New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 19, 1872.

St. Fisk.—*Chicago Republican.*

Small-pox is reported to be "making quiet headway" in Indianapolis.

Oscar G. Sawyer has retired from the post of chief editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune.*

Hotels are turning up all over New England where Fisk stopped when he was a peddler.

Wagon loads of fat buffalo, deer and wild turkeys are seen on the streets of Wichita, Kansas, every day.

George Elliott says: "A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward."

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

London smoke is the favorite color in silk dress goods. Mrs. Grundy says all light silks assume the new shade when worn in London.

A little girl wanted to say that she had a fan, but had forgotten the name, so she described it as "a thing to brush the warm off you with."

Garrison goes for Grant, and says Greeley's opposition to the renomination of the President is caused by his own ambition for the place.

Mrs. Helen Hunt has spent just two days in Paris, and finds it "just what she thought it was; New York grown up, graduated and with a diploma."

The political revolution in Japan has resulted in the abolition of the feudal system, an imperial decree having annihilated that ancient institution.

Young Paris is amused at present with a pretty little plaything. It is a toy guillotine, run by steam, and with such efficacy that it decapitates sixty toy men an hour.

Dunn Piatt, though he changed his name to Donn, has none of the blood of Castile. It would be a great deal better for his skin if he had some of the soap of Castile.

M. D. Landon, the "Eli Perkins" of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has been engaged to write the biography of Artemus Ward, by Carlton, the New York publisher.

A mean man, accustomed to "beat down" all persons of whom he made purchases, was indignant at a postoffice clerk who refused to sell him six three-cent stamps for fifteen cents.

A letter was put into the postoffice at South Farmingham, a few days ago, bearing the following direction: "Ulices S. Grant, President Unighted States, Care of Conggress."

New Hampshire has three hundred persons between the ages of ninety and ninety-five years, ten who are ninety-eight, two who are ninety-nine, and six who are one hundred and upward.

Walt Whitman has been transferred from the Attorney General's office proper to that of the Solicitor General. Mr. Whitman holds the position of confidential copyist, as well as draft clerk.

The Fort Scott coal mines, during the past year, have increased their yield over 500 per cent. From twenty-five to forty car loads, of 12,000 bushels, are shipped daily. Price, ten cents per bushel.

A little Danbury girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered, "Perhaps, mamma, they may have been frost bitten, it was so cold last night." The mother retreated.

S. S. Rankin, who defeated Bradley in a prize-fight a few years ago, after one hundred and sixty-five rounds had been fought, died a few days ago at Omaha, Nebraska. Rankin served in the Union army during the war, and rose to the rank of Colonel.

A worthy Quaker thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world once; if, therefore, there can be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."

What is the use of waiting to join a society for the encouragement of plainness in dress? Every woman who dresses in a simple, tasteful, economical, elegant way is a whole society in herself, and helps create a fashion which it will be a credit for all women to follow.

Mayor Hall says the real name of Bergh, the great animalitarian, is Burke, and that the change was made on the occasion of his visit to Russia years ago. The Mayor also says that Bergh's peculiar notions regarding the illegality of pigeon shooting were acquired on the same trip.

A little girl hearing her parents say that Mrs. Wheaton would probably be hung, exclaimed in tones of surprise, "What! hang a woman!" "Why not, if a woman is guilty of murder?" her father asked. "Because a woman does not know as much as a man," was the happy reply.

A Charlestown (Massachusetts) photographer, while arranging the instrument preparatory to taking a young lady's picture, suddenly turned to give some directions to his fair customer, and beheld her busily engaged stuffing her cheeks with paper to fill out the meagre proportions which nature had so rudely neglected.

A maiden lady, resident of a small town near St. Louis, has fallen madly in love with Alexis, and followed him to Omaha. Ever since she saw him at the grand reception she has been inspired with the conviction that she ought to become his wife. Alexis, however, has not reciprocated as yet, and the infatuated lady is to be returned to St. Louis in single blessedness.

During the evenings of camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard the young women, whose pious proclivities have drawn them to the island, indulged in a pleasant practice, which is technically termed "bluffing." They stroll with the youths, whose "gum-drops" they are, upon the bluffs which line the shores, with but one shawl between each couple to protect them from cold ocean's blasts. "Beaching" is another term of similar import.

THE SHADOW OF EVENTS TO COME.

Already the Democrats are promising to their friends the offices which they expect to win when the Republican party is thoroughly disrupted and distracted. They are willing at present to let the federal offices remain as they are for four years longer, provided they are allowed to take the State and apportion its patronage among themselves; for they feel assured that with all the colored people expelled from local positions the federal office holders will be ashamed to retain negroes in their employ. Antoine will be reformed out of the Senate, Burch will be sent back to Ohio, Dubuclet will be politely "addressed" into retirement, Sauvinet will be allowed to spend his days in a solitude that none but the tax collector will invade, and Ingraham will be told that his fortune is sufficient to support him apart from the scenes of public life.

Rotation in office will be strictly and earnestly urged in favor of the men who have not had a taste of patronage for many a long day, and it will be enforced as one of the rules, without an exception. This thing is inevitable if the present demoralization continues to weaken and dishearten the Republican party. Let any of the men whose names we have mentioned cast about and see for themselves if we are not telling them a veritable truth. Let them attempt to enter a schoolhouse, a church, a barroom, a hotel, a railway car, or any other public place, and how far will they get or how long will they stay? If they can not be even tolerated in a private station, no matter how intelligent or decent they may be, what chance will they stand to be borne aloft into public office? Will the people who reject them everywhere else than as servants put them up as representatives? And if they are turned out of the employ of the State, how can they expect to hold their petty offices under the United States? Will Mr. Joubert stand for the mayoralty, or Messrs. Lewis and Delassize for the City Council when he and they have lost caste both at home and abroad by deserting themselves and the friends who helped them? And do they suppose, for an instant, that any white Democrat will stand back to allow them a nomination? If they are thus far deluded and deceived today, the future is full of wrath and repentance for them at their self-deception. There is but one safe rule for the weak, and that is to abide by those who have been steadfast to them. The man who throws away the ladder upon which he mounted is bound to be destroyed. He will fall while the ladder rots at the foot of the wall.

GOING DOWN.

The ship which a gang of Republican conspirators set afloat, commanded by George W. Carter, and manned by Democratic buccaneers who were willing to fight for what chance might bring them, is about to founder. Like news of the scuttling of any pirate vessel, this will be received by peace and order-loving people with a hearty amen. We will give a few incidents of the "breaking up" of Carter's craft:

The old trick of hanging out false colors was not overlooked by so experienced a plunderer, of course, but his "reform" banner being speedily shot away in an encounter with a legal ship of the line, his true flag had to be run up, which drove all honest merchantmen out of his track, thus cutting off supplies, reducing his men to half pay, and cutting off "grog rations" from lubbers and roustabouts. He would have tried to capture the old liner, but his "raw-head and bloody bones" display frightened none but those who pretended to give him support. At last he offered to surrender on terms, but could get no one to listen to him unless he would make them unconditional. It would be a matter for public thanksgiving if he would not do this, but, seizing whatever he can that is portable and buoyant enough, float off "strange countries for to see."

NEW YORK TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

The President has one faithful organ in New York city. It is the *Times.* It sings the praises of the chief executive officer of the nation, for the time being, in season and out of season. But it is unfortunate in its New Orleans correspondent. Day after day we find in the columns of the *Times* the heavy efforts of a scribbler who signs his name S. His full name is, beyond question, Smith. For convenience we will call him by that anonymous patronymic. Well, Smith has tried his best to enlighten the Gothamites about our affairs. But we assure our New York contemporary that Smith is a fraud. His letters are composed of toadyism, ignorance and falsehood. He toadies to Judge Abell, the judicial defender of the thirtieth of July massacre, ignorantly alleges that Carter is the legitimate Speaker of the House, and falsifies the record of Judge Durell's course. He winds up by telling the *Times* that a very large and respectable assemblage of citizens congregated at the Clay statue, on Canal street, and were addressed by William Moncure and E. L. Jewell, two Democrats, but forgets to mention the fact that Barney Lynch and J. Henri Burch also addressed these citizens, which shows that Smith is not only an ignorant, untruthful flunkey, but is, moreover, an emissary of the old secession Democracy, who do not yet recognize a "nigger" as a man, and who habitually ignore Irish scalawags. We do not know Smith. We do not want to know him. But we again caution our New York contemporary against him. He is an impostor.

CAIN SARTAIN.

There were many facetious remarks yesterday as to whether this distinguished member from Carroll parish is entitled to a seat in the real and Carter Houses at the same time, and if his services therein warrant him in drawing a double rate of pay while thus doing double duty. We leave these intricate questions to "our ablest constitutional lawyers," and fly to his rescue from the indignant few who condemn his action in asking that the "police and armed men" be removed from Mechanics' Institute. As one of the petitioners at whose prayer these conservators of the peace were stationed at the State House, he had a clear and indisputable right to move for their removal, particularly as he began to feel "intimidated." The only mistake he committed was in not first ascertaining the fact that the police and armed men *had been* removed from the "legislative hall and its approaches" before he introduced his resolution.

THE SILVER LINING!

As it is darkest just before the dawn of day, so has the political situation in the present crisis assumed its gloomiest aspect just before the victory which is now certain to those who have stood steadfastly to their duty. A few hours more of patient support of the right and the work is done! Already are the revolutionary leaders at their wit's end for pretexts and excuses which will hold together their deluded and wavering followers. Already many, who were led away by specious pleas for "reform," have had their eyes opened to the hollowness of these pretences, and see in the folds of this banner the selfish, wicked, lawless designs and ambitions of its bearers. To those who have so nobly rallied at the watchword, "the constitution and the laws," we have but this to say: Be of good cheer; if there is a doubting or a downcast one among you, let the almost due thanks of a people saved from anarchy and revolution strengthen your hearts.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The Carterites, backed up by the Customhouse clique, are backing down in at least one respect. They have ceased making their turbulent street demonstrations. The hero of these movements has not been heard upon the streets since last Monday, when he endeavored to harangue a mob in front of the Customhouse. His performances are said to have been cut short upon that occasion by Collector Casey. We will not vouch for the truth of this, but we can bear witness to the fact that a change has suddenly come over the revolutionary spirits who were threatening to wade through blood to the State House in the capital of the State. They seem to have come to the conclusion that neither violent words nor violent actions will benefit them at this time. In this they are sensible. They no longer threaten to annihilate the police and take forcible possession of the State House. We also regard this as sensible conduct. If continued it will relieve the necessity for police in and around the State House to guard it and members of the State government, who are lawfully there to discharge their public duties. As the spirit of resistance to lawful authority dies away, and the revolutionary leaders and symptoms of mob violence disappear, so will the armed bodies of police disappear from the State House. There were very few policemen in and around the Capitol yesterday, and it is but reasonable to presume there will be less there to-day, unless the spirit of revolutionary violence breaks out anew. It is safe to say that no person who did not contemplate violence had reason to fear the police during the stormy period through which our city is just emerging. The police were there to keep the peace and protect members from violent and unlawful arrests, and to guard the public archives. They have been compelled to do most fatiguing duty during the many days and nights that our city has been threatened by mob violence; and for doing this, and protecting the fair name of our city, and the property and lives of its citizens, the police are denounced as "armed pretorians," "janissaries," etc., by those who uphold mob violence. But those of our people who have fairly and dispassionately viewed the conduct of our police during the recent period of public danger must give them credit for having performed that duty with discretion and valor. They have bravely and faithfully done their duty amid the howlings of the mob, and the bitter and unfair demonstrations of mob apologists. The police have protected the State House against mob invasion, and when the mob has ceased to threaten, the police will doubtless be relieved of that duty.

Very little was done in the Legislature yesterday, from the fact that sixteen Senators—the minority—had not yet made up their minds to return to the Senate Chamber and enter upon a faithful discharge of their public duties. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback at twelve o'clock. There being no quorum present, on motion of Senator Hunsaker the Senate was adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

At twelve o'clock Speaker Brewster called the House to order, and instructed the Clerk to call the roll. At ten minutes past twelve he announced fifty-two members—a quorum—present.

After the adoption of the journal Mr. Cain Sartain rose to a privileged question. He said he saw in the *National Republican* something in regard to himself. He was represented as being present on Wednesday at the Carter Legislature. He did not claim to belong to either faction. He was elected a representative of the people, and he was looking after their interest as well as he knew how, without fear or favor. He concluded by offering a resolution authorizing the withdrawal of police from the State House and its approaches, that legislation may proceed without intimidation to the members of the General Assembly. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Sartain's visit to the Carter Legislature seems to have impressed him with a very wrong idea, for what the police have been stationed in and around the State House. He seems to have imbibed the notion there that they were placed in the State House to intimidate members of the Legislature, when, in fact, they were placed there to protect them against intimidation. Mr. Sartain knows this, and should have so informed his friend Carter.

Mr. Fontelieu arose also to a privileged question. He saw published in the *National Republican* a speech, purporting to have been delivered by him on the evening of the fourth instant, at a session of the Carter Legislature, held over the Gem drinking saloon. He said the speech was a base fabrication. He never delivered such a speech. He did not know Mr. Collens, nor did he believe him to be a gentleman if he really published this speech, as stated by the *National Republican.* Mr. Fontelieu stated, in conclusion, that he was arrested by five pretended sergeants-at-arms of the Carter Legislature, and taken to the Gem saloon against his will. He said he never occupied the Speaker's chair at the Carter House, and those who said so lied. He recognized no House of Representatives but this. He denounced the report of Mr. Collens as utterly false, and asserted that he never for a moment recognized the Carter House held over a gin shop.

The House of Representatives was then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, a Democratic organ, compliments its "distinguished Representative, J. Henri Burch, for his manly and independent course in the present conflict of authority." About fifteen months ago the "distinguished Representative" had to make use of a window in the courthouse at Baton Rouge in order to escape the tender caresses which the Democrats of Baton Rouge levelled at him from their revolvers and double-barreled shotguns. In about eight months more, if he does not improve, the *Advocate* will recommend his return to Ohio as the healthiest thing he can do. See to it, Burch, that what you do does not cramp your ability to jump through an ordinary window when the votes are being counted.

The *Times* is very bad at figures, and should scratch its head over an addition table for a while. A day or two ago it gravely announced that the Senate, meaning the lost tribe just out of the Wilderness, was in session with twenty members present. It followed this the next day with a statement that there were twenty-two in session at the Cosmopolitan Club Room. Yesterday it believed that there were eighteen present. As there is no visible diminution, to say the least, in the number of Senators at the State House, we must repeat the suggestion that the *Times* sadly lacks a mathematical head.

The *Times* has not said anything of late about the peculiar way in which Senator Ray obtained control of the Homer and Fulton railroad in the early days of his legitimate career. If we mistake not, Jim Fisk copied after our Mr. Ray when he went for the Erie railroad in New York, and got it. Will the *Times* take the trouble to point out the difference between the method adopted by the Prince of Erie and the Senator from Ouachita to legislate railroads out of the hands of their owners into the hands of those who wanted to use them?

During the sessions of the Constitutional Convention the *Times* refused to know that there was any such body in existence; during the session of the first Legislature under that constitution the *Times* only referred to it as the "assemblage of black-and-tans on Dryades street;" and at present it is uncertain whether the Legislature belongs to Warmoth or Carter. As these different phases have all been the inspiration of the mob, it seems to us that General Herron hit the nail on the head when he nominated the *Times* as the organ of the mob.

Senatorial integrity and consistency, "without regard to party," is well illustrated in the refusal of sixteen Senators to return to their seats in the Mechanics' Institute, and recognize Mr. Pinchback as President. Thomas, a few hours before signing this precious document, had introduced bills from his seat there, and addressed its presiding officer in the usual courteous form, while Lewis and Wilcox voted to elevate Mr. Pinchback to that high position, and all the others took part in the election!

As the organ of the mob, as General Herron denominates the *Times*, has never been right to our recollection upon any of the great questions of the day, the probabilities are that it is wrong to-day. We are certain about the matter ourselves, but for the benefit of those who have any doubts upon the subject, we submit that a life of error is strong presumptive proof of present fallibility.

The *Times* asserts that Governor Warmoth ejected the late Secretary of State by force of arms. If Horace Greeley was called upon to deny this statement, he would use a sentence which we can not exactly recall at this moment, but which will occur to those who are familiar with the philosopher's blunt way of repelling a falsehood. General Herron ejected Mr. Bovee, as that gentleman will testify.

"Let the Governor wait until he is called upon to protect the Legislature before he orders out armed men for its defense," says the *Times* of yesterday. That is just what the Governor did do, and the only reason that he gave why the police were not removed was that the Legislature demanded their presence. This satisfies that point.

For about the forty-ninth time, the *Citizens' Guard* yesterday insisted that Governor Warmoth's power was fully broken down. And yet it continues to assail him as the author and worker of all the evils and eclipses that beset the Rev. Mr. Carter and his ambulatory Legislature. When the fiftieth announcement is made we shall have to buy a new stick, for our old one will admit no more notches.

Hon. J. Henri Burch declares, in a letter to the organ of the mob, that he and his associate Gemites will not go back to the Legislature unless the Rev. Mr. Carter is allowed to go with them, and that they are *not* in favor of the reforms suggested by Governor Warmoth. Who said he would or was? Who desires either from him?

We have the authority of the *Christian Advocate* for the assertion that an assault was contemplated against the State House, and that riot and bloodshed were anticipated. Now let the *Times* settle with our authority, since we have been forced to give it.

It would have done the soul of the *Christian Advocate* good to meet the Rev. Mr. Carter, "who loves principle so well," at the Cosmopolitan saloon on Chartres street, last winter. He was either a saint or a sinner in that saloon, according to the belief of the Wesley or Epicurus that interpreted him.

CHRONOLOGICAL.—On the seventeenth of January, 1749, some mad wag perpetrated the famous "bottle hoax" on the London public. On the same day of the year, 1872, George W. Carter's great hoax upon the people of New Orleans, mainly sustained by the bottle, terminated.

The mob organ wants the "Carter Canal Street Legislature" to at once do its duty and go to the State House, where it belongs, where there are a number of bills that ought to be paid.

We have the word of the *Christian Advocate* for it that the Rev. Mr. Carter loves principle. A little too much, we are afraid, but he does not spell it as the *Advocate* does.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

In the midst of the startling rumors purposely set afloat, the body of brokers fight shy of business, and, though they keep posted, yet are by no means venturesome. Were an auctioneer to place himself on the corner to cry the bonds, obligations and other playthings of fortune on the street, even this method would produce no result, and "an alarming sacrifice" would have to be submitted. Warrants are held at good rates, showing the abiding faith in the administration by the run of moneyed men and financial nabobs, though faith in certain bills, whereof the stock is peddled about, is rather slim. There is no sort of movement in stocks. Held at lowering figures, and sold at a loss, there is no disposition to trust money in so risky a bark, and no desire to engage in so profitless a job. The business of the street must soon be thawed out, or else the ice of to-day will solidify into stone.

The prices of cotton are still kept up, factors refusing to offer and buyers loth to advance on the ruling rates, which are unquestionably lower, owing to the unspirited demand. A heavy business will be transacted provided buyers and sellers could fix up terms to suit. Cash is not now reckoned among the difficulties which beset the market. Money is plenty. Banks are accommodating; loans are not hard to fetch. A cause for the sudden jumps in the scale of prices is by some cotton men attributed to the decrease in receipts, which, whenever sudden, lead to the belief in a short crop, and hence to higher prices. By others this is laid to the door of orders to fill, which, coming in general on the heels of a Liverpool messenger that utters spirited sales, invokes a rush that is met by a price that measures it. Yesterday the medium grades of cotton sold at a slight decline, the higher qualities at unchanged figures. Sales were in larger quantities than on Wednesday.

The terrible severity of the present winter is without parallel in the history of Wisconsin. It is not common in that latitude that the thermometer gets below zero more than once or twice during the winter, and for years it has not been known to reach over three to five degrees below. But this winter they have congealed beside the mercury that showed from twelve to fifteen degrees below, and in parts of the State on a parallel with Green bay, the thermometer was registered from eighteen to twenty-six degress below.

Many of the leading women suffrage writers always assume that the experiment of allowing women to vote has never been tried in this country. This is an error. For many years, in the early history of our country, women were voters in the States of Delaware and New Jersey, but after some years the experiment was decided a failure, and first Delaware and then New Jersey, in their constitutions, inserted the word "male" in the qualifications of an elector, and women were no longer voters.

An American lady traveling in Asia Minor says that the female seminary at Beirut, in Syria, in charge of Miss Everett and her associates, is a model of its kind, and has met with a large measure of success. The portrait of a young lady from Boston, who spent two years in the institution, attracted our attention as it hung at one end of the schoolroom, encircled with fresh flowers—a very pleasant token of the regard of these Arab girls for their teachers.

It is said that in the village of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, on the Sabbath only a few hours before the fire which swept them from existence, some thirty or forty young men got together, marched up to the neat little Methodist church with two or three kegs of lager beer, and held a mock service, going through with all the ceremonies, administered the Lord's Supper, and other rites of the sanctuary.

The new lady's hat just brought out in Paris is called the *casserole*, being exactly of the shape of a copper saucepan, or something like the helmet worn by the Knights Templar of old. The hat has not the smallest symptom of brim, and the crown is ornamented to the very summit with alternate bands of velvet and satin. A tulle aigrette is placed in front, and adds to the fierce aspect of the hat.

The last person burned at the stake in Spain was a woman who was charged with heresy by the Inquisition of Seville, and who suffered martyrdom on the seventh of November, 1781. A living Spanish writer says: "I myself saw the pile on which this last victim was sacrificed to human infallibility: * * she perished on a spot where thousands had met the same fate."

John Bird Hall, of Cherokee county, Alabama, aged seventy, was married to Miss Cage, aged seventeen, last week. The old bird couldn't get along any longer without a new cage.

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At the Great Ohio State Fair.

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WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

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de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y

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Northwest Corner Magazine and Common Streets,

And are prepared to offer to the trade

THE BEST STOCK

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With increased facilities we are offering inducements to buyers that will render it entirely unnecessary for them to go North, as

WE WILL COMPETE

WITH ANY MARKET IN THIS COUNTRY.

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Dooley's Yeast Powder is put up in cans of quarter, half, one and five pounds actual weight, requiring the smallest quantity possible for use.

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ja13 1m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

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73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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Second door from the corner of Chartres street.
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Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
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Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

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BREUSING & ERNEST, (H. Breusing,) (Arthur J. Ernest,) 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.

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Will deliver the best PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and CANNEL COAL to steamers, foundries and families at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. de 6 2m

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