART.

The Times and Pezayne are quite excited over the public printing. The contract is to be renewed next Monday, and both those sheets are fearful that the Printing Board will neglect to protect the public interest in the matter. "Economy!" "the public interest!" were the war whoops of these two able and conscientious sheets yesterday morning. We are glad to note this change of heart on the part of the Times. We remember that last February that paper sent in a bill for public advertising for something over \$900, while for the same printing the DEMOCRAT presented a bill for \$200. Of course there would be no danger of the Times gouging the State if it got its fins into the printing. There are some other little transactions of the proprietors of that journal in the line of economy in public affairs that may in the future make interesting subjects of discussion.

The Pezayne has also experienced a change of heart. Yesterday morning it contained an article on "economy in public printing," which denounced in just and vigorous language the manner in which the people of this State were swindled in the matter of the public printing under the Radical regime through the Republic. All that the Pezayne said in relation to that matter we heartily endorse; it is all true and it was well said. But why did the Pezayne wait until the Radical party was defeated, disorganized and dispersed, until the power of Warmoth was broken, until Kellogg was dead and nearly forgotten, to exhibit its heroic devotion to the public interest?

When the Radical party and the Republic were robbing the people not only in the State printing, but in a hundred other transactions, the New Orleans Pezayne never dared utter such denunciations of them as were printed in its columns yesterday morning. Nay, it was then an extremely conservative newspaper; it never employed the vulgar language of indignation; if it roared at all, it roared like a sucking dove. Under its very nose the carnival of crime, the saturnalia of robbery went on without meeting with more than a mild and gentle protest from the now incensed and irrepressible Pezayne. Nay, more—and now mark us during the very period which the Pezayne denounces now so lustily, that paper enjoyed the confidence, favor and support of W. P. Kellogg. We have the documents in our possession to prove our allegation. In the thick of the fight, when every honest man and journal in the State was literally in arms against Kellogg and his robber usurpation, the Pezayne had no hard words for the public enemy. Democracy in its eyes was then little better than Republicanism; all its teachings and utterances tended to disintegrate the only party in the State which held ground against the despoilers.

The fight for honest government was won without the Pezayne. Fortunately for Louisiana there were journals within her borders which had some other object in view than the conciliation of parties in power and other politics than greed of gain. But we have no objection to the late vaunting and the untimely heroics of our contemporary. It is no business of ours that its fancy is to be in at the tail end of a row; it has not proved itself half as good a soldier as Falstaff, and it has his illustrious example to keep it in countenance. Neither do we care much that it desires to be first at the feast. But when it attempts to assail us over the shoulders of the Printing Board, or the Printing Board over our shoulders, we feel that it is our duty to show the public what a rattling old fraud and blatherskite it is.

The consistory at Rome has just canonized the second American saint. Up to the present year, Saint Rose, of Lima, has been the only resident of this Continent that enjoyed canonization. The present recipient of these honors is to be known as Mary of the Incarnation. She was not a native of America, although most of her life was spent and all of her good deeds done here. Marie Guyart, now Saint Mary of the Incarnation, was a native of France, who came over to Quebec in the earliest days of its settlement. As a nun, she wrought those good works among the Indians of Canada and Northern New York for which she was canonized a few days ago.

The news of the success of their countrywoman before the consistory naturally created much excitement and rejoicing in Quebec, and the event was celebrated last week with appropriate religious ceremonies.

The same consistory that canonized Marie Guyart had the name of Christopher Columbus before it for a like honor, but decided against the claim of the discoverer of America, on the ground that it could not be shown that he was as good a man as he was a good sailor.

Many people have been inclined to think the boasts of Texas papers that over a hundred thousand emigrants came into that State each year exaggerations. Such an influx of population has never been known before, not even in the West in the decade between 1840 and 1850. The report of the Texas Land Department, however, shows that instead of this estimate being above, it is more likely below the true figures. The report of this department for the year ending last June shows that 4,876,909 acres of land have been taken under the homestead law for actual cultivation. As this land is generally taken in lots of 160 acres, here alone are 30,439 new farms commenced within the year.

This, however, is not all. There were sold for cash 640,901 acres, and allotted on military land warrants 127,990, a total of 768,891 acres, which would give 4614 farms more. Besides these there were many settlers on old farms, and others who took up their residence in the towns and cities.

It is somewhat strange that while Texas gains all this wealth and power, Louisiana, her nearest neighbor, is almost totally neglected. There is some consolation in knowing, however, that once begun, immigration scarcely ever stops. All we need do is to start it.

One of the amendments submitted to the people of Mississippi at the late election makes the sessions of the Legislature biennial instead of annual, as they have been

hitherto under the present constitution. The popularity of this measure is shown in the fact that this amendment obtained over 90 per cent of the votes cast and has a majority of at least 50,000. The Legislature of Mississippi, just elected, will therefore meet but once. Virginia also, it appears, has just adopted this system of biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and expects to save several hundred thousand dollars each year by it. All those States that have tried this plan declare it not only a great economy, but beneficial also to legislation.

INVITATION

— TO —
NAVRA'S
CHINA PALACE
(TOURO BUILDING),
129-CANAL STREET-129

My friends and customers, and those who are about starting housekeeping and old HOUSEKEEPERS who wish to replenish their household, are respectfully invited to examine my NEW AND IMMENSE STOCK of the latest styles of

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLASSWARE.
MAJOLICA
FAIENCE,
FLEMISH AND
BOHEMIAN VASES.
FLOWER POTS and JARDINIERS.
STATUETTES and ORNAMENTS.
TOILET and CHAMBER SETS.
BISQUE and BRONZES.

In designs and low prices I defy any competition and will cheerfully take goods back which can be PURCHASED (not offered) elsewhere cheaper.
M. L. NAVRA'S
China Palace, 129 Canal street,
Touro Building.
Remember I have no branch stores.
no 24 p 1m

Special Sale.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Special Sale of
HOSIERY, HANKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, CORSETS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS.
—Also—
Another large lot of those LADIES' LINES COLLARS, at Five Cents each, and RUCHINGS at Two Cents each and upwards.
M. L. BYRNE & CO.,
163 Canal street.
no 23 1t

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES!
H. N. SORIA,
15 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WOEIK of all kinds and sizes.
Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, etc. Wheelwright material. Orders promptly filled. All work warranted.
no 24 1m

PEABODY NORMAL SCHOOL,
FOR COLORED STUDENTS.

COLORED TEACHERS, who desire improvement, and COLORED STUDENTS, over 16 years of age and well grounded in the elementary English branches, who desire to be qualified for the exercise of the teacher's vocation, are invited to be present at the school house, at the corner of Royal and Hospital streets, on SATURDAY, November 24, at 12 m. precisely, for the purpose of entering classes in the above named institution.
ROBT. M. LUSHER,
State Superintendent of Public Education and President of Board of Regents.
L. E. MARTINEZ, Secretary of Board.
no 23 2t

SOL LION.
H. DREYFUS.

SOL LION & CO.,
112 Baronne Street.
Friends, Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
We respectfully invite you to the opening of our beautiful and well-selected stock of
Boots and Shoes!
Consisting of the Finest
Ladies' and Children's Button Boots,
Bals, Ties, Slippers, etc.
Gentlemen's Fine Congress,
Prince Alberts, Wire Screwed, Etc.
The Latest Style of
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BUSSETS,
FLOW SHOES, MALAKOFFS, Etc.
We guarantee satisfaction or no sale.
All we ask is to give us a call.
Burl's Button Boots and Laced Shoes
A SPECIALTY.
In the hope of giving you thorough satisfaction, we remain, yours, truly,
SOL LION & CO.,
112 Baronne Street.
P. S.—We guarantee all orders filled to your satisfaction. Boots and Shoes made to order. Country orders respectfully solicited. oct 4 6m

JEWELRY AT AUCTION!
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer,
108.....Canal Street.....108
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, 108 Canal street.

PALAIS ROYAL
GRAND BAZAR,
Late Levy's Dollar Store,
137 Canal street.
FOR THE FALL SEASON OF 1878,
CLOAKS.

Beaver, Water-proof and Mattress CLOAKS, from \$2 50 up.
Misses' CLOAKS, from 1 1/2 to 14 years of age, ranging in price from \$2 50 to \$10.
Misses and Children's SUITS, made up in the latest styles, from 2 to 14 years of age, from \$1 50 to \$15 a suit.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.
Combination Colors Braids, SILK and Worsted, 25 cents a yard. Thirty-three shades of Worsted Fringes, at 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents a yard. Dress Buttons, from 10 cents to \$1 50 a dozen. Ladies' SILK Handkerchiefs reduced from 50 to 25 cents. Silk Handkerchiefs reduced from \$1 50 to 75 cents. Extra fine Broadened ones from \$2 to \$1.

HUMAN HAIR.
SWITCHES, from 50 cents to \$1 50 less than the price of making. Thirty-four shades to select from.
WINDOW SHADES.
STILL THE CHEAPEST IN NEW ORLEANS.
LINEN SHADES, Gold Borders, all colors, \$1 a pair.
I am preparing my HOLIDAY CATALOGUE, which I promise to the public very shortly, and which will embrace the
LARGEST VARIETY OF
TOYS
Ever offered to the people of Louisiana. I will in the meantime be pleased to receive the addresses of those who desire the catalogue sent to them as soon as issued. Address
E. LEVY,
137 Canal street.

CARPETS.
All the latest and most elegant designs in
CARPETING.
Ingrains, Tapestry and English Brussels,
Velvets, Axminsters.
OIL CLOTHS, from six to twenty-four feet.
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
Upholstery and Curtain Goods.
Wall Paper, Mirrors,
Frames and Mouldings,
At the Lowest Market Price.
HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
no 24 p 3m 97 and 99 Camp street.

NOVELTIES
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
The attention of consumers generally is most respectfully solicited to the very rare line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, just received from Havre and Liverpool, per steamers Oberon, Borussia, Hannover, Teutonia and Mississippi, consisting of the latest styles NIGELINE, MOUSSE, SNOWFLAKES, DRAP DE CHENILLE, CASHMERE, TAFFETA DE LAINE, and the (so-called) CAMEL'S HAIR; together with a choice line of Scotch KNICKER WINCES of our own designs.
We have also a very full assortment of
BLACK GOODS,
Such as HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BENGALINE, Australian CREPS, TAMISE, CASHMERE PECOISE, and Real CASHMERE DES INDES, etc., etc.

D. H. HOLMES,
155 Canal street and 15 Bourbon.
COLD. COLD.
DUCONGE'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP is not only the VERY BEST preparation made for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all ailments of the Chest and Lungs, but owing to the peculiar composition of this truly wonderful Syrup it is very readily taken by the little ones, which is a great consideration with mothers.
For sale by
A. CARROUCHE,
Agent for Louisiana,
39 Chartres st.
no 17 1m 2p

ENGINEERS TAKE NOTICE.
The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
CASEY'S
BELL AND OIL COMPOUND
TO PREVENT BELTS FROM SLIPPING.
No Friction. No Tearing.
25 Per Cent Gained in Power.
50 Per Cent Saved in Wear.
No establishment where Belting is used
Can Afford to be Without It.

IN NOW BEING USED BY:
E. J. GAY & CO., C. H. ALLEN,
J. FOEHLER, MARGARET'S Bakery,
J. J. WICKELING, HENRY & DUNN,
A. MARTIN, HENRY OTIS,
F. J. FLANAGHAN, L'HOVE & CO.,
L. A. RICE MILLS, STAR GINNEERY,
A. A. MAGINNIS'S SONS,
Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by
I. L. LYONS,
CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER.
Wholesale Druggist and Importer.
no 18 1y

BOVINE VACCINE VIRUS.
Received daily by
I. L. LYONS,
no 18 1y Corner Camp and Gravier streets.

GEORGE BISCHOF,
FURNITURE DEALER,
77 Ursulines street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.
Wishing to retire from the sale of Furniture I offer at COST PRICE my ENTIRE STOCK of Furniture.
I invite buyers to call and see at my store before purchasing elsewhere.
Delivery and Packing free. oct 23 1m 2p

RED BOOT.
GET YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
WAGNER'S,
Corner of Ursulines and Dauphine streets.
oct 1m 2p

ELKIN & CO.,
168.....Canal street.....168
Are receiving new and elegant styles of
AXMINSTER, VELVET,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN CARPETS,
OFFICE MATTINGS
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OIL CLOTHS, from six to eighteen feet wide.
At the Lowest Prices.
no 12 1m 2p

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
17.....Chartres street.....17
We are receiving large additions to our stock. We now sell AT AND UNDER PRICES CHARGED BEFORE THE WAR.
AXMINSTER, Wilton, Velvet,
BOY BRUSSELS, Tapestry, 3 Plys,
INGRINS, Vantolins, Hemp,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers, Curtain Materials,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Trimmings, etc., etc.
oct 30 2p A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

TAXES—LICENSES.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Large Discounts made on all settlements of taxes and licenses.
W. H. BARNETT, Broker,
38 St. Charles street,
opposite St. Charles Hotel.
oct 17 2p

THE BIRD CAGE,
No. 46 St. Charles street,
With side entrance on Gravier street.
D. S. BAMELLI, Proprietor.
HAS OPENED FOR ALL THE YEAR.
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Fine Lunch Bill.
The public and his friends are invited to call at the new saloon. oct 26 1m 2p

H. & N. SAMOHY,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 45 and 47 Decatur Street,
New Orleans.
REGULAR CATALOGUE AUCTION SALES
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS
Of each week.
Liberal cash advances on consignments.
oct 13m 2p

PIERRE PAVIA, Inventor,
MANUFACTORY, 150 ROYAL STREET.
Near St. Peter street,
SCREWED BOOTS AND SHOES.
Of all styles, made to order.
System P. P. Warranted not to rip.
FIRST PREMIUM gold medal obtained at State Fair of 1872, and silver medal in 1873.
First class FRENCH CALF SKIN guaranteed.
HUNTER'S SHOES a specialty. no 1 3m 2p

New Orleans Savings Institution
No. 166 Canal Street.
TRUSTEES:
A. MOULTON, E. A. PALFREY,
CARL KOHN, T. L. HAYNE,
DAVID URBART, GEORGE JONAS,
JOHN G. GAINES, THOS. A. ADAMS,
THOS. A. CLARKE, CHRISTIAN SCHNIDER,
CHAS. J. LEEDS, SAMUEL JAMISON
Interest Allowed on Deposits
L. URBART, President. ADIS 17p
CHAS. KILGRAW, Treasurer.
ANT. CARRIER, O. CARRIER,
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A. CARRIER & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Royal and Customhouse.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in
LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
no 26 2m 2p HAVRE and BORDEAUX
Established 1809. P. O. Box 707.
WHITE'S GINNEY,
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TO COTTON FACTORS AND PLANTERS
GINNING TERMS—THE SEED,
BAGGING, TIES, TWINE and DRAYAGE
furnished FREE since 1876.
Parties wishing to know the average yield of Cotton ginned at "WHITE'S GINNEY" last season will please send to the undersigned for circulars.
D. PRIEUR WHITE,
no 10 2m 2p