## DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Constitutional Con vention of the State of Louisiana.

Office, No. 109 Gravier Street

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Daily Democrat. onths.... th.....one year. Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: Payable in Advance.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7, 1879.

"The crown, it is the House of Commons.

A Virginia judge spells it "pocre." He alludes to the game that Schenck plays. Commissioner Le Duc has at last found ar

sistant. His name is Comstock and he will have charge of the bugs. Does the weal or woe of the country depend upon the determination of a Democratic caucus?—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Yes. Most of the time of the Senate yesterday was consumed in debating the Kellogg-Spof-

ford case. A vote will be reached on this case Ben Butler has about 20,000 acres of what he calls good farming lands in Wisconsin, and has reached the conclusion that the negro is peculiarly adapted to a cold climate. There

is no connection between the conclusion and

the land. Of course not.

Stanley Matthews is bending his powerful mind to politics again, and is helping the Sherman boom in Ohio. But the Secretary does not care to stand for the governorship; so if Matthews is really after a position in the Cabinet his prospects are not flattering. Even Ohio cannot have two members at the same time.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 124 to 90, passed the bill framed by the Democratic caucus forbidding the use of troops at the polls. The bill has already been introduced in the Senate, and will therefore be ready for Hayes' signature or veto in a few days. The Greenbackers unanimously sided with the Democrate, and voted for this bill. The Re publicans saw their false position and at-tempted to defeat the bill by parliamentary tactics. Failing in this, Conger finally, or the part of the Republicans, agreed to vote for the repeal of all the objectionable portions of the Revised Statutes if the Democrats would consent to drop the preamble of their bill. This compromise the Democrats refused, and passed the bill by the large majority of 34.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday considered and disposed of a number of reso lutions. No new ordinances were introduced the morning hour having expired before that heading was reached. The ordinance submitted by the Committee on Limitations came up on its second reading, but owing to its length and the number of amendments proposed its consideration was postponed ntil to-morrow, when it is the special order or 2 o'clock. The Committee on Federal relations submitted a resolution declaring that the Mississippi river is a national highway. and that the general government should preventit from overflowing and destroying property along its banks by building and maintaining a system of levees reaching from Cairo, Ill., to the mouth of the river resolution will come up for action to-day.

In our Tuesday's issue, in an article under the caption of "A Question of Authority," we attributed to Haves the following language. which we copied from his message as tele graphed to and published in the Democrat: "Congress has, therefore, increased the power conferred by the constitution," etc.

A friend suggests that we were the victim of a typographical error; that the word "in-'clearly should have been "exercised," and he produces the Congressional Record in substantiation of his surmise, in which the word is "exercised," as he suggests. We sup pose that we ought to stand corrected on such authority, but we cannot relinquish the idea that we were right and that Haves said just what he was reported to have said in the DEMOCRAT. Our version is much more in eping with the generally accepted estimate of Hayes' intellectual calibre and constitutional information—there is more of the "eternal fitness of things" about it, so to speak. Our fondness for the unities forces us to dethought it, and we have nothing to apologize

The convention called in Vicksburg to discuss the emigration movement, after an unexpectedly short session, adjourned sine die yesterday. It cannot now be foreseen what York once said he could "sink in infamy." A effect its proceedings will have upon the part of the Enquirer's special relates to a Kansas movement, or whether it has helped to restore that confidence necessary in the relationship between labor and capital, which appears to have been lost through some unown causes. It failed to discover these mysterious causes, which have though secretly, been so actively working to demoralize labor and drive it away from the cetton fields

The convention might have done more good in restoring perfect harmony and confidence between the races—an end anxiously sought to be gained by the white delegates had it not been for the untimely address of ex-Gov. Foote, who, according to our dispatches. made a bitter attack upon the whites by accusing them with having inflicted bar-barous atrocities on the negro race. Foote's address was termed in tude our dispatches "a bloody shirt speech"unrestrained ruffians" among the whites. Though the venerable Governor is an officeof the administration and its party advisors, have sought of such a subject to make po-litical capital by creating discord between and bring about a perfect understanding of him in next time. the differences between them.

TAX SUITS AND COSTS OF COURT.

A few days since a correspondent in one of the city papers entered a protest against the suits recently instituted by the Assistant Attorney General against delinquent taxpayers, and, commenting at length on the ourse of that official, declared that the State and city were both restricted to the process of inscription and forfeiture prescribed in act No. 96 of 1877, for the enforcement of taxes, and that these suits were entirely unauthor

This question has been passed upon directly by the Supreme Court, and its decision sustains directly the reverse of this proposition-These suits are authorized by the decision of that court in the case of the City of New Orleans vs. L. Madison Day. This decision was rendered by the present Supreme Court of Louisiana, and is reported at page 416 of the 29 Annual. We give the decision without comment. The italics are in the printed opinion itself, which is as follows:

comment. The italics are in the printed opinion itself, which is as follows:

This suit was brought against the defendant in November, 1874, for the taxes of that year. On the fifth of that month he filed his answer and the fourth of December following his supplemental answer. On May 19, 1875, after evidence introduced and argument, the court gave indgment for talantif and defendant appealed. Defendant now insists that however just the indgment against him may have been it must now be reversed and this suit be dismissed, because act No. 96 of the extra session of 1877 has provided a new mode of collecting taxes, and that all laws providing a different mode are repealed thereby. It may be true that the Legislature has provided a new mode of collecting taxes as stated, but it does not follow that that mode is exclusive, especially as relates to back taxes. We understand that the assessment of a tax against an individual creates a personal debt against him as well a lien against his property. If the property of the debtor swhject to the lien be from any cause insufficient to pay the tax, he is personally bound and liable as well for the whole tax as for any deficiency thereof, and if it be a debt due by him personally, we know of no law or reason why he may not be sued in the courts by the corporation to which he is Indebted, and condemned to pay. We understand the act No. 8 to provide a speedy remedy as against the property itself, but we do not see that it takes away the right of the city to proceed. In the courts the enforce the personal obligations of its debtors, and incidentally its liens on their property. Be this as it may, the law, by its terms, makes no reference to back laxes, and seems to provide with act No. 96, and, therefore, not necessarily repealed by it. We would be very loth to hold on conection of backlases, theremedies provided in former statutes are not necessarily in conflict with act. No. 96, and, therefore, not necessarily repealed by it. We would be very loth to hold to a construction of act No. 96 which would work so manifest an injustice and injury to the public interest.

From this opinion it is clear that the State an select either proceeding, at its option. If the two proceedings are equally efficient, the cheaper and less oppressive to the taxpayers should certainly be selected. But, experience has proved the process of inscription and forfetture to be utterly impracticable and inefficient, and that taxes can be collected with any degree of certainty only by suit. For son, the State having its option, selected the latter manner of procedure.

In regard to the multiplicity of suits, it is but just to the Assistant Attorney General to say that, as soon his attention was drawn to this injustice, he took steps to correct it by a consolidation of all suits against a single individual. This circumstance was due, in a great measure, to the large number of collection districts in the city, requiring separate assessments and returns of delinquent taxes by each collector for the property in his district. It naturally resulted that a suit was brought against an individual on each separate return. Now that these districts have been consolidated this evil can and will be

It must also be borne in mind that the larger proportion of these innumerable suits are for personal taxes, and of these nine-tenths of the capital or personal delinquent tax rolls are made up of taxes on corporations. Small dealers pay, as a rule, because they cannot afford to litigate, but the wealthy cor-porations, which employ attorneys by the year, constitute the main body of resisters. The amount of back taxes claimed by State from these corporations and moneyed institutions in the city of New Oreans, and now in sult, exceeds \$600,000. The delinquent taxes due on bank shares alone, in a single collection district of this city, on count of the revenue of 1878 exceeds \$50,000. These claims can only be settled by litigagation, whereby the delinquent is af forded an opportunity to make his defense before the courts, and it is high time that their liability should be determined. If these assessments are erroneous they should be wiped off the books, and the Legislature should not, year after year, make appropriations based upon the collection of the revenue supposed to be derived from this source of

#### PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

from Washington, which purported to express the conviction that the administration had of the Secretary of the Treasury the party's vantage ground in the presidential campaign of 1880; practically that Haves is determined cline to accept the correction. Like the old to throw the support of the administration in Dutchman's son, if he did not say it he favor of the candidature of John Sherman; that the President, convinced of the firm de termination of the stalwart element to nominate Grant, proposes to defeat the third term movement, and ruin Conkling in revenge for his bitter hostility to the administration, which the distinguished Senator from New part of the Enquirer's special relates to a programme wherein Sherman is expected to accept the gubernatorial nomination in Ohio and "if successful in the election it is believed that this will make him a candidate for the Presidency"-in other words secure him the

Republican nomination.

We think the views of our Cincinnati contemporary are rather premature, and that while they may deserve more than a passing consideration, the many possible political contingencies which may arise between now and the time of the session of the Republican Nominating Convention render the political calculations of the present altogether unreliable.

The predilections of Mr. Haves for John Sherman as a presidential candidate have long been made manifest. Gratian element not wanting in the character of our Chief Magistrate. In one full of "midnight assassination of men fact, among all his shining virtues, it is the and murder of women and children by a few most brilliantly conspicuous. He has shown a remarkable discrimination in selecting 1877 were anxious for the State to assume holder under Hayes, it was hardly expected that he would, in conformance with the policy Mr. Sherman rendered the most efficient server that the state of the sta those who helped him to get the Presidency for the bestowal of his special official favors. large sum of money to use in the Legislature vices in that business, and received as his placed under the control of four members of direct reward from Hayes the first position the Legislature, Messrs. Davis, Smith, Peterin his Cabinet, with an apparent promise in hoff and Cowgill, the first the chairman of

Sherman's presidential aspirations, but it is, as we have shown, a grateful duty, for the performance of which Hayes shows a proper inclination. In its faithful performance the President has endeavored to shelve Sherman's most formidable rivals for the nomination. He sought to ruin forever the political power and prestige of Mr. Conkling, while he has belittled Blaine by ignoring him. The President has been doing other duty for Sherman. He has endeavored to afford him some prospect of election after the nomination shall have been secured by seeking to preserve or the statutes those laws sanctioning force and fraud, which have been the saving means of Republican success in the past presidential

elections. We respectfully suggest that the Enquirer's spondent is in error when it is stated that "Hayes has agreed to abandon the stalwart element of the party." He has not abandoned its stalwart element, or its stalwart principles. He has only taken up with one of the wings of the aforesaid element. In the interest of John Sherman, the representative of that wing, he would refuse to be shorp of the power to control elections with troops, or to use supervisors whose official duties, so far, have been to coach repeaters, intimidate voters, or stuff ballot-boxes, as the oppor tunity offered.

It seems unnecessary for us to say that the President's friendship and favor for John Sherman as an aspirant for the nomination is the weakening evil of Sherman's chances The apparently successful effecting of forced resumption, and the success in the issue of four per cent bonds seemed to have given Sherman prominence and popularity with Re publican capitalists at the North; but the knowledge that he was the apparent choice of Hayes as a presidential candidate has arrayed against him the political power of New York and Pennsylvania, and drawn upon him the enmity of some of the great party leaders in the Western States.

It is urged with some force that the efforts of Hayes and John Sherman to secure for the latter the presidential nomination have brought forward the Grant movement so prominently of late; that Conkiling himself who was at one time the most prominent as pirant for the nomination, and the most powerful candidate that could be placed in the field, has become willing to sink his own ambition to secure the nomination of Grant as against Sherman. In the hostility to Sherman on the part of the other aspirants for the nomination lies Grant's great strength if the attitude of the candidates is worthy of consideration at the present day. Thus early in the field these two men seem to be the most prominent aspirants for the Presidency in their party. It does not seem, however that it will ever come within the scope of Presidential possibilities for John Sherman to get even a nomination for the office.

The steamer Howard, which left St. Louis yesterday evening, brings back forty-eight egroes to the South. We have already no ticed the fact that several parties of colored men have come back from St. Louis, who were unable to get further than that city, and finding it not all they expected, became dis gusted with the North and wanted to ge home again; but this is the first party of negro emigrants that has returned direct from that "negro land of promise," Kansas The returning emigrants are said to be look ing wretched and miserable; they have undoubtedly suffered much since they have been away, and are homesick for the cotton fields where, at least, there is no danger, they say, as in the North, of starving to death. It is a wonder how these poor wretches man-aged to get back to St. Louis. There are now a number of agents from the South in St Louis willing to make arrangements to bring back those negroes in that city who desire to return South, but there are none in Kansas and the various negro ald societies of that State, while they refuse the negro work, refuse, at the same time, to aid him in going South where he can get work. It was only by picking up a few dollars, here and there that these unfortunate emigrants succeede in raising enough money to pay their fare to St. Louis, where they felt they could get aid

to bring them home again. It is probable that when these negroes get around on the cotton plantations, that they will exercise wonderful influence in stopping this wild and irrational "Kansas fever." They have been to "Canaan," seen it and suffered. Louis seemed to have had little influence in that the Cincinnati Enquirer would publish seen to Kansas and seen the glories of that on May 5 a highly important special dispatch land; but now that negroes have been there, starved and suffered, and are glad to get back to the cotton fields of the South again, it is abandoned its "stalwart" policy; that it likely that the fact will at last dawn upon the would endeavor to make the financial record colored population of this State and Mississippi that Kansas is not at all the home for

> The Prince of Wales made his debut in propose any measure. Jealous as the Enging themselves too freely on political questions. The Prince of Wales, however, in his more. maiden effort took care not to touch on any matter of political dispute, and handled a subject that could scarcely arouse any pre-judice against him. The English law against marriage with a deceased wife's sister is a stupid provision that the English House of Lords hang on to only because it is believed to be ancient. There is nothing in the Bible nothing in law or common sense, to warrant any such prohibition, and nowhere except in England could such a law continue so long in

The present Legislature of Pennsylvania is not one that the Keystone State can well be proud of. Direct charges of bribery have been made against its members in reference to the passage of the Pittsburg riot bill, and, what is more, proved. The people of Pitts burg who lost property by the labor riots in responsibility for these losses, and raised a to carry through this riot bill. This fund was the races, when the specified purposes of the addition that the entire influence and power the Committee on Ways and Means, and disconvention he addressed was the purposes of the addition that the entire influence and power the Committee on Ways and Means, and disconvention he addressed was the purposed by the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the addition that the entire influence and power than the convention he addressed was the purpose of the convention he addressed was to restore accord of the administration would be used to help bursed by them, \$1000 being paid for each and being paid for each said being paid to help bursed by them, \$1000 being paid for each said being paid for each said being paid to help bursed by them. vote in favor of the bill. Almost all the 1-g. It is not only natural for Hayes to support islators were interviewed by these lobbylists

and quite a number of them "won over." The evidence of bribery is overwhelming and promises to greatly reduce in numbers the present Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the past few years there has been steady growth of Socialism and Communism in Europe. These seem to have flourished best in the most autocratic and tyrannical countries of Europe, and have shown alarming growth in Germany and Russia in particular. In Germany, Socialism reached its height a few months since, and threatened he Empire with such serious dangers that Bismarck had to call on the Reichstag for a bill to crush it out. About the same time Nihi lism, the Russian form of Socialism, began its course of assassination and intimidation, which was so well carried out as to terrorize and render panic-stricken a mighty and autocratic Empire with its army of a million soldiers. Russia at once imitated the example of Germany in passing laws and proclama-tions against the Nihilists and, in its barbarian spirit, placed the entire Empire under martial law, suspending justice in order to arrest these offenders. The German anti-Socialist law, the Russian military law for the provinces, severe as these measures were, appear to have failed of their purpose. The German government now proposes an alliance of all the crowned heads of Europe against these Socialists, so that they may be able to crush them out effectually. It has discovered that the Socialists have organized an international league; that the Radicals of France and Italy, the Socialists of Germany and the Nihilists of Russia are in alliand it proposes that those powers ance. against whom these agitators and conspira tors are directing their efforts shall ally themselves in self-defense.

The discovery made in Germany is scarcely a mare's nest. It has been clearly demonstraied of late that there was some understanding between these conspirators throughout Europe, and it has always been known that London was their headquarters. It is a very bold action on the part of the Socialists call an international convention just now, as those leaders who attend this meeting are almost sure of arrest. It is possible, however, that they find themselves strong enough to make a public demonstration, and are ready to precipitate the inevitable conflict between Communism and autocracy.

Fred Douglas sees in the negro exodus a tendency "to convert colored laboring men into tramps." It will pour upon the people of Kansas and other Northern States a multitude of deluded, hungry, homeless, naked and destitute people, to be supported in a large measure by alms," is another objection he urges. Furthermore, he is firmly of opinion that in the South "the fullest measure of liberty and equality accorded in any section of our common country" will be realized by the negro. For these reasons, among others he urges his colored brethren to where they are. As Douglas gives this advice against the wishes of the party in which he has long held a high place, and from which he now holds a lucrative office, its disinterest iness is not open to question.

Sherman is not to be trapped into sacrific ng himself by becoming the Republican can didate for Governor of Ohio. The proposition of the Republican leaders in the Buckeye State to run him against Thurman for Governor of Ohlo is rather too cool. To ask a ember of the Cabinet to step out of office in order to accept the nomination in a close and doubtful State for an office of small importance and significance is about what is to be expected from Ohio politicians. They are anxious to force Ohio prominently forward as the central figure of national politics, and are eager, therefore, to get Sherman or some other prominent man to come forward and lend his name to this movement. Sherman, however, is too wise and declines to become a candidate.

The curse of large standing armies, with which Europe is now afflicted, is of comparatively modern date. When Rome was in the zenith of her power, her legions contained but 375,000 men. With the decline of Roman might came a period of small armies, and it was back to Louisiana and Mississippi, and scatter not until the middle of the last century that they began again to assume formidable numbers. Prussia had only 80,000 soldiers under Frederick William I, and at the same time France had 130,000, Russia 130,000 and Austria It was impossible to reach these deluded ne- about 100,000. Frederick the Great could only groes through the papers—they did not read them. Those negroes who returned from St. muster 130,000, while his grand nephew can easily call 1,000,000 into the field. Even the Our telegraphic reports yesterday stated checking the emigration fever; they had not men under arms at any one time, and this force was made up of levies from all the countries under his dominion.

> Notwithstanding its many queer provisions and the opposition of the money power, the great railroad corporations, and a majority of the State press, the new constitution of California will probably be adopted by a large majority. Its popularity consists largely in the provisions for the suppression of stock English political life yesterday by offering a gambling and for its checks upon the railroad bill in Parliament allowing a man to marry corporations. It not only is mandatory upon his deceased wife's sister. Although he has the Legislature to divest the latter of much been a member of the House of Lords for of the power and privileges they now enjoy, some sixteen years, this is the first time that but compels it to force them to pay their pro-Albert Edward has ever risen in that body to portion of the taxes. These provisions have taken the mass of the people by storm, and lish are against all appearances of personal there seems to be no reasonable doubt that government, the royal family of England the constitution will be ratified. The San have to be extremely careful in not expressthat the majority will reach 25,000, perhaps

Old Grandfather Hamlin does not make as much noise as Conkling or wear as nice clothes, but he beats him in taking care of his custom-houses. The administration has now made two separate attempts to oust his friends from the Bangor custom-house, and has met with a decided repulse each time The Senate stood by the old man and promptly rejected the new appointees. Haunibal is ready for another assault.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES! H. N. SORIA. IS and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdide

Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER"
WAGONS. CARTS and SPRING WORK
of all kinds and sizes.
Dealer in Philadelphia and western Cane Wagous, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheel
barrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Fellows,
Hubs, Shafts, etc.; Wheelwright Material.
Orders promptly filled. All work warranted.
def 1y

DR. C. BEARD. OCULIST AND AURIST.

42 ..... Canal Street ..... 142 New Orleans La. Lock Box 1817. Office hours-From 9:30 to 3:30. ja4 2dp tf

# SPRING CLOTHING!

WHEELER & PIERSON. NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET.

We invite Buyers to look at our NEW SPRING STYLES, fresh neat and tasty. STYLISH SPRING CASSIMERE SUITS, \$12 to \$20, made in the latest style, high cut sacks. Black Striped Worsted Suits, very handsome and low price. White Duck Vests, all prices. Boys' and Youths' Dress and School Suits-very low. Dress Shirts, as low as any—latest style. Elegant Stock of Fancy Half Hose—latest out. New Silk Scarfs. White Ties, 25c a dozen. Fine Collars, \$1.50 a dozen. Linen Cuffs, warranted, \$3 a dozen. Other Goods Equally Low.

ALL GOODS WELL MADE, AND SOLD AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

WHEELER & PIERSON'S. COMMON GOODS, for Plantation and Country Stores, up stairs, at Lowest Prices.

> THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS!

> > LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

THE NEW STOCK OF SUMMER UNDERWEAR IN STORE - AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF -

NEW NECKWEAR. Good Shirts es Low as 75c.; Undershirts 40c.; Drawers 50c.; Collars \$1 a Dozen; Cuffs \$3 a Dozen.

> EVERYTHING ELSE EQUALLY LOW. B. T. WALSHE, 110 Canal street.

CHARLES T. DUGAZON, President.

W. A. BILLAUD, Secretary,

# LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING

Dealers in

MANUFACTURED AND NORTHERN ICE! ICE!

ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, NEAR LOUISIANA AVENUE DEPOTS:

Nos. 27 and 29 Front Street, No. 60 Bienville Street No. 12 Crossman Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HAELIS, Superintendent.
DAN. FINLEY, General Solicity. ALBERT J. MICHAELIS, Superintendent.

FOR THE VERY BEST AND NEVER FADING

# PHOTOGRAPHS



STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Of New Orleans, La., at the close of business,

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts..... \$618,145 64

Bonds and securities ..... 192,975 72 Taxes and expenses ..... Real estate.... 50,000 00 Furniture and fixtures, including safe deposit vault..... 52,000 0 Domestic and foreign ex-

change ......\$143,009 33 Caeh ...... 46,217 96 239,226 79

.\$1,170 894 82 LIABILITIES. Capital stock... Due to banks and bankers ...... 340,678 59 19,516 07

Deposits not bearing in-310,700 16 Total \$1,170 894 82 E. C. PALMER, President.

On and after this date interest bearing de posits will only be received in the Savings De-partment of this bank, subject to the following conditions:

J. S. WALTON, Cashier.

1. Interest at 5 per cent will be paid on January and July 1, on all sums that have remained on deposit three full months, and no interest will be paid on any amount deposited for less than three months.

2. Amounts under \$100 may be withdrawn on demand. 3. Amounts over \$100 and under \$500 may b

withdrawn on fifteen days' notice. 4. Amounts over \$500 and under \$1000 may be withdrawn on thirty days' notice 5. Amounts over \$1000 will only be received subject to special terms as to Interest and time

6. All present interest bearing deposits will bear 6 per sent interest to July 1, and after that date be subject to the above conditions.

We call the special attention of the public to the Safe Deposit Vaults of this bank, boxes in which can be rented at from \$5 to \$100 per annum, according to size and location. Ev safeguard known to vaults of this description is provided, and we can safely claim their ab solutely security. my7 3t

OFFICE BOARD DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, City of New Orleans, 39 Burgundy street, May 4, 1879.

The roll of teachers, portresses, rents, etc., of the public schools of this city for the month of April, 1879, will be paid at the office of the Ad-

ministrator of Finance, City Hall, as follows: Teachers of schools in the First, Second and Third Districts on WEDNESDAY, the seventh instant, from 2:30 o'clock p. m. till 4 o'clock p. m. Teachers of schools in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts on Thursday, the eighth Instant from 2:30 o'clock p. m. till 4 o'clock p. m.
The balance of the roll will be paid on FRI-DAY, the ninth instant. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary. my4 4t

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. Greatest Cough Sirup of the age, or of any age. Product of our swamps. Splendid for children. NO poison. THIR-TEEN pages of names of HOME REFER-ENCES, and increasing! Sold by druggists. Depct No. 106 Camp street, N. O.

### NOTICE TO STATE CREDITORS

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON THE DESCRIPTION THE State, at the State-House New Orleans, April 20, 127

Touro Bullana

accordance with a resolution of the Constitutional Convention tional Convention, hereby give notice is a creditors of the State that the committee is not pared to receive propositions relative to the justment of the bonded and floating debter

Propositions should be submitted in with to the chairman of the committee by a sec cate or agency, representing each pa class of indebtedness. E. R. KIDD,

Chairman of Committee Address, New Orleans, La., State-House

CARPET WAREHOUSE, ..... Chartres Street.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON Have the largest and finest assortment & CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS. COCOA AND CHINA MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,

CURTAIN MATERIAL
Outside of New York, and are Selling at Prices Lower Than Per Before Known in New Orleans.
Call and see. Oct Map 19 Call and see.

356,432

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINA

Sold in 1878.

BEWARE

of parties offering bogus and done over chines as the IMPROVED SINGER.
Companies have sprung up in every near the Union for making an 'imitation Machine.'
Why are not similar companies formal making imitations of other Sewing Machine The public will draw its own inference. is continually counterfeited; brass and that

Waste No Money on Interior Co

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE SINGER MANF'G COMPAN

8. E. RUNDLE, Agent,

85 Canal street-615 Magazine sire

AGENT

Butterick & Co.'s Patterns.

BODLEY BROTHERS

Have the most complete stock of Cans three and four mule Cans Carts. Oc Carts. Hoe Carts. Simil Carts of every signal carts of every signal carts of every signal carts. Hoe Carts. Ho

-127 and 129 Common