NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN

Office No. 109 Gravier Street.

PAGE M. BAKER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 31, 1876.

TERMS—One Dollar per month, or Twelve Dollars per Year.
Subscriptions for the DAILY BULLETIN received at our counter, 109 Gravier street.
The BULLETIN inserts WANTS and TO RENTS, not exceeding One Square, for Fifty Cents each.

NOTICE—No Orders taken on the Bulletin Office unless indorsed by the PROPRIETOR.

The New Orleans BULLETIN can be had of the news agent in Mobile, at the depot, on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train.

JOB PRINTING.—We now possess facilities to enable us to execute every description of commercial, railroad and steamboat printing, lawyers' briefs, blanks and other legal documents, on the shortest notice, in the best style, and at the most reasonable rates. We will guarantee full satisfaction to those of our friends who favor us with their orders.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The BULLETIN will publish hereafter the List of Letters in the Sunday edition.

SUPPLEMENT.—With our regular Sunday edition will hereafter be issued a supplement, which will enable us to lay before our readers greater amount and diversity of reading matter.

Emerson says that a man's action is only a picture book of his creed.

Here is a good definition of a bad word: "Where is hell?" asked a scoffer of a Christian. "Anywhere outside of Heaven" was the ready and truthful answer.

You may never have thought of it, but it is impossible to get downright angry without raising your voice. Control your voice and you are sure to control your temper.

The man who seeks to be entirely contented with himself will fret and worry for many a year to come. The best rule is to be content not to possess perfect contentment; to hurry through the shady places as fast as you can and sit in the sunny places as long as you can.

An old farmer once said, with more truth than elegance, "There are two talks in this world to one do." It is pretty cheap to serve the Lord with your tongue, and some folks give Him a good deal of it, but to serve Him by sending two feet of wood, cut and split, to a poor family, or by giving $10 to a charity, without having your name in the paper, ah! that is a very different thing.

We publish in this morning's BULLETIN Mr. Albert Baldwin's resignation as a member of the Funding Board. His colleagues, in an official resolution, express the regret which they naturally feel at the separation, and that regret will, we are sure, be shared by the public, who have learned to appreciate Mr. Baldwin's services in a position which has been surrounded by difficulties. It is to be hoped that his successor will be equally competent, and equally deserving of confidence.

The Cincinnati folks haven't yet recovered from their Mardi Gras failure. The unpaid debts are so many and so heavy that they are now compelled to give a "Mardi Gras Relief Ball" in order to raise funds to get themselves out of the scrape. Let's see. Has Louisville settled the bills presented for her Mardi Gras spree yet?

We shall be pleased to have both Cincinnati and Louisville with us next year; they'll find it much more pleasant than spending a dreary day at home, and then they won't be so troubled afterwards about paying for their fiddler, or chagrined about the bad music they were served with. Come and see us.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—We hope the day will be propitious for the ninth annual celebration of the Fire Department of the Sixth District, late Carrollton. Should it prove to be so there will be a brilliant demonstration, notwithstanding the condition in which the late heavy rainfall has left some of the principal streets of the Upper City. The St. Charles street cars will probably be thronged, but the managers of the road will no doubt have ample facilities for passengers. We hope that the teachers of the public schools of the District will be permitted to give their pupils an opportunity to see the procession by an early dismissal or giving a full holiday.

The first quarrel, that between Cain and Abel, was a good illustration of the way in which family difficulties have arisen ever since. An old legend from the Tarquin gives us this edifying dialogue: "When the two brothers were one day in the field together, they said, 'Let us divide the world.' Then one of them said 'The earth you stand on is my soil,' and the other responded, 'No, you are standing on my earth.' One said, 'The Holy Temple shall stand on my lot,' and the other said 'No, it shall stand on my lot.'" So they quarreled, and it ended in the murder of Abel. Half the troubles of to-day have no better foundation. A little less peevishness and self-assertion and fretfulness, and there would be more harmony and more happiness.

It is a slightly suggestive fact that a man is composed so largely of the several gases. Dr. Lancaster, of London, has lately done a "subject" the honor of reducing him to his simple elements, and as most of us are made of the same materials it may not be necessary to take any one else into his laboratory in order to discover what human nature is made. We are composed of a little lime, iron, potassium, silicon (this latter, probably, contained in the heart) and phosphorus, or genius. The appalling fact, however, is that these ingredients are mixed with 5000 cubic feet of oxygen and an untold quantity of hydrogen gas. It seems hardly possible, but still we have heard some men talk who contained a great [illegible]

SENATORIAL PAY.

The sum of $4500, adopted by the House on Wednesday as the annual salary of a Senator of the United States, with a sufficient allowance for mileage to cover actual travelling expenses, seems to be enough for the comfortable support of an average Conscript Father. He is supposed to be of mature age and to have succeeded in professional or other business. He is presumed to be the supporter of a family living in comfort, if not elegantly. He may be taken as the father of a youth at college and a damsel at boarding-school, with younger representatives at home. His average age may be about fifty years. At that time of life his tastes and habits are supposed to be fixed. If he has lived in genteel luxury at his own home he will seek for similar gratification at Washington.

For rich men with elegant tastes the salary would meet but a fraction of their expenses. For poor men with large families it would scarcely suffice even with strict economy. It is not the duty of either sort to accept the position unless they can afford it.

Salary may be an important consideration to a few Senators, perhaps to one in four; the great majority of them are usually independent of salary, and would suffer little inconvenience if receiving nothing for their services. It has become something of a fashion for Senators to take their families to Washington, where, of course, the cost of housekeeping, added to expensive dissipation and almost compulsory entertainment, greatly exceed the Senator's allowance.

An honorable citizen of a State, well-informed as to its wants and interests, capable, by means of native talent and thorough discipline, of presenting sound doctrine in a forcible and impressive manner, a man of learning and a man of business, a man capable of vindicating in the Senate the equality and the sovereignty of the State which he represents, like every other true servant, is worthy of his hire. To such a Senator we should not hesitate to give enough to sustain his family comfortably at home, and enough more to enable him to live at the national capital without any disagreeable sense of insufficiency.

Neither at Washington nor elsewhere will any gentleman of real taste attempt to ape the foolish and wicked extravagance of snobs and shoddyites, nor will he permit his family to waste his substance in delusive and costly follies. Yet a Senator who is worthy of his position ought to receive for able service a satisfactory and comfortable salary.

It would, perhaps, be quite as well if Senators of the United States were made wholly independent of the government as to their pay. They are the ministers of the States whose Legislatures select them, and if they should receive their pay directly from the States that employ them it might tend to keep them more constantly impressed with the idea of State independence. Senators are in some aspects clothed with ambassadorial functions, being representatives of governments rather than of popular multitudes; for this reason we should prefer to have them wholly dependent upon the States which appoint them, and wholly independent of the power to which they are delegated. Receipt of pay from their own States directly by formal vote of State Legislatures would remind Senators of the source of their ministerial authority and of the special and constant duty and obedience due to their respective States.

GOV. AMES'S BEST DEED.

The last official act of Adelbert Ames, late Governor of Mississippi, was more sensible in conception and more graceful in execution than any other of his term. By resigning while the trial of his impeachment was pending he will be understood, by those who believe him guilty of the charges prefered, as having confessed the high crimes and misdemeanors enumerated in the long catalogue prepared by the House. Those who do not believe him culpable will construe his resignation as the easiest and quickest way to escape from a troublesome trial. His Radical friends will adopt this theory, approving or blaming him according to their various opinions as to what constitutes an office-holder's duty to the party which elected him. The Radicals will try very hard to make this appear to be a case of partisan persecution, but they will not readily convince the reflective part of the public or even, of the Republican party, that Ames had nor the best of reasons for wishing to put an end to the trial. It was his right to bring witnesses from all parts of the State to disprove the charges, if he had any such witnesses. But after due consultation with his eminent legal advisers he was probably told that he had not rebutting testimony sufficient to secure a favorable verdict, and that his reputation would be more damaged than helped in the process of the impending trial.

As it is he stands accused only; if the procedure had not been suspended he would have been found guilty and expelled from the office which he has so meanly and treacherously abused. The proofs of guilt would have been made a part of the records and archives of the State, and his infamy made historical. His counsel gave him good advice for which they will be well paid; he was wise in acting upon their suggestion, and will be blamed for it by few of his party; and it was an act of real gallantry on the part of the House to permit him to retire from his office by his own free will instead of thrusting him out with disgrace.

Free now from official cares he can give proper orders for the conduct of his extensive properties. He can pack his trunks and enjoy the felicity of travel. He can visit Washington and be there received by Radical magnates with hospitable honors. He will be able to feel there among Radical Senators and office-seekers that he is in congenial society, where every rich or powerful or cunning political scamp is at once recognized as an equal and a boon companion.

Then, after the campaign opens, he will be useful to the Radical party by telling what he knows about the "rebels" in Mississippi. His residence there will give plausible color to all the stories his fertile and practiced fancy is so capable of producing, and as he goes from city to city he will serve as a sample Northern martyr and victim of Southern persecution.

THE VALIDITY OF CITY BONDS JUDICIALLY VINDICATED.

The decision of Judge Woods respecting the comparative validity of old and new city bonds ought to be a quietus to questions long and unprofitably disputed. Henceforth efforts to give one class of city securities a preference over others ought to cease. It is to be hoped that we have seen the last of attempts to impair by litigation the obligation of any class of the city's contracts. There were many complaints of the consolidated municipal debt created or agglomerated by the act of 1852. There have been complaints of every issue of bonds since that time. Whatever the city government does or whatever the Legislature may decree respecting the city causes many murmurs and much bitter censure.

Questions are raised from time to time as to the precedence which some obligations of the city have over others, and the holders of city paper of any kind have learned to look with distrust upon all classes of securities. It is to be hoped that the monetary public will henceforth begin to have more confidence in the city's evidences of indebtedness, and that local or distant capitalists holding city bonds will no longer be under apprehension of having the value of their paper destroyed by hostile litigation. "Certainty is the mother of Quiet and Repose" say the old law books, and we hope that such may be the results of an elaborate judicial opinion and ruling upon the paper which represents the now constitutionally limited debt of New Orleans.

The bearing of this decision on the premium funding plan is important, coming as it does immediately after and in support of the late act of the General Assembly. It can not make the premium bonds worth more than the average of other city bonds, but it will probably have the effect of preventing them from falling below that average. The scheme of refunding and redemption may now be expected to go on without further impediment and to vindicate itself in the estimate of financiers and the public.

OUR ENEMIES' TACTICS.

A gentleman writing to us from Iowa gives a rather gloomy account of the condition of sentiment of the people of that and other States in the Northwest and North. He is an ardent lover of the whole country, a Northern man by birth and residence, but he sees and feels deeply the grievous wrongs and injustice which have been heaped upon the South and her people since the war.

He says the country is filled with secular and religious newspapers that are doing all in their power to revive and keep alive all the bitter animosities engendered by the war, and that the people for the most part read and swallow all the slanderous reports concerning the South, and never see, are never permitted to see the truth. They are taught to believe that the country is in imminent danger of overthrow by the Southern people, aided by the Northern Democrats, and that the only way to prevent such a catastrophe is to vote the Radical ticket.

We are afraid there is too much truth in this, and we are quite certain that our enemies, the enemies of the country and of the Constitution, intend to leave no stone unturned to fan into a fierce flame the almost extinguished embers of sectional hate, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to hold on to the power which they have so long and so grossly misused.

The coming campaign will be the most momentous that has ever occurred in the history of this government, and we can form some idea of what the magnitude and bitterness of the struggle will be when we reflect upon the immense interests the Radicals have at stake, and remember that defeat for them means absolute annihilation. The Radical giant will struggle fiercely, and it may be that he may prolong his infamous life a little longer, but his doom is sealed, and sooner or later he will be overthrown and crushed by that avenging Nemesis—the people.

A BAD ILLUSTRATION.

The paper-money men often refer to France as an example of the correctness of their views, and as an illustration of the benefits of their system. France, they say, is a paper-money country, and, in that country, paper is at par with gold. Hence it is inferred that paper-money is a good thing, in itself, and apart from its final redeemability; and it ought to be at par with gold, whatever quantity of it the government may be pleased to issue. But the conspicuous fact remains that the paper money of the United States is not at par with gold, and a little reflection might teach the paper-money men that this fact must have some sufficient cause; in short that there is some well defined difference between France as a paper-money country and the United States as a paper-money country. The truth is that the depreciation of United States currency depends on these two circumstances—first, its redundancy, and next, its inconvertibility, coupled with the uncertainty of its final redemption. France, on the contrary, has adopted and has rigidly adhered to a plan for redemption of specie payments, and the persistent adhesion to this plan has brought the paper of the Bank of France to par with gold. Under the operation of this plan the bank has hoarded more than $366,000,000, and the process still goes on. The government, by 1879, will have repaid to the Bank the whole amount which it borrowed during the war; and at that time specie payment will be definitively resumed. So far from being a support to the preposterous theories of the paper-money men, the example of France is entirely at variance with them. The finances of that country are directed by men of common sense, men who know that a promise to pay ought to mean something, and not by lunatics who think that a promise to pay which means nothing but payment in another promise is as good as gold, and a great deal better.

In this world a man is likely to get what he gives. Men's hearts are like a whispering gallery to you. If you speak softly a gentle whisper comes back, if you scold you get scolded. With the measure you mete it is measured to you again.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES A. ZIEGLER.

On Tuesday last Mr. Chas. A. Ziegler, residing on Gravier street, near St. Charles, while carelessly handling a revolver, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen, and, although at first the wound was not considered serious, it soon became apparent that it was dangerous; and, notwithstanding all was done that could be done, Mr. Ziegler died last night. Coroner Chastant held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The deceased was a brother of our esteemed fellow-citizen, F. M. Ziegler, of the firm of Schmidt & Ziegler; was well known and highly respected, and his untimely taking off will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

The telegraphic dispatches in this morning's paper contains another evidence of the desire and intention of the Radical members of Congress to provoke to anger and intemperate utterances the Democratic members of both houses, and to inflame the sectional hatred between the North and the South, in the hope that, goaded to wrath and forced to resent implied insult, some Democrat might reply in such a way as to furnish material which might be distorted to suit the purposes of the party. Mr. Bayard's entire course in the Senate has been marked by a dignified and manly bearing and a temperate though positive style of speaking, and there was doubtless as much if not more in the manner of Mr. Boutwell in the language he used which caused Mr. Bayard to resent the slur evidently intended to be cast upon his past record. Such men as Senator Bayard can afford to stand upon their record, fearless of any attacks made by men of such political calibre and moral standing of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Oxford University Press has recently issued the smallest prayer book ever printed; it measures three and half inches in length, two and an eighth in breadth, and a quarter of an inch in thickness, weighing barely an ounce.

It is said that the old Romans also loved office, but they never had the feeling which an American constable has—never felt that their shoulders carried over half the burden of government.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Iowa paper invented as an appropriate headline for the dispatch about the meat shower in Kentucky this: "That Air Meat."

DIED.

ZIEGLER—On Thursday, March 30, 1876, at 6:30 P. M., Charles Anton Ziegler, aged 59 years, a native of Oberndorf Wurtemberg, Germany, and a resident of this city for the last twenty-seven years.

His funeral will take place To-Day (Friday), at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 143 Gravier street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LEGENDRE—On Thursday, March 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Edmond P. Legendre.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the Legendre, Clairin, Fabiouny, Gagnet, Relf, Elliot and Guyol families are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place Friday, March 31, at 4½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 331 Burgundy, near Esplanade street

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were on motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our worthy and much esteemed confrere, RICHARD FLOWER, SR., and whilst bowing in submission to the Unseen Hand which doeth all things wisely,

Be it resolved, That in the death of our late fellow-director, who, during an association of many years, so conscientiously discharged his duties as a member of this Board, we have suffered the loss of an able counsellor, and in common with the community deplore the death of an honest man, the "noblest work of God."

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of the Board be tendered the bereaved family of our late friend, whose irreparable loss we can in some degree measure, knowing our own.

JAMES I. DAY, President.
H. CARPENTER, Secretary. mh31M&E

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. C. BEARD, Oculist,
14.....DAUPHINE STREET.....14
Orleans Infirmary.
Office hours from 10 to 3½.

TO-DAY

REMNANT DAY.

Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

REMNANTS.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

mh31 1t 163 Canal street.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1876.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of Combination Ticket Nos. 4, 16, 56, Class 75, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, on WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1876; said ticket having cost the sum of Fifty Cents, at the office of ALEX. WALE, No. 355 Common street, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

STANISLAUS VERET,
138 Gasquet street.
Butcher Stall No. 2, Claiborne Market,
mh31 1t2dp

$25 Reward.

For the recovery of the papers in the case of BANCKER vs. HARRINGTON & CO., No. 7389, on the Docket of the Sixth District Court, having been mislaid, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned for their return to the clerk of the Sixth District Court.

G. W. BANCKER, 15 Magazine street.
mh30 3t

SAVE 25 DOLLARS.

THE WILSON!
Best in the World!
WARRANTED 5 YEARS!
No instructions required to use it. Suitable for Family Use and Manufacturing. It will sew from tissue paper to harness leather.
☞ Machines made especially for BRAIDING, RUFFLING, BINDING, and a variety of specialties in manufacturing.
PRICES MADE TO SUIT THE TIMES,
Either for Cash or Installment Payments or Credit.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send for illustrated catalogue of styles and prices. Address,
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
189 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

Maid of Orleans.

Pretty Orleanian! thy willing aid,
Rightly to raise from manly hearts the yoke
And chain of Fashion—humbly I invoked!
Years gone—uncrossed by taxes to be paid,
When labor smiling, every want allayed,
Aye! well contented, almost yearly broke
New paths to wealth, 'twere glorious to smoke
The best cigars West India ever made!
But, now that the law-makers have firmly laid
Extortion's hand on struggling Enterprise,
Gracelessly monopolizing whatever trade
Or calling honest Labor may devise!
Nobly uphold to Love, as guiding star
Economy! and thy Adonis buys his next cigar

AT THE

Enterprise 5 Cents Cigar Co.,
Principal Depot 56 St. Charles Street.
20,000 CIGARS ARE DAILY OPEN FOR INSPECTION, and YOUR CHOICE FOR FIVE CENTS.
SuWeFr&Su

Ninth Anniversary

—OF—

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Fire Department of the Sixth District, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary, will assemble at Laurence Square, corner of Magazine and Berlin streets,

On Friday, March 31, 1876,

in the following order:

EUGENE MAY, Grand Marshal.

AIDS:

H. R. ARBO.....Pioneer No. 1
AUGUST HANLEY.....Pioneer No. 1
LOUIS EDLER.....Home H. and L. No. 1
H. F. DAVIS.....Home H. and L. No. 1
JOS. CAILLOTT.....Protector No. 2
C. J. FOX.....Protector No. 2
FRANK BAEHR.....Young America No. 3
CHAS. WEISS.....Young America No. 3

CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS:

H. P. PHILLIPS.....Chief Engineer
GEO. PELTS.....First Assistant Engineer
J. MUNCH.....Second Assistant Engineer

Pioneer Steam Fire Company No. 1.
Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2.
Young America Fire Company No. 3.

ROUTE.

The procession will form in line at the position indicated at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. The head of the procession will move down Magazine to Ninth, to Tchoupitoulas, up Tchoupitoulas to Joseph, out Joseph to Magazine, down Magazine to Valence, out Valence to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Eighth, out Eighth to Prytania, down Prytania to Washington, to Magazine, up Magazine to Laurence Square, where the procession will be dismissed.

The Chief Engineer and assistants will be stationed at the corner of Berlin and Magazine. As the companies arrive upon the ground they will promptly report through their marshals to the Chief Engineer, who will indicate their position. As soon as the procession is formed the Chief Engineer and assistants will report in a body to the Grand Marshal. The formation being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon all the bells connected with the Fire Department, as a signal that the procession has moved.

The Marshals and the Foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at 10 o'clock.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Magazine and Berlin streets.

P. S.—In case of inclemency of the weather the procession will move as follows: Down Magazine to Ninth street, to Tchoupitoulas, up Tchoupitoulas to Valence, out Valence to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Eighth, to Prytania, down Prytania to Washington, out Washington to Magazine, up Magazine, where procession will be dismissed.

In the event that the weather prevents the procession from taking place it will be indicated by twenty taps on the bells, repeated twice. The procession will then stand postponed.

mh26 30 EUGENE MAY, Grand Marshal.

1876.

SPRING OPENING!

—AT—

MME. ROSA REYNOIR'S,

9.....Chartres Street.....9

NEAR CANAL.

THURSDAY, March 30.

Paris Pattern BONNETS and HATS, French FLOWERS, Ecru LACES, and all the NOVELTIES in MILLINERY. mh26 4t2dp

NOTICE.

HALL HOME HOOK AND LADDER NO. 1,
Sixth District,
New Orleans, March 25, 1876.

The active members of the above company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Truck House, fully equiped, on FRIDAY, March 31, 1876, at 7½ o'clock A. M., sharp, to participate in the Annual Parade of the Fire Department, Sixth District.

Exempt and Honorary Members are requested to be punctual in attendance at 8 A. M. Invited guests are also requested to be punctual in attendance at 8 A. M.

By order of C. C. PIPER, Foreman.
J. A. H. DE LEON, Secretary. mh26 Su&Th

Department of Finance,

CITY HALL,
NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received until FRIDAY at 12 o'clock M., 31st March, for the sale to the city of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars in Bonds of the city of New Orleans and of the late cities of Jefferson and Carrollton, including Premium issues.

All bids must state the class of bonds, the amount of accrued interest thereon, and offers must include both principal and interest.

Proposals must be directed to the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt, and endorsed, "Proposals for Bonds."

ED. PILSBURY,
mh11 FrSTu td Administrator.

1876.

SPRING OPENING!

—AT THE—

FASHION PARLORS

—OF—

MME. S. LIBERMAN,

200.....Canal Street.....200

WILL TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
March 28 and 29.

The Goods were selected with personal care, and embrace, for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING the

MOST ELEGANT STYLES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS OF THE SEASON

☞ NO CARDS. mh26 2t2dp

NEW BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY GOODS

—AT—

PEPIN & BROUSSARD'S.

158 CANAL STREET,

White Building, corner Baronne.

We will open on MONDAY, March 27, a large lot of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, bought for cash at New York auctions, which we will sell at extraordinary LOW PRICES for Cash only.

The best bargains for Monday will be in:
White and Colored IRISH LINENS,
White and Colored MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BOBBINETS, MUSLIN for Bars, and Nottingham LACES,
LINEN LAWNS and JACONETS,
Black ALPACAS and MOHAIR,
French NAINSOOKS, ORGANDIES and Victoria LAWNS, HOSIERIES, NOTIONS, Etc. Etc.

Special attention is called to our immense and well selected assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, such as—
Table DAMASK, TOWELING, Damask NAPKINS, WINE CLOTH, Etc.

—Also—

10 cases Soft-finished LONSDALE at 10c.
5 cases Soft-finished COTTON at 5c.
10 bales Brown SEA ISLAND COTTON at 6 and 7c.
White and Brown COTTON SHEETINGS, Etc.
CASSIMERES, JEANS, etc. mh26

City Taxes of 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall,
New Orleans, March 21, 1876.

But ten days remain during which the city taxes of 1876 may be paid with rebate and without costs.

mh21 t31 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

Until Further Notice.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING,
FROM 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK,
In the
CARONDELET ST. METHODIST CHURCH
mh17 tf

Notice—City Taxes, 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, March 7, 1876.

All CITY TAX BILLS of 1876 remaining unpaid on the 31st inst. will be advertised according to law, and carry ten per cent per annum interest and costs from that date.

Until then one per cent rebate will be allowed.

EDWARD PILSBURY,
mh7 t31 Administrator of Finance.

CHAMPAGNE!

CHAMPAGNE!

Golden Fleece.

HENRY GOULET, Reims.

The Most Exquisite Wine Imported.

For Sale by

RARESHIDE & MAES,

mh9 1m2dp 17 Tchoupitoulas street.

Department of Finance.

CITY HALL.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1876.
TAX BILLS, 1876,

Will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, 7th inst. Two and one-half per cent rebate will be allowed on all bills paid up to the 20th inst., inclusive; two per cent on all paid up to the 29th inst., inclusive, and one per cent during March, after which interest at ten per cent per annum and costs will accrue.

F5 tmh31 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

The Purest Wines in the World!

KELLEY'S ISLAND PORT WINE,
SWEET CATAWBA,
DRY CATAWBA,
ISLAND QUEEN CHAMPAGNE

Superior to any other. For sale by all grocers.

SHROPSHIRE & CO.,
No. 15 Front street.
Sole Southern Agents Kelley's Island Wine Company
d25

Dr. Geo. J. Fr[illegible]ichs,
DENTAL SURG[illegible],
155 St. Charles street, [illegible]or of Gravier,
Square above the C[illegible] Hall.
a10 2dnSnt

Southern Shoe M[illegible]ufactory.

NEW OR[illegible]NS, July 24, 1875.

Gentlemen of New Orle[illegible]d Louisiana:

I am starting a Southern [illegible] of you, gentlemen, for you[illegible] that I will give you better [illegible] any establishment in this [illegible] material. Gentlemen, y[illegible] a great many laborers [illegible] who have no work nor [illegible] children. If we will st[illegible] ronize each other we c[illegible] factories of all descri[illegible] to the North and We[illegible] I have been establish[illegible] the last twenty-five y[illegible] the community in ge[illegible] call the attention [illegible]

Yours r[illegible]
[illegible]J.
[illegible]N HANSEL,
Canal street.