DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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The Daily Democrat.

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Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.

The WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One Year	$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	50

Payable in Advance.

E. A. BURKE, Managing Editor.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 16, 1880.

See Supplement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"LEAH," *by Miss Fanny Davenport and her dramatic company.*
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"BARBE BLEUE," *by the Maurice Grau French Opera Troupe.*

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the west by cooler northwest winds and possibly rising barometer.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The Senate caucus has, by a handsome vote, nominated the Hon. W. A. Robertson, of St. Landry, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate under article 64 of the constitution.

Under the provisions of article 62: "In the event of the removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate shall act as Governor until the disability be removed or for the residue of the term."

This compliment has been conferred upon a gentleman who has done yeoman service for the Democratic party in many hard-fought campaigns, and who has made a record as one of the most efficient parliamentarians in the State. Dr. Robertson's long service in the halls of legislation and his close attention to the business of the people have well qualified him for the duties of this position, and our Senators have also, in this act, paid a fitting tribute to the empire parish of the State. St. Landry is twice as large as the State of Rhode Island, and never fails to roll up a handsome Democratic majority.

The United States Senate is composed almost wholly of lawyers, all but seventeen of its members belonging to that profession. Among the Senators, therefore, every member's ability is gauged by his rank as a lawyer. Senators Thurman and Edwards are generally ranked as the two best lawyers in the Senate, and are looked upon as leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in that body.

A curious bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, creating a board of pardons. All the board has to do is to recommend to the Governor the granting or rejecting of an application for pardon. For every petition submitted to them, each member of the board is to receive $5, and for each pardon granted $5 additional. It is probable that if the law went into operation the Ohio penitentiary would be without any inmates in a remarkably short space of time.

A curious libel suit is that brought by one Myers, in Indianapolis, against a journal of that city, for calling him a negro. One of the Republican papers suggests that, under the fifteenth amendment, it is no offense or insult to call a man a negro, and he cannot claim damages therefor; but Myers answers that the negro is hated, persecuted and ill-treated in Indiana, and that a man who is supposed to be guilty of having negro blood in his veins in that State is thereby practically prohibited from ever holding office or being treated civilly. In fine, he claims that life, as a negro in Indiana, is unendurable, and sues the libeling journal for $50,000 damages.

There is now no doubt that the Mormons are endeavoring to make terms with the Mexican government, and will move to Mexico if they receive a favorable answer. A Mormon agent has arrived at Mexico and has held interviews with a number of leading officials, who appear favorably disposed toward the members of the "Church of Latter Day Saints." Promises, however, are freely made in Mexico but seldom kept, and the Mormons would probably find themselves in hot water within a very short time of their removal to this new country. Mexican politics are racy enough and mixed enough at present, but with the addition of 200,000 bigamous bigots they would probably grow a little more exciting and tumultuous.

Mexico has been so long out of the revolution business that many people had actually begun to believe that the days of revolution and riots were over for the Aztec republic. A young American, who has been traveling through that country, claims that the present quiet is the calm that precedes the storm, and predicts a disturbance in our sister republic as soon as Diaz's term of office is over worse than anything that has occurred there since the time of Santa Anna. There are a dozen presidential candidates in the field, each with numerous supporters and an army to back him, and a civil war throughout Mexico is bound to ensue as soon as Diaz retires and these chiefs put in their rival claims for the Presidency.

It takes a long time for California to get her new constitution into thorough working order. To begin with, this constitution took three times as long to frame as ours, required twice as many elections to adopt it, and cost fully ten times as much, although it is confessedly full of mistakes, contains much bad law, and will not last more than five years. This constitution goes into operation at six different dates; on the seventh of May, the provision regarding the various corporations of the State became a law; on July 4 nearly all the officers elected went into office; on January 1, 1880, most of the sections became law; on January 5 those officers who did not go in on July 4 took possession of their offices; on July 4, 1880, all the laws inconsistent with the provisions of the new constitution which require legislation to enforce them cease; and January 1, 1880, the letting out of convict labor at the State prison on contract must end.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

Yesterday witnessed the completion of the formalities attendant upon the transfer of the reins of government, and to-day Francis T. Nicholls returns to the walks of private citizenship. The adoption of the new constitution has abbreviated his term by one year, and the State thus loses his services sooner than was contemplated at the time of his installment. Gov. Nicholls did not seek the office in the first place; there is no reason to suppose that he retires from it with any other than a feeling of relief and satisfaction, and he is succeeded by a man who is equally the choice of the people. Nevertheless it is impossible to take leave of Gov. Nicholls without emotion. Although there have been, during the last two years and a half, none of those great emergencies which bring out a man in sharp definition, and associate him in men's minds with common peril and common effort and common destiny, the circumstances under which he took his seat will always retain a place in the memory of the people as one of the most momentous episodes in our history. Gov. Nicholls himself will stand apart, singled out from the procession of governors, a figure of special interest and significance.

It is not necessary to rehearse the events of the campaign of 1876, or the subsequent and still more stormy period of conflict and excitement, further than to call attention to the great debt of honor and gratitude which Louisiana owes to Gov. Nicholls in recognition of the calmness, the courage, the patience and the prudence he displayed in that supreme crisis of our fate. To Gov. Nicholls chiefly are we indebted for our redemption. We do not forget the fact that President Grant held Gov. Nicholls in the very highest esteem; that he relied implicitly upon all his assurances, and reposed unquestioning faith in his loyalty and his patriotism. We do not forget that in his awakened contempt for the men he had been so long maintaining in power and plunder throughout the South, and in his aroused perception of the wrongs he had been sanctioning and sustaining, he was far from disposed to continue his relations with them. Yet every one familiar with the inner history of that dramatic period knows that, notwithstanding his regard and respect for Nicholls and his great irritation toward the Republican managers in Louisiana, Grant would not have hesitated to call in the bayonets again and to invoke all the harsh and brutal agencies so congenial to his ideas, had the people been encouraged to make one false or foolish step threatening the cause, then in suspense, of the National Republican party. That this move was not made, and Grant thereby driven to discard his better impulses and revive the methods which for eight years had made him odious in the South, is due entirely to the firmness and the prudence of Gov. Nicholls. His wise provision and restraining influence averted the disaster that at any time during those fateful months was imminent. All the intrigues and plots and diplomacies which in that time crowded the surface of affairs dwindle into their legitimate insignificance when contrasted with the modest but potent influence that at once overruled and dwarfed them all. It was Gov. Nicholls's intelligence and courage that led us safely through that tremendous epoch, and led us into the sweet refuge of lasting and assured security. He should not be suffered to return to private life without this distinct and explicit recognition of the great debt due him by the people of Louisiana. Although we owe him much for the integrity and the ability of his administration since, that is as nothing compared to the obligation under which he has placed us by reason of his splendid address in leading us out of the wilderness of political slavery into the beautiful land flowing with the milk and honey of freedom and peace. No man has ever retired from such a position with so proud and honorable a record. No man has ever achieved a stronger title to the confidence and affection and gratitude of his people.

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON.

The Galveston *News*, in a recent editorial discussing the prospective commercial relations of New Orleans and Texas, in view of the speedy completion of railway connection between the two points, ventures the suggestion of a programme for which it claims "at least honest conviction as a merit." It is certainly pleasant, even at this late day, to find our esteemed contemporary disposed to sit down and calmly reason with us, and we are quite willing to believe that an expression of its "honest convictions" will be productive of no harm, and may possibly be of much benefit in teaching us how to grapple with the Texas problem. It is to be regretted, however, that the *News* did not see fit to give vent to its "honest convictions" a little earlier and thus have avoided the suspicion that they might have been more or less the outgrowth of the glaring fact that in a very short time New Orleans will be so situated as to be the master of her own actions in dealing with the trade of Texas. And such being the case, the business men of this city can scarcely be expected to fall into our contemporary's programme, and "go hand in hand with Galveston in bringing gulfward the products and trade of the magnificent territory" north of the Texas and Pacific line, which is now, "commercially speaking, almost solely controlled by St. Louis." There was a time, and not so far back either, when New Orleans was disposed to work along in good-humored competition with Galveston, but it happened then not to be the policy of the latter city to "go hand in hand." Galveston being then master of the situation, the only avenue of business approach to a trade estimated to exceed in value one hundred million dollars annually was ruthlessly closed against us. Now, however, when a new channel of communication between this port and the State of Texas is on the eve of being opened over which Galveston can exercise no control in the future, our merchants are invited to a pleasant little tea party by the Galveston Board of Health, through their representative newspaper, where they are expected to listen to some wholesome advice as to the best mode of cultivating the Texas trade, while they are reminded "that there is such a thing in Texas as State pride in Texas cities and Texas institutions." But it is not our purpose to revive the discussion of past grievances, as we believe with the *News* that the part of wisdom will be to endeavor to forget the injuries of which our people have complained. What is meant to be said in alluding to the suggestions of our Texas contemporary is, that we fail to see the necessity of the partnership proposed. If New Orleans is to compete with St. Louis and other Western cities for the products of Northern Texas she will enter the field single-handed and alone, relying for success upon the actual possession of *deep water* connection with the sea and the energy and liberality of her business men. If, in thus promoting our individual interests, the products and trade of the magnificent territory referred to shall be directed gulfward, and if a portion of the same shall fall into the commercial lap of Galveston, the Board of Health of that city may rest assured that no unfair means will be adopted to deprive them of it. With direct connection at Houston with the railway system of Texas, New Orleans can no longer regard Galveston in any other light than as a highly respectable neighbor, with whom it will always be agreeable to maintain relations of friendship and sociability. We have long entertained the opinion that Galveston only required adequate harbor facilities to assure a future of enviable prosperity. She has a magnificent beach, unrivalled, perhaps, on the Southern coast; excellent bathing facilities, good fishing and oysters, and, in short, may be regarded as an excellent place of resort at certain seasons of the year. Notwithstanding all these attractions, however, we must decline the partnership proffered through the *News*. A "lone" hand seems to be preferable to an "assisting" one at present.

MAINE'S DICTATOR.

The difficulty in Maine and the fierce strife between contending factions to gain the control of the State has been seriously complicated by the extraordinary assumption on the part of the Major General of Militia Chamberlain of the right to decide who is entitled to be recognized as Governor. This remarkable person having been intrusted with the care of the property of the State by Gov. Garcelon, immediately feels his importance and seizes the State government itself, coolly informing Acting Gov. Lamson that he cannot recognize his title to office, thereby setting himself up as a military governor or dictator, and rudely sitting down upon the civil authorities. If the people of Maine of either or both political parties submit to the arrogant pretensions of the militiamen, especially when the title of Acting Gov. Lamson is as clear as noonday, under their constitution, they are scarcely worthy of the estimable boon of civil liberty and will deserve all the opprobrium and reproach which their course will inevitably win for them. The constitution of Maine provides that during the period intervening between the resignation of the outgoing and the inauguration of the incoming Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor. Senator Lamson was duly elected President of the Senate by a majority of that body, and necessarily, after Gov. Garcelon's resignation, became Acting Governor. On assuming the duties of his office, he issued the following proclamation:

AUGUSTA, Me., January 11, 1880.

To the Honorable Senate:

I have the honor to announce that by a careful examination of the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, in view of the fact that the office of Governor has become vacant, it becomes my imperative duty as President of the Senate to "exercise the office of Governor until another Governor is qualified." It therefore becomes my duty to inform your honorable body that in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and in obedience to the imperative mandates of that instrument, I have assumed the office of Governor for the time being. The exercise of executive functions being inconsistent with my further acting as President of the Senate, I cannot in the meantime discharge the duties of the presiding officer of your honorable body.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. LAMSON.

This proclamation Gen. Chamberlain treats with profound contempt, and intimates that it would not be well for Acting Governor Lamson to attempt to exercise the functions of the office, as he should decline to obey any order from him until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon his title. Thus we have the extraordinary spectacle in a time of profound peace of a Major General seizing the government of a State and arrogantly defying the civil authority upon the flimsy plea that he, a militiaman, does not recognize the legality of the Governor's title. There is no parallel to this effrontery in the annals of this government, and if Gov. Lamson be not an imbecile or a lunatic he will take instant steps to oust this epauletted intruder and have him tried for treason. A Major General of militia is not the tribunal to which such matters are referred in this country, and the sooner the Maine people give Mr. Chamberlain to understand that he has mistaken the very nature of the government under which he lives, the greater will be the public estimation of their intelligence and courage. Louisiana has been compelled to submit for a time to the rule of usurping governments, upheld by Federal bayonets, but she has never yet been disgraced by having her civil government overthrown by militia, nor does the militiaman exist within her borders who would dream of assuming the power which Gen. Chamberlain has arrogated to himself with the free and easy style of a pirate.

Aside from all other reasons, Lamson should be recognized as Acting Governor by all parties because the Supreme Court of the State, in 1830, decided precisely the same point, and held that the President of the Senate must act as Governor until the new Governor was inaugurated. The Radicals in this matter seem determined to set the constitution and the law at defiance and to inaugurate civil war rather than submit to defeat. It is a shameful and humiliating spectacle, and will do much to bring Republican government into contempt everywhere. The foremost figure in this disgraceful revolution against the constituted authorities of the State is the would-be President, the man of Credit Mobilier notoriety, James G. Blaine, who has for many weeks abandoned his seat in the United States Senate in order to personally superintend the Republican campaign in Maine, and under whose advice Chamberlain is unquestionably assuming his extraordinary powers. The people of the United States will remember this against Mr. Blaine whenever he shall attempt to attain the summit of his ambition. A man capable of countenancing or advising the subversion of the civil by the military authorities in time of peace, is not the man to preside over the destinies of the people of this free and republican country.

THE TIMES ON VENGEANCE.

We see that our neighbor, the *Times*, continues to call down vengeance upon the Lake Providence affair. In its edition of Thursday morning it says:

We are confirmed in the view which we took of the ghastly butchery at Lake Providence, by the following words from the Carroll *Conservative* with regard to that deplorable affair: "We are painfully impressed with the fact that, notwithstanding all the efforts of our law-abiding citizens, Lake Providence seems to be unable to rid itself of the unenviable reputation it has for an utter disregard for human life." It may be added that the same painful impression is made upon the minds of all thinking men within the borders of Louisiana.

Right here we desire to call attention to a point which deserves notice. The *Times* quotes the concluding sentence of the *Conservative's* article as confirming the "view which we (the *Times*) took of the ghastly butchery at Lake Providence." The inference left for the *Times's* readers to draw is that "a ghastly butchery" has been committed by the citizens of Lake Providence, and that the local newspaper furnishes the authority for the statement. Upon this basis the *Times* proceeds to arraigns the community of East Carroll as being whisky-drinking murderers in part, and the friends and sympathizers of whisky-drinking murderers for the rest. It takes the lofty ground that really patriotic newspapers ought to unite in condemning and denouncing the ruffians, and then goes on to show what a virtuous and patriotic paper the *Times* is by condemning and denouncing in the most unstinted fashion.

Now the fact is, and this is where the point comes in, that the Carroll *Conservative* has never at any time said that a butchery, ghastly or otherwise, was committed by the citizens of Lake Providence. The only person killed was McGuire, the town marshal. A gang of drunken ruffians from the up-country flatboats invaded Lake Providence on a Sunday afternoon, disturbing the peace and threatening the lives and property of the citizens. While in the discharge of his duty and endeavoring to preserve the peace McGuire was ruthlessly murdered by one of the flatboatmen. In the accounts given by the flatboatmen we are shown the sad and sickening picture of McGuire on his knees clinging to Brown and begging for his life, while the incarnate fiend deliberately butchered him. It is true that a party of McGuire's friends next day broke through the guard and fired upon the imprisoned flatboatmen who had been Brown's companions in the raid, and who had subsequently aided him to escape. We are not defending this act—quite the contrary—but we are most certainly defending the community of Lake Providence from the wholesale charges of lawlessness and barbarism brought against them by the *Times*. This community is being held up to execration as a set of remorseless, cruel fiends, who respect no law, regard none of the obligations of humanity, whose occupation is whisky drinking and whose instincts are murderous and brutal. In the advocacy of this monstrous charge the *Times* perverts the record and wilfully misrepresents the truth. We distinctly claim that the Carroll *Conservative*, to which the *Times* impudently refers for its authority, does not say one word to justify the *Times*. In the first place the whole tragedy was brought on by these flatboatmen, invaders of the town and drunken ruffians; in the next place the only man killed was McGuire, the town marshal; and, lastly, it is notorious that the citizens of Lake Providence were endeavoring to execute the law within the law, and that they did nothing to encourage violence, notwithstanding the outrageous violence that had been put upon them. That a few of the murdered man's friends attempted to take reprisals upon the friends and accomplices of the murderer is undoubtedly lamentable, but it is, at the worst, a natural result of the original offense—for which offense the citizens of Lake Providence are in no way blamable. We regret that this outburst of exasperation occurred; we regret that three of the imprisoned flatboatmen were wounded. But it is not true, it is utterly false and slanderous, and the *Times* knows it is, to pretend that there is anything in the affair to justify the charge of ruffianism and barbarity which the *Times* has been bandying so freely and persistently.

It is no secret that the *Times* makes a point of showing up every incident discreditable to the South, and a singular companion-fact that it experiences great difficulty in perceiving, and still greater reluctance in recording, anything honorable or meritorious. This has ceased to invite special attention as an abstract fact, and we should not now refer to it, but for the unusually gross and offensive manifestation of the policy which the *Times* has given us in the Lake Providence affair.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The DEMOCRAT prints this morning in full Gov. Wiltz's first message to the members of the General Assembly. It is not our purpose, at this time, to review this able and admirable State paper, which will be perused with the greatest interest by the people of the entire State, and of which no mere hasty or running comment would render the justice which is its due. Impressed, however, as we are with the manliness and dignity of its tone and with the thoughtful and candid manner in which the Governor has discussed the weighty affairs which must, under the serious condition created by the adoption of the new constitution, come under the consideration of the General Assembly, we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that this message is a happy augury of what may be expected from the present Executive. With characteristic vigor and candor Gov. Wiltz has expressed his views fully and unequivocally on all topics of public interest and importance, and has scorned the weak refuge of silence, which is too often, in these latter days, resorted to by public men. He has spoken so clearly and forcibly, and has withal clothed his views in such chaste and faultless English that there can be no possibility of his being misapprehended on any one of the many important subjects of which he has treated.

We do not think we err in our estimate of the document when we class it as one of the most scholarly and statesmanlike papers which has ever emanated from a public officer in this country. When we characterize it as fit to take rank with the messages written by Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederate States, we have paid it not only a deserved compliment but the highest. The exalted idea which the Governor has of the duties which devolve upon him may be inferred from the closing paragraph of the message, which is as follows:

Permit me, gentlemen, to say in conclusion that for you, as legislators, for those who preside over our courts, and for me and other officers who constitute the executive department, there is one common guide—the constitution; and one common purpose—the good of the people. Under such guidance and in pursuit of such purpose harmony of action in the three departments of State government may be safely anticipated. The office of Governor is transferred to me through pure hands, and in like manner shall it pass to my successors. I enter upon its duties without restraints or pledges. While counsel from the good and wise of all sections and parties will be welcome, I must act in all official matters according to my own judgment and my own conscience. Having received this high executive trust and authority directly and solely from the people, I hold myself responsible to the people and to them alone.

LOUIS A. WILTZ.

There is talk in Kansas that Senator Ingalls will resign, but it is probably all talk. Ingalls has just purchased this position—he bought it only a few months ago—and he does not intend to give it up until he has got back the amount of money he invested in the office.

MARRIED.

WHEELER—VIOLETT—On January 14, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Charles S. Wheeler, of Philadelphia, to Mignonette, daughter of the late W. A. Violett, of New Orleans.

DIED.

DALSHEIMER—At twenty minutes before 5 p. m., on Thursday, the fifteenth, Mrs. Alice Dalsheimer.

The friends of her mother, Mrs. E. Solomon, and of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral from 302 Magazine street at 2½ p. m., on Friday, the sixteenth.

MELROSE ABBEY,
— Having —
LARGE APARTMENTS.
ALL FRONT ROOMS,
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
Is Now Open to Receive Guests.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the season will find it to their interest to call and examine. The house is situated at the CORNER OF FOURTH AND PRYTANIA streets, surrounded by large grounds, promenade walks, flower garden, evergreens and shade trees; a few minutes' ride from Canal street; cars pass the house, up and down, every few minutes, and run all night.
de9 2m SuWeFr

CHANGE OF TIME.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after SATURDAY, January 17, trains will leave as follows:
Express mail (daily) 2:30 p. m.
Mixed (Sundays excepted) 7:15 a. m.
Accommodation (Saturdays only) 4 p. m.
Express mail arrives at 8:30 a. m., daily.
Mixed arrives at 7:30 p. m., Sundays excepted.
Accommodation train to New Orleans Monday morning is withdrawn.
F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger Agent.
ja16 2t 2p

SWARBRICK & CO.,
GROCERS,
Commission Merchants and Importers of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines and Liquors,
No. 59.....Camp Street.....No. 59
NEW ORLEANS.
Plantation and Ship Supplies.
oc15 SuWeFr6m

UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT LOAN.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000 always on hand by the
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.
54 Camp Street.
ja4 1m

THE NEW ORLEANS
CITY RAILROAD CO.'S
First Mortgage Bonds
$700,000

Running Twenty-Four years from December 1 1879, and bearing 6 per cent per annum interest payable semi-annually—June 1 and December 1.

$300,000 of the above securities have been already sold.

The balance, $400,000, are for sale at par and accrued interest.

THE NEW ORLEANS CANAL & BANKING CO.
—AND—
THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO., No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 26, 1879.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twenty-fourth instant, resolutions were unanimously adopted requiring weekly deposits to be made from the earnings of the company in sufficient amounts to pay the interest at maturity and retire the whole bonded debt within twenty-four years, in accordance with a schedule adopted, and creating the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company the Fiscal Agent for the purpose of receiving and disbursing the fund so provided.

F. WINTZ, President.
C. C. LEWIS, Secretary. de28 tja23

GO TO
MOODY'S
12.....CARONDELET STREET.....12
— FOR —
SHIRTS,
— AND —
Gents' Furnishing GOODS.

Undershirts	50c	each and upward
Drawers	50c	a pair
British Half Hose (full finished)	25c	"
All Linen Hdkfs	25c	each
Silk Handkerchiefs	50c	"
Col'd Bordered Hdkfs	10c	"
Suspenders	25c	a pair
Warm Lined Gloves	25c	"
Fur Tops Lined Skin Gloves	50c	"
Cardigan Jackets	$1 00	each
Cardigan Jackets (all wool)	1 50	"
Silk Umbrellas	2 00	"
Cotton Umbrellas	75	"
Linen Collars	1 50	a dozen
Linen Cuffs	3 00	"
Black Silk (made up) Scarfs	25	"
Fancy Silk (made up) Scarfs	25	"
Fancy Satin (made up) Scarfs	25	"
Fancy Silk Ties	25	"

not 2ju 5p or 8p

CITY TAXES OF 1879.

Delinquents still have a few days to pay their taxes without costs. Those who now refuse to avail themselves of the same will have no occasion hereafter to complain of additional expenses.
ALF. H. ISAACSON,
Administrator of Finance.
de21 tf

VARIETY
—AND—
ACCOMMODATION STALLS.
MARTIN LANNES
BUTCHER,
Nos. 7 and 38 MAGAZINE MARKET,
Supplies Boardinghouses and Families in general with everything the market offers, and especially a variety of Sausage of first quality. All marketing delivered free of charge, and promptly attended to. no1 6m

HART'S LOAN OFFICE
43.....BARONNE STREET.....43
OPPOSITE GAS OFFICE.
Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors etc. fe8 tf

DANZIGER'S,
131 CANAL ST.
WE HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE
A GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
— OF ALL —
WINTER GOODS
— ALL OUR —
LADIES' CLOAKS, LADIES' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS,
DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, ETC.,
Are All Marked Way Down, Regardless of Cost.

We enumerate a few prices:
Our $5 CLOTH CLOAKS reduced to $3.
Our $6 CLOTH CLOAKS reduced to $4.
Our $7 CLOTH CLOAKS reduced to $5.
Our $8 50 CLOTH CLOAKS reduced to $6.
Our $3 CLOTH CLOAKS reduced to $1 40.
Our $6 50 DOLMANS reduced to $4.
Our $8 DOLMANS reduced to $5.
All our fine DOLMANS and CLOAKS have been marked down 50 per cent.

GRAND REDUCTION
In all our
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

BLANKETS:
Our $4 75 12-4 Cotton BLANKETS reduced to $2 85.
Our $4 50 Woolen BLANKETS reduced to $2 35.
Our $8 Granite BLANKETS reduced to $4.
Our $16 50 California BLANKETS reduced to $9 50.

DRESS GOODS, NOVELTIES:
Great Reductions made in all our DRESS GOODS.
All our fine Silk and Woolen NOVELTIES of $2, $3 and $4 reduced to $1 25, $1 50 and $2 50.
300 pieces Brocade POPLINS, valued at 30c and 35c, reduced to 20c and 25c.
500 pieces DRESS GOODS at 6c and 10c.
1 case Brocade POPLINS at 12½c, worth 25c.

MOURNING GOODS:
100 pieces Black ALPACA at 12½c, worth 20c
150 pieces Black CASHMOURETTE at 15c, worth 25c.
All wool best Black CASHMERE at 45c.
Lupin's best Black CASHMERE at 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.
Empress Cloth, Bombazettes, Biarritz, Etc., Etc.

Fur Capes Reduced to Half their Value.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR MANUFACTORY.
The LARGEST STOCK in the city, from the richest to the plainest, in Lace and Embroideries for ladies and misses.
Ladies' CHEMISES at 25c, worth 50c.
Ladies' SKIRTS at 25c, worth 50c.

Great Reduction in Silk Brocade Velvets, Satins and Silks
Black and Colored plain Silk VELVETS.
Black and Colored DRESS SILKS.
Novelties in SILKS and GRENADINES for evening wear.
Black SILKS at 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.
A large assortment of finer SILKS.
20,000 yards of Trimmings of all sorts.
Passamenterie JET ORNAMENTS, with the largest stock of FRINGES in the city.
Patent LACES, Smyrna LACES, etc.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BALL FANS.
900 Dozen KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Ladies' 2 buttons or ers Kid at 25c.
Ladies' dark Kid, white and opera, at 40c.
Ladies' 10-button Kid GLOVES at 90c.
All our FLANNELS, etc., etc., are MARKED WAY DOWN.
DANZIGER'S,
131.....Canal Street.....131
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CITY LICENSES FOR 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, January 1, 1880.

This department will be prepared on FRIDAY, January 2, 1880, to deliver city licenses of 1880 for all vehicles, trades, professions and callings; and will receive in payment of the same until January 31, 1880—

90 per cent in cash, and

10 per cent in the unpaid ordinances of the city for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878.

The owners or keepers of dogs are respectfully notified that a license for each dog must be taken out in compliance with ordinance No 6140, A. S.
A. H. ISAACSON,
ja1 1m Administrator of Finance.