

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

Thanks to the Southern Express for latest New York papers.

Rainy by spells yesterday and last evening, which was good for the umbrella dealers.

Rusties in Detroit are allured by a sign which reads: "Fifty cents for dinner and a lunch for your dog."

A man who works for a living should marry a taller woman than himself. "The laborer is worthy of his higher."

About three hundred Indians still inhabit the everglades of Florida, and spend most of their time in getting over drunk.

The night express train of the Jackson railroad now leaves daily at half-past five, instead of half past four in the evening.

Judge Ray, of the fourteenth judicial district, was in the city yesterday, and visited the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN.

It is said that the theatrical critics of the London newspapers have entered into a compact to discourage all kinds of burlesque as much as possible.

An English paper refers to the grizzly bears of the Alleghany mountains. That story will hardly bear scrutiny on this side of the Alleghany.

There are 3500 persons fed daily at the Cincinnati soup-house in Chicago. There is an enduring character to the Cincinnati charity which is eminently satisfactory.

Lecturing in England is now at a very low ebb. He must be a very noble son, or otherwise distinguished person, who can draw an audience in any of the large places.

People who converse in French to each other in public vehicles and public places, should be very careful that their neighbors do not understand the language.

From Mr. J. E. McDaniel, of the New York Associated Press, we received last evening a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which many thanks.

"How would you like to sit on a jury?" asked a gentleman of a strong-minded old maid. "I'd as soon sit on a hatchet," said the spinster, with a shake of her bombazine skirt.

The sudden illness of Mrs. Moulton prevented her from appearing before the citizens of Mobile, on Monday night, as announced. She gave a concert there Tuesday evening.

A gentleman having just lost his wife, visited a friend, and being asked how long he would remain in town, answered: "Oh, for about a fortnight—long enough to spend the honeymoon of my widowhood."

We have received, under the frank of Hon. B. F. Butler, a pamphlet written by George Wilkes, and dedicated to the National Labor Union, entitled "The Internationale; Its Principles and Purposes."

"The Mobile Tribune of yesterday says: 'Over ten thousand people visited John Robinson's big three tent show yesterday and last night. There never was such a show in Mobile, and it will be a long time before another like it comes among us.'"

The Paris cartmen have struck for higher wages. The owners of the vehicles instantly procured teamsters from the country to take their places, with the result that rows are constantly occurring between the drivers on strike and their successors.

There is a very stout old lady who rides a great deal in the Cincinnati street cars, and for whom, no matter how crowded they may be, the passengers always find a seat. Her persuasiveness never fails. Her method is to bustle in and prepare to sit down on the passengers' laps. The hint is enough.

The coast survey, since its establishment, has surveyed an area of 27,000 miles—and, when creeks, inlets, etc., are included, 50,000 miles of roads, 35,000 miles. Two hundred thousand miles have been run in taking soundings; the area sounded is 52,000 miles, and the number of soundings made 8,900,000.

Speaker George W. Carter had something to say very lately about a printing contract with Messrs. Wakefield & Sauer, of the Iberia Banner. That contract was revoked by the majority of the Printing Commission some two months and a half ago. A new contract was subsequently given to John E. Leet, of the Iberia Statesman.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Captain L. A. Sauer, tax collector of Iberia parish, who reports the ranks of the Republicans there perfectly united. The Customhouse crowd being represented only by internal revenue and other government officials. Captain Sauer will remain in the city till after Christmas.

The sidewalks of State House square with the exception of the Canal street front are now being laid by contractors Hitchcock and Irwin with a new asphalt pavement. It is hard as stone and slopes easily to the gutters. It is an agreeable change from the pavement of decaying brick through which the wet and mud for years had penetrated, and will last as long a time as the greenest of us would wish to live.

It is said that more opium is now consumed in the United States than ever before. During the six months which ended with September last, 32,450 pounds were imported at San Francisco alone, paying \$104,100 duty, above one third more than was paid during the corresponding period of 1870. It would appear that not only is the consumption of opium among our Chinese residents increasing, but that Americans also use more of the drug than ever before.

The thermometer yesterday at 7 A. M. according to the signal service report, was 42° at Augusta, 30° at Baltimore, 24° at Boston, 35° at Buffalo, 37° at Cairo, 44° at Charleston, 37° at Chicago, 37° at Cincinnati, 51° at Galveston, 35° at Indianapolis, 67° at Key West, 30° at Louisville, 37° at Memphis, 50° at Mobile, 38° at Nashville, 52° at New Orleans, 37° at New York, 43° at Norfolk, 20° at Omaha, 37° at Pittsburg, 15° at Portland, 47° at Savannah, 40° at Shreveport, 37° at St. Louis, 77° at St. Paul, and 45° at Vicksburg. Light snow at Buffalo; light rain at Pittsburg. No storm elsewhere.

COST OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Since the entire workings of the municipal government are had in public, and are then printed in detail for general inspection and consideration, it does seem to us that the immediate cause of quarrel which the reformers have with the Administrators ought to be sufficiently understood to allow of its being explicitly stated in the public prints. General charges of incompetence and corruption never benefit the community, since they merely produce distrust and confusion, without allowing the officers against whom they are made to correct abuses or to reform unnecessary expenses. In the first place, the city of New Orleans can not be properly administered without large cost to the people, and it is no evidence of mismanagement that she spends more money than she collects, because her wants may demand greater outlays than her income will provide for.

The Administrators, it is true, might content themselves with such an economical disbursement of the public funds as to overrun the municipal treasury with surplus cash; but then to accomplish this end they would have to leave the streets uncleaned, the wharves unrepared, the levees unbuilt, the schools unopened, the drainage imperfect, and the people unprotected. The question is, would this answer the ends of taxation? Was government created to hoard the revenues; or was it instituted to protect the community and answer the demands of trade, travel, pleasure and convenience? We keep open seven hundred miles of streets, sustain thirteen miles of wharfage front, support schools for ninety thousand children, protect three hundred thousand people in their liberties and property, take care of the poor, provide for criminals, doctor the sick, the lame and the blind, fight off disease from the healthy, keep watch against the floods in front and rear, and manage all the affairs of a great commercial metropolis. This must needs cost money, and millions of it at that.

The dispute that now agitates the community is as to the sufficiency of the provision which the people have made for this vast list of expenditures. The very fact that we have a debt bordering on thirteen millions of dollars, that has been steadily on the increase for years, is conclusive testimony that the government of the city of New Orleans has always cost more money than her people calculated for in the outset of housekeeping. No sooner is there a surplus dollar in the treasury than some good citizen sees a little improvement that ought to be attended to; and whether there are funds on hand or not, the corporation is set with suggestions as to the necessity of spending money in a hundred different directions.

The truth is, either the city must spend a large amount of money, or the people must content themselves with an inferior order of government. And since we do not believe the community is so stupid that it would prefer to live in filth and darkness rather than in light and progress, in order to economize a niggardly dollar or two in their taxes, we can not come to any other conclusion than that the clamor about extravagance emanates from the weakness of some and the wickedness of others. And we are fortified in this conclusion by the absence of all directness in the charges that are made with such abundance of language by those who say that the city is mismanaged. If there was that open fraud in the government, of which we are told, it ought to be apparent to the people; and, if it was apparent to all, the press that harbors and circulates these reports ought to give us the details. Until this is done, so that the Administrators can be told of and made directly responsible for these incredible transactions, we submit that the entire community is injured and scandalized by the constant repetition of charges that have no other foundations than the suspicion of their authors.

LIGHT WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

If the people of Mississippi are to be gauged by the press of that State, they must be content with a very low classification for intelligence. And the Jackson Pilot is no exception to the rule. Its character for ignorance of current events is too well established wherever it is known to need a certificate from us. But that the Republicans of Louisiana may see that it has not learned anything by experience since we took it in hand last year, we republish the following from its columns:

The contest for President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana came off on the sixth instant, in New Orleans, and resulted in the choice of Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, a colored man, who is to fill the place of the lamented Lieutenant Governor Dunn. This is regarded as a triumph of the Warmoth faction over the Dunn and Carter party. The vote stood 18 for Pinchback to 46 for Senator T. V. Gamble.

The "Warmoth faction," whose triumph is thus reluctantly acknowledged, is simply the Republican party of Louisiana. It is true that Governor Warmoth is a leading member of that party, and as such naturally rejoices in its successes. But there were eighteen members of the State Senate who are also square Republicans, and the triumph was as much theirs as it was Governor Warmoth's. If all the Republicans in this State whose hearts were rejoiced by the victory of Senator Pinchback over the combined forces of the bolters and Democrats could be brought together under review, they would make such an army that even the obtuse intellect that controls the Pilot would recognize the difference between them and a faction. The "Dunn and Carter party," so tenderly referred to, consists of seven Democratic Senators, elected as such, and consistent with their professions, and nine gentlemen who owe their places to Republican votes. Six of these have accepted positions in the United States Customhouse, and voted in the Senate as they were ordered to vote by their owners. The former were pledged to work for the defeat of the Republicans, and manifested their fealty to their party by supporting a bolter. And because the Republican party has proved itself strong

enough to defeat its open enemies—the Democrats and its concealed foes—the renegades in its own camp, it is entitled to another designation from professedly Republican papers than a faction.

The "Carter Customhouse party" is more bitterly hostile to the Republican party of this State than are the out and out Democrats; for it is composed of men who have been tried and found wanting. Having lost the favor of their former friends through their own treachery, their political existence depends upon the destruction of the organization that warmed them into life. And they have shown their eagerness to ally themselves with the enemy to accomplish their designs. Fortunately, they failed of success, as treachery and double dealing are sure to fail whenever it dares to meet the champions of right face to face. We hope the Pilot will devote a little more time to the study of current history.

TALKING TO THE POINT.

Administrator Remick is an officer who keeps his own accounts, and knows how to take care of himself. The defense which he made of his official action before the City Council, on Tuesday last, about exhausts the subject; and since it has been published to the citizens and to the reformers, both in the REPUBLICAN and in the Times, we presume all fair minded citizens are fully satisfied that they will have to look somewhere else than in the Department of Commerce for something to amend and reconstruct.

In his interchange of suggestions with Mayor Flanders, Mr. Remick evidently came off first best, as he not only challenged investigation from outsiders, but also invited the Mayor to prompt him in any specific matter of reform that had suggested itself to his magisterial mind. This is the way to come to a conclusion. General charges of incompetence or dishonesty are always easy to make, and the misfortune with us is that they are too freely indulged in, when the real merit of all reform consists in knowing the distinct abuse, and of making direct suggestions for its abatement.

If Mayor Flanders is aware of a single expense in any of the departments that can be properly dispensed with, it is his duty, first, to mention it to the Administrator for voluntary extirpation; and that not succeeding, his further duty commands him to submit the matter to the Council for legislation. By such a method of procedure the entire municipal government would be benefited, both in its interior working and in its public reputation; for the people, seeing the Administrators counseling together for the correction of abuses, would feel that they could place renewed confidence in their municipal agents. This is what Administrator Remick suggested to the Mayor both publicly and privately; and since no reform was suggested in his department by the very officer who seemed to be most anxious for the reduction of expenditures, he was left to the very proper inference that there was no reform which he could individually make in his office expenses. And to show his entire good faith, Mr. Remick still invites both the Mayor and the reformers to investigate the regulations and responsibilities of his department in order that the abuses which are vaguely hinted at in the public prints and on the streets as existing in the city government may be discovered and corrected if they can be found in the Department of Commerce. This is all that any officer can do to promote the demand for proper reform.

General M. Jeff Thompson, chief of the Board of State Engineers for this State, has given another practical illustration of his fitness for the position he occupies. He has secured the services of Mr. Benjamin McLeran, a civil engineer of much practical experience and sound scholastic attainments. Mr. McLeran is a graduate of one of our Eastern colleges. Shortly after quitting school the secession war broke out, and he joined the Union cause by enlisting in the naval service. After the war closed he settled in New Orleans; was appointed a clerk in the State Land office under Joseph Gorlinski, Esq., and remained there until the land office was closed. He then taught a school here, and afterward went to Shreveport and became a citizen of that then stronghold of Democracy and rebellion. When the Constitutional Convention was called to frame a constitution, in accordance with the reconstruction laws, Mr. McLeran was elected a member from Caldo parish. He proved very useful in the convention. He was afterward a member of the nominating convention that selected the regular Republican ticket, having voted for the nomination of Judge Warmoth for the office of Governor. Mr. McLeran is a quiet, unassuming gentleman of sterling worth. He entertains decided political opinions, but is not disposed to make himself offensive by forcing them upon those who think differently.

TRADING DIRECTLY.

Galveston is not so well satisfied with the through line of railway from central Texas to St. Louis as she promised to be. The people who want groceries, furniture, hardware, whisky, etc., which come from the Northwest, now purchase directly, instead of buying in Galveston, and this irritates our Texas neighbors as it irritates our New Orleans merchants. And yet it should not, for a proper foresight ought to have instructed Galveston and New Orleans both that trade will always go direct when it finds the road open. We have no right to expect a Shreveport merchant to buy St. Louis bacon, grain and hardware in this market when he can get them from first hands on the same terms that our merchants can. Texas merchants ship their cotton to New York, and with the proceeds they make their purchases in the West on much more favorable terms than he obtains in New Orleans.

What merchant at Houston, Texas, will buy Western whisky in Galveston, when he can get it cheaper, and more direct, in St. Louis? What Texas merchant will go to St. Louis to buy coffee or sugar since this is the nearest and cheapest market? European goods can be sold to better advantage in New Orleans than they can in the West, because there is one expense less to be charged to their cost price. What we need is to induce Texas and Louisiana to raise their own bread and meat, and then the people who go to St. Louis to obtain these articles will have no pressing interest that will attract them to the West. Then, if we can manufacture furniture as cheap as it is made in the West, which we ought to do, seeing that we have such beautiful material in our cypress forests, the merchant who starts out to buy coffee, sugar and dry goods as his principal stock, will come to New Orleans by preference, since this will be his best market. When traders are forced to seek this city for the bulk of their supplies, they will consent to buy their thread and lace from our merchants, as ladies generally buy their looks-and-eyes where they purchase their dress patterns.

THE RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

It is announced by the Times, on the authority of a dispatch from Mr. Morgan to his agents in this city, that a grand railroad compromise has been effected between him and the directors of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad. But it appeared there are other conditions yet unfulfilled. Mr. Morgan demands certain wharf privileges from the city before closing the bargain and going on with the work of road building.

What are the specific terms of these conditions we do not know. But the Administrators may well hesitate before crippling the immense river commerce to aid men who merely promise to give us a railroad to one State. At any rate, let the privileges so eagerly and persistently sought after be accorded after the road has been completed, if at all. We are opposed to doing a credit business in disposing of lature rights, even if the city has the authority, which is more than doubtful since the recent judgment of the Eighth District Court.

REFORMERS BREAKING UP.

As might have been expected the International Society, which has acquired considerable strength in Europe, because there the people have something to conspire against, fell to pieces in New York after a very short life, because in America there is not the least cause for the existence of such an organization. Where the people constitute the government, what propriety is there in one class saying that it will combine to help itself any more than in the hands saying they write to overcome the foe? We are all part of one society, and an Internationalist, if he is the best man, has, or ought to stand, a better chance with all the people than he does with a mere moiety of them, since his success must be secured from the mass and not from a part. The immediate cause of the quarrel in New York originated in the difference in the nationality of the members. Some of the French members, who wanted to mourn for Rossel and the Parisian communists, found objectors in the German element; and when it was proposed to lament for the young men who were lately shot in Havana, the Spanish element did not agree to the suggestion. The society in the United States is a mere political machine, gotten up to benefit some dextrous manipulator of popular prejudices, but it will hardly pay expenses since there are so many speculators always waiting to use these organizations after they have once been formed. The best thing laboring men can do is to take two good political papers, one of each party, and read them impartially. They will thus discover that there is but little difference in parties, but a great deal in men. A sound and reliable representative is not dangerous to the mechanic, no matter if he is Republican or Democrat; and a dishonest hunter after office is an enemy to every industrious man in the State, whether he is an Internationalist or not. And since there is so little use for any other organization but that of the two great parties that now watch each other and contend for the sympathies and votes of the people, any other society that pretends to present men for office may be set down as a fraud that will explode in time, as the International has done.

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If the self-called aristocracy wish to obtain control of this city, let them vote themselves into office. But so long as they are in the minority they must let the people manage their own affairs. Empty speeches and weary tirades in the partisan newspapers are mere rustian. The amateurs who recently designated the "Cotton Exchange" as their headquarters, as much as informed their porters, draymen, and mechanics and the small dealers who "are not in cotton" that their advice will not be asked for.

Mayor Flanders admitted that "several statements of Mr. Remick were so near the truth that they were worse than falsehoods." This is all very frank and candid, no doubt, but it does not strike us as a comforting reflection that the Mayor of New Orleans should prefer falsehoods to having the truth told about him.

The Times says Administrator Remick speaks a piece. We say Administrator Remick gave the Times and Mayor Flanders a piece of his mind that should be of service to both. The Times and the Mayor are now expected to "speak a piece."

After Administrator Walton's explanation about the Toure Almshouse fund, it is unnecessary to ask "who threw the last brick" nor does it require "the committee of fifty" to investigate a matter that is so clearly demonstrated by one man.

Our country has reached that state of civilization where the very convicts give thanks for finding themselves safely in the State prison.

ON CARONDELLET STREET.

The Jefferson City Gaslight Company elected their new board of directors on the sixteenth ultimo, as follows: Messrs. Cassard, W. R. Fish, J. N. Burlank, Michael Hahn and John Lockwood. The company is now on the high road to prosperity, after a successful run of a few years. They commenced lighting up on the eleventh of July, 1870, and began with about fifteen consumers, while at the present time they have three hundred consumers, and they have lamps in complete running gear. As far as pipe laying is concerned, this has been extended to Carrollton, and at least ten miles are now in working order, and when the work under way is completed, eighteen miles will have been finished. The company push on the work vigorously, and is not among those corporations whose inactivity amounts to nothing. For these improvements the company have paid entirely out of their earnings, preferring this to adding on dividends, and the consequence is that by the first of January next they will be entirely free of debt, and reserve its earnings for dividends in the future. At least a year's supply of coal is now in possession of the company, and more light will soon be thrown on the streets up town, for at least five hundred and thirty-seven lamps will be burning. The stock is improving visibly, and yesterday 42 shares, at 60, were among the sales.

A visible appreciation in the stock of the Levee Company was remarked yesterday, though there were no sales made. It appears the long promised arrangement has been effected. The capital stock has been reduced by a vote of the stockholders from ten to one million, consisting of one hundred thousand shares at ten dollars each. The board of directors that is to be issued one hundred thousand shares of preferred stock payable by ten dollars of the ordinary stock and five dollars in cash. Twenty per cent of the company's earnings will now be devoted to this preferred stock. The new election for directors will soon settle matters. The fifty-nine thousand six hundred shares in possession of the Governor were yesterday returned.

The transactions of the company, though the common talk, brought about no sales. It will be seen the corporation gets a half million dollars with which to go to work at once.

Nothing new in foreign exchange or domestic, which present to the world the same set of features. Cotton shows a downward inclination, the general decline being about an eighth. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

Table with columns: Ask'd, Bid, Bid, Bid. Lists various financial instruments like Gold, New Orleans National Bank, etc.

THE CROWNING VICTORY.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE. Third Annual State Fair of Mississippi.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE CITIZENS at the Fair Grounds. Over one hundred of the prominent citizens of Jackson come forward and award the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE a GOLD MEDAL.

The only UNDIVIDED Gold Medal awarded any Sewing Machine Company at the Fair, and the following splendid list of premiums from the Fair Association, double those awarded all the other machines combined.

Best Plain Sewing Machine... Silver Medal. Best Ornamental Sewing Machine... Gold Medal. Best Ladies' Sewing Machine... Silver Medal.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM. For the Southern Favorite Family Sewing Machine. No. 206 Washington street, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 157 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1853.) OFFICERS: L. L. GENESEE, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEDES, Third Vice President. JAMES JONES, JR., Treasurer.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment. 64 Camp Street. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Renoir, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS.

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC. EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

STEAMBOAT WORK, HEADERS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

STEAM AND HAND PRESSES, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

WE HAVE MADE SPECIAL PROVISION FOR STEAMBOAT PRINTING, AND PRINTING AND HAVE NEW POSTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS.

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing.

BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHING & BURNING. UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS. Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON, Office and residence, Julia Street. All operations in ORFÈVRE, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous oxide and other anesthetics administered.

ROBERTSON & CO., GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 55 Gravier Street. MARTIN LANNES, STALLS, MAGAZINE MARKET, CORNER MAGAZINE AND ST. MARY STREETS.

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS' MATERIALS. SULLIVAN & BULGER, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, 115 Poydras Street.

THOMAS H. HANBY & CO., IMPORTERS OF SAZERAC BRANDY, WINES AND LIQUORS, Nos. 14 and 16 Royal Street.

FORSHY UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES, The Strongest Scale Made. Every scale warranted, and every respect 250 varieties, adapted to every branch of business.

WALLACE & CHIPPIN, (MADRAS L. CHIPPIN, WILLIAM WALLACE) STAR COTTON GINNERY, Peters street, between Thalia and Hunter, and Hunter street.

Our machinery and gun stands are new, with all the latest improvements, with a capacity of turning out forty barrels per day. No delays. A supply of logs always on hand.

IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY, Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Dicks, Plovers, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Palms and Oils, Blocks and Cars.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY, No. 19 Union Street, Up Stairs, Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOST for sale, packing chambers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano, while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular.

W. M. OWEN, Agent for the sale of FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, OLD BOUQUON ANI'RY WHISKY, and various Foreign Brandy, Cognac, &c. Former Canal and Carondelet streets, New Orleans. Clubs furnished.

LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS' FERTILIZERS, Raw Bone, Superphosphate, Fine Ground Bone, WILLIAM ORBURY, Agent, 204 2nd CO. No. 25 Carondelet street.

THE New Orleans Hydro-Carbon Gas-light Company. This company has just completed a series of scientific experiments in the production of Hydro-Carbon Gas by "Sloper's patents," and can strongly recommend these machines as the simplest, cheapest and most substantial gas machines ever offered to the public, producing a gas five times the illuminating power of city gas, and at a much less cost. For churches, halls, sugar-houses and country towns this machine can not be surpassed.