New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 24, 1872.

We have received a copy of the inaugural address of Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

When you can't think of what your wife charged you to bring home, get hair pins. They are always handy in the house.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, will hold their annual meeting this afternoon at five o'clock, at No. 82 Camp street.

A Western editor speaks of his rival as "mean enough to steal the swill from a blind hog!" The rival retorts by saying: "He knows he lies; I never stole his swill."

President Grant has recently sent a check to Treasury Spinner for $4000, that being the amount due on his unsettled accounts while quartermaster in the Mexican war.

A vein of black band iron ore, seven feet through, has been discovered on the north side of Bird's Run, in Wheeling township, Guernsey county, Ohio, near the survey now being made for the Marietta and Pittsburg railroad.

Lo, the poor Indian, is said to be struggling with the measles in Minnesota. The Mille Sac bands of Chippewas are considerably affected, but the Mississippi bands are severely afflicted.

Lord Bacon says: "But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love."

The poet Cowper is to have a memorial window in the church at Berkhampstead, where his father ministered. Seventy years is a long time for a poet to wait for a memorial, long enough for the most of them to be forgotten.

The Tyler Rifles, Company A, First Regiment Louisiana Legion, will give their second grand annual fancy dress, masquerade and military ball at Odd Fellows' Hall next Saturday evening. Thanks to the Tylers for a complimentary ticket.

An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say that you hold my note yet. That is all right—perfectly right. Just keep holding on to it, and if you find your hands slipping, spit on them, and try it again. Yours affectionately."

The three fond periods of life are: The first, consciousness of love returned; the summer before marriage, when all the course is smooth; and next, the early months of the first baby, when a man feels a little queer and the woman is perfectly self-possessed again.

A young lady in Boston recently claimed the reduction made to ministers by the vendors of sewing machines, because, as she blushingly hinted, she was engaged to a theological student. They let her have the machine at the lowest possible figure, as who that had a heart would not!

"What is the principal business carried on in this place?" asked a traveler of a citizen in a Connecticut village. "The manufacture of ready made clothing," was the reply. "You are a queer set to spend your time in the manufacture of what is already made," said the traveler.

A rich young fellow from Alabama visited New York the other day, and having imbibed a little too freely, took it into his muddled head to enlist in the United States service under the impression that there was to be immediate war with Spain. He is now petitioning the Secretary of War for a discharge.

A Rochester young lady has sued a photographer of that city for $8000 damages, because he displayed one of her pictures in front of his place with this placard attached: "One half-dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "What's become of Judge Pratt's *protege*, the 'ear-hook' murderer, Foster? He's had quite a breathing spell. About six months ago somebody said he was going to be hung. We begin to think the chap who said that must have been a writer for the Chicago papers."

A wealthy belle of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in order to counteract the effect of a false report that she would receive calls on New Year's, hung a red flag out of one of the windows of the elegant mansion in which she resides. Though she numbers her male admirers by the scores, yet not one of them sought to bask in the sunshine of her smiles that day.

Rockville, Connecticut, says an exchange, boasts of a man who got married, became a happy father, buried both wife and child, married again, and buried the second wife, all inside of eleven months. He remarked with great emotion, when handing in for publication the notice of his last wife's decease: "There's no rose without its thorn!"

After the unveiling of DeGroot's bronze statue of Franklin in Printing House square, New York, a subscription was started for a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in front of the new *Staats Zeitung* office, on Tryon row, the northern boundary of Printing House square. Three thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot, Charles A. Dana heading the list with $500, and Samuel Sinclair following with $500.

An anti-low neck association has been started in England by a Boston woman. The members of the association are to pledge themselves never to reveal, under penalty of immediate expulsion, a single square inch of cutaneous tissue below the crevical junction with the superia thorax, and to refrain from going to court until her majesty rescinds the rigorous rule which excludes high-bodied dresses on state occasions.

The New York *Times* states that Mr. G. L. Fox, of the Olympic Theatre in that city, well known as an excellent pantomimist, was tendered on Monday a three years' engagement for England and the continent, at a salary of $1500 a week, with all expenses defrayed. A proposal to deposit with a city banking establishment the first twelve months' salary induced Mr. Fox to take the subject into consideration, and a favorable answer is likely to follow.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

General Garfield did not remark amiss when he told Congress on Monday that the first matter to be investigated in New Orleans was as to whether the agents of the federal government were not meddling in the local affairs of Louisiana. This is, in truth, the very bone and marrow of the trouble. If the Customhouse had not attempted to subvert the State, we should have had none of the disgraceful proceedings that have marked the history of Louisiana during the last three weeks. If the United States marshal had not made of his office a retreat for men hiding from their duties—if the collector of the port had not abused a national vessel to conceal Senators from their constituents—if both of these officers had attended to their official duties as they have attended to local politics, not only would the country have been better served, but the State would have been better protected from designing men. And since it was the design of the founders of the republic, and has been the aim of their successors not only to secure faithful officers, but patriotic and honest men, who would both attend to their own offices and allow others to attend to theirs, we submit that Congress is in duty bound to inquire into and determine whether the agents of the United States in Louisiana have done this thing or the reverse. One of the questions propounded to the officers of the customhouse in New York has been this: "Have you used your position to effect results in the local politics of the State of New York?" and an unequivocal answer has been demanded by both the Republican and Democratic members of the committee. If this interrogating is important in New York, where there was no disturbance, how much more important does it become in New Orleans, where the answer to it must affix the resonsibility for an attempted revolution at the hands of an armed mob. If it was improper that federal officials should interfere in clubs and conventions of New York by being present merely to persuade the members how they should act, what word will characterize the impropriety that perverted a revenue cutter from her proper service; that converted the Customhouse itself into a fortified retreat for Senators absent from their posts of duty; that used the name of the government itself to rally armed hirelings against the constituted authorities of Louisiana; that abused the funds of the nation to employ a mob to overthrow a loyal and peaceful State, and that consorted with speculators to beat down and abuse the rights of a Republican constituency?

General Garfield struck the key-note to the investigation that the people demand. The congressional committee should either come to make a thorough and searching inquiry into the origin of our troubles, or it should not come at all. And we intend that it shall make this investigation just as it should be done, or the country shall know who has obstructed the inquiry. The President of the United States should insist, in his own interest, that the entire truth must be told; for he can not consent, nor do we believe that he intends to consent, that his misguided and self-appointed friends in Louisiana shall shoulder the responsibility upon him for all their mischievous efforts in their own behalf. It is time that the President knew, and we intend that he shall know, that the wickedness which has been perpetrated in Louisiana by his appointees has not been done in his behalf, however much the authors of the iniquity may profess that it was. His name and office have been shamefully abused by the conspirators who had their own selfish schemes of advancement to promote; and they have been enabled to do this through the weakness and demoralization of his own collector, who has been fed with promises of promotion that were never intended to be fulfilled. Mr. Casey's name stands connected with some of the most disreputable jobs that Governor Warmoth has vetoed. This is one part of the investigation the committee will be required to look into. He has been promised advancement in the State, which is another matter that will do to make some inquiry about. He has constantly used his present position to disturb the politics of Louisiana, which is a third subject the committee will be required to investigate fairly and squarely. And to accomplish these selfish and political ends, he has maintained Senators, Representatives, editors, jobbers, and, lastly, a mob out of the revenues of the United States customs department. He has assessed upon the employes of the government the expense of supporting a disreputable and incendiary newspaper. And, besides his many sins against the nation and his official responsibility, he distracted the Republican party by making its power the means to advance his own selfish speculations. Without the moral force to keep himself out of disreputable lobby transactions in his private relations, he also lacks the ability to conduct his official life in such a way as to save it from the charge of vacillation and dishonesty. This man, then, surely needs to be investigated.

The committee of investigation is a fatality. It is one of those providences that overtake bad men more by accident than design. Originated in a partisan spirit, to inquire into a matter that was already plain to the honest reason of mankind, it will be diverted from a purposeless inquiry to a beneficent discoverer of wrongs that have long needed reformation. The federal authorities have needed just this sort of looking after, in Louisiana, for they had been so little attended to by the government that they had come to think themselves above and beyond responsibility. Collector Casey will now find that there is a power in the country equal even to the duty of calling him to account. Marshal Packard will discover, at the same time, that his official actions will need to stand upon some better footing than the incapable friend of the President. Both of these men are now in the toils of Congress, and that body may be slow, but it has a terrible hand to unfasten when it once fixes its grip upon an offender who has abused its confidence and degraded its favors. Let them look to it, then, when the committee comes, as it surely will, not to investigate the action of the State Legislature, over which it has no power, but the conduct of its own servants, over whom it has full authority to indict and condemn.

As patriots, we rejoice that the day of reckoning is at hand, for it will save the nation from further disgrace; and as Republicans we rejoice, because we see in the action and tone of leading Congressmen the evident determination to rescue the party in Louisiana from the disasters that such men as Packard and Casey are bringing upon it.

THE STATE HOUSE.

As the State House is the place where the executive and legislative branches of the State government are now pursuing their duties without let or hindrance, it is not unreasonable to suppose the people continue a desire to know what is going on there.

The contest that has been waged so fiercely by the minority in both houses of the Legislature for the supremacy over the majority has, it is hoped, at last come to an end. The action taken in both houses yesterday would seem to warrant this belief.

The Senate, after discussing the subject two days, passed a resolution notifying the Governor and House of Representatives that the Senate was organized. The most of the Senators who had opposed the organization of the Senate, effected by the majority, also opposed the action of the majority in the House. For two days they fought the resolution recognizing the present organization, and what has been done in the House since the election of the Hon. O. H. Brewster as Speaker, but they were finally beaten by a vote of nineteen to fourteen. The opposition Senators, which embraced the Democratic strength of the Senate, and the Republican Senators identified with the Customhouse faction, took the ground that the present organization of the House is illegal, and for that reason the Senate should not communicate with it. The Senators who support the State administration and oppose the alliance of Democrats and Republicans to break it down, support the organization with Mr. Brewster as Speaker, thus finally settling the pretensions of Mr. Carter to the Speakership. The discussions upon this subject were continued in the Senate yesterday by Senators Campbell, Blackman and Lynch, and were of an interesting character. After the passage of the resolution, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback called Senator Blackman to the chair, and addressed the Senate upon a privileged question. He said his character had been wantonly and maliciously assailed by such papers as the *Times* and *National Republican* of this city. He denounced their aspersions as false, and filthy as they were false. He said the *Times* had denounced him ever since he voted against the Slaughterhouse monopoly; and the *National Republican* denounced him because he voted against all of the pet schemes of plunder in which the friends and supporters of that paper were interested. He appealed to the records of the Legislature to prove what he said, and was satisfied if his constituents were consulted that they would gainsay all that his enemies had falsely said of him.

In the House yesterday fifty-six members answered roll call. Mr. Huston arose to a question of privilege. He said he had been present in the Senate on the previous evening and heard the discussion of Senators upon the subject of the House organization; that while it was admitted the House was to be the sole judge of this matter, Senators contended that the House was not legally organized; that Speaker Brewster, who had been elected and sustained by the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, was not the legal Speaker. Mr. Huston wanted Senators to understand that the majority of the House claimed the right to organize the House to suit themselves, and any attempt of Senators to interfere in that organization would be regarded as an insult. The House had been organized for nineteen days, and ready for business, while certain Senators had absented themselves on board of the Wilderness and in other places, thereby obstructing legislation and preventing the consummation of those very reforms about which they had talked so much. He wanted Senators to distinctly understand the House would suffer no dication from the Senate in regard to its organization. Such dictation as he had heard in the Senate he thought came with a bad grace from the Senators who had prevented, for three weeks, the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker Brewster than arose and said there was a doubt in the minds of many of our best citizens as to the legality of the present organization of the House; and as he did not wish to stand in the way of the interest of the State he would then and there tender his resignation as Speaker.

Mr. Davidson immediately arose and moved that the House refuse to accept the resignation of Speaker Brewster, calling for the yeas and nays upon the question. By a vote of fifty-seven to five, the House refused to accept the resignation of the Speaker.

Mr. Worrall then offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of fifty-six to eight, ratifying and confirming the expulsion of Mr. Carter from the House.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the resolution expelling members was reconsidered so as to admit Messrs. Chachere, Durio, Darby and Hyams.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPECIFIC.

Dan Voorhees asserts, with the air of a chief mourner, that the people of the Southern States are incapable of attending to their own affairs, and ascribes our condition to the fact that Congress has disfranchised all the intelligent men in the South, and conferred the right of suffrage upon the ignorant. This reconstruction bugbear will haunt the old secession sympathizers till the day of their death. They magnify it into a monster, out of all proportions to its true shape, and count the fifty or a hundred men in Louisiana who have really been disfranchised for their fatal political errors as the people of the State. The real trouble with Voorhees is that the votes of his friends in the South have been neutralized by introducing to the community of citizenship an element naturally hostile to them. And when the old oppressors of the colored race are outvoted at the polls the cry is raised of disfranchisement. So far as local questions are concerned, every citizen of Louisiana has a perfect right to vote; and if he lacks the political sagacity to vote with the majority, we can not see how Congress can be to blame for it. There is no disfranchisement in Louisiana extending to a prohibition to participate in State questions. So Mr. Voorhees' panacea of amnesty would not afford a cure for any evil, real or supposed, against which he and his fellow demagogues inveigh. We have tried his remedy. The Republicans of Louisiana, by a unanimous vote, restored the right of the ballot to all who had lost it, and yet the Northern Democrats do not recognize the fact. And they will not cease their irritating harangues until we go the whole length of their doctrine, and take away from the colored people the right to protect themselves. How far our own coalition was intended to go in this direction we can not say. But it is certain that the news of its dissolution was very distasteful to Voorhees, Beck, Eldridge, and other Democratic members of Congress. For they will be satisfied with nothing less than the entire repeal of all the reconstruction laws. As Mr. Shellabarger pointedly states it, they want to set back the hands on the dial of time. And to the everlasting disgrace of some of our professed Republicans, we find them in the camp of the enemy, helping along the work.

POST MORTEM REFLECTIONS.

Our neighbor, the *Bee*, indulges in the comparatively easy task of criticising the acts of folly recently committed by the leaders of the revolutionary party, and pointing out the cause of failure. We do not agree with the *Bee* in its conclusions, but republish its article to let our readers see how lame is the apology put forward by the ablest organ of the unholy alliance.

All the faults pointed out by the *Bee* were actually committed, and they may have precipitated the catastrophe, but they were not necessarily fatal. The coalition lacked leaders; it had no cause; it had no money; the men who chiefly composed it had no character. Many of them were the projectors of the abuses against which they made outcry, and the people knew this and refused to trust them. Had the leaders been wise they would have read the signs of their failure several days ago, and advised their deluded followers to return one by one to the duty they came here to perform.

The following is the *Bee's* apology:

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

The return of the Senators of the opposition to the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday last, was regarded by most persons as a surrender to Warmoth, and it should have ended the struggle. The Representatives of the opposition should also have returned to their seats in the House, there being no object to be gained in keeping up a separate organization after the Senators had surrendered. And to disembarrass them, perhaps, Mr. Carter should have released them from their pledge to him or formally resigned the office of Speaker. It ought to be stated that the address to the people, made by Mr. Carter in the journals of Sunday, calling upon them to assemble on Monday morning, armed and equipped, for the purpose of taking the State House, was his own act, and was taken without the knowledge of his associates, either those of his own party or those of the Democracy.

We hold it to have been a most unwise proceeding, and the address itself most imprudently worded. If he had intended to play into Warmoth's hands, he could not have done it more effectually than by threatening an attack upon the State House. Warmoth made immediate and effective use of it at Washington. It was impossible for President Grant to refuse Governor Warmoth the aid of General Emory's troops, as the General Assembly had been reconstituted on Saturday by the return to the State House of the Senators who had been acting with Carter. Grant could not, it may be presumed, accept the responsibility of what must have seemed to him to be a threat to excite a riot. We do not justify the vacillating conduct of President Grant, but it was our own fault to trust to him. We might have known that the Republican leaders at Washington would not allow him to be indifferent in a contest like that in which the Democrats and Carter men have been engaged, especially when it came to blows. Governor Warmoth's strength at Washington was evidently underrated by Carter and his followers.

WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE.

When Mr. Scofield's committee arrives in New Orleans, we shall expect to see a thorough overhauling of the Customhouse pay rolls. It will interest the people of Illinois, Massachusetts and New York to know how much they have to pay officials to run an anti-Republican newspaper; how many men who are paid by the government for their services are in daily attendance in the Senate or in the sessions of the Gem Saloon House of Representatives; how many men draw pay as clerks, inspectors, and the like, who never perform a day's work for the government. Perhaps the committee, acting as agents of the United States, may deem it necessary to seize a certain political wigwam in the tenth ward by virtue of a builder's lien. Certain it is, the structure never paid expenses, and the party that advanced the money has no other remedy than the one suggested. We hope the congressional committee will attend to the wigwam matter.

THE QUARREL BEGUN.

Says George W. Carter: "Now therefore, in accordance with the constitution and laws of Louisiana, and of the *instructions* of the House of Representatives, approved by sixteen members of the Senate," I do propose to take possession of the Mechanics' Institute by force and arms, etc.

Says the *Bee*, which has heretofore been Carter's ablest organ:

It ought to be stated that the address to the people, made by Mr. Carter in the journals of Sunday, calling upon them to assemble Monday morning, armed and equipped, for the purpose of taking the State House, was his own act, and was taken without the knowledge of his associates, either those of his own party or those of the Democracy.

Here is a square contradiction, and we incline to believe in the statements of the *Bee*. Carter has shown such utter disregard of the kind of means he employs to accomplish his ends, that we are not surprised at his assumption of authority not conferred upon him. But this falling out among the political tricksters hastens the day of perfect peace and order.

AN OLD COMEDY REVIVED.

A gentleman who visited the Senate hall yesterday, when the resolution to notify the Governor and the House that the Senate was organized and ready for business was under discussion, remarked that he thought he was in the theatre, and that the play that was on was the old comedy of the "Angry Boy." One of our youthful Senators was merely making a characteristic speech. The gentleman referred to, being a stranger, was deceived by appearances.

The *Bee* scolds Senators Anderson, Thomas and Lewis in good round terms because they "left their colleagues" in the Senatorial ring and returned to the legitimate business of their positions. Leaving Senator Lewis out of the question—who is, by the way, in no manner responsible to the *Bee* for his course—we fail to find in the conduct of these Senators anything which deserves its censure. At least, the acts complained of by the dual-tongued irritant were of such a character as must commend Senators Anderson and Thomas to all good citizens. They refused to longer lend themselves to the undignified and unparliamentary schemes of the quorum breakers. And it should be borne in mind that, in accepting the positions they now occupy, they did not take upon themselves the obligation, either implied or expressed, to absent themselves from their seats in the Senate during the session hours. The place for Senators to defend the interests of their constituents is on the floor of the Senate, not on board a revenue cutter; not at a seaside watering place, nor at a New Orleans grog shop.

There can be no manner of doubt that Senators Anderson and Thomas are fully as able to judge of their duty as their assailant. And when they come to face their constituents they need not hesitate to confess that they had the manliness to meet their brother Senators fairly and squarely on the floor of the Senate and settle the existing disputes openly. It is rather the skulking Senators who were bound together by a compact to vote as a unit on public measures, and who transferred their manhood to the keeping of their spokesman, who will find it difficult to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

It is, moreover, manifest that there were seventeen Senators who could not by any possibility be persuaded to vote for the nullification of the proceedings of the called session; and the sixteen who signed the compact might have remained away till doomsday without being able to coerce the majority. Being in the minority, it was their duty to submit, and if they had found this out on the first day of the session, it would have been better for their reputations.

We have nothing to say, at present, of the two Senators who voted for Mr. Pinchback on the sixth of December, and have been engaged, during the present session, in the work of self-stultification.

The *Times* improves slowly. It now designates the General Assembly as the "Dryades Street Legislature," while it calls the small faction of seceders the "Canal Street Legislature." This will be cited hereafter as an evidence that the *Times* refused to take sides with "either party."

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The cotton dullness of Monday extended until Tuesday, and the sales made only amounted to a few hundred bales. Brokers were engaged in dalliance with prospective figures, this being about all left to that fraternity. The figures on the board showed a universal slimness to prevail in the marts of the big world, and the currents of business, as represented in figures, were in a state of profound calm.

The slow sales are caused, according to concurrent opinion, by factors seeing no reason to lower their prices, and buyers' unwillingness to transact without more concessions.

In Lottery stock lately there have been quotations which settle it at $52, but no sales are reported. Mexican Gulf Canal is firm at $80. Slaughterhouse would take an upward rise were the disposition to buy coexistent with the inclination to sell, but as neither state of things exist the stock may be pronounced as still. The congregation of business men who daily meet on the street carry on their business under lock and key.

Were political troubles definitely settled, all classes of obligations would improve, inasmuch as money is in readiness, and the intention is for investment.

There were no sales at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	109¼	109⅛
Germania National Bank	— —	160 00
State National Bank	— —	99 00
New Orleans National Bank	91 00	— —
Teutonia National Bank	113 00	— —
New Orleans National Banking Association	56 00	— —
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	— —	33 50
Canal Bank	— —	101 00
Lafayette Bank	— —	42 75
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company	— —	89 00
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	— —	5 00
Carrollton Railroad	115 00	113 00
Pontchartrain Railroad Company	75 00	40 00
New Orleans City Railroad Company	— —	175 00
Crescent City Railroad Company	— —	71 00
St. Charles Street Railroad Company	— —	71 00
Canal and Claiborne Streets Railroad Company	— —	45 00
Orleans Railroad Company	— —	34 00
New Orleans Gaslight Company	— —	140 00
Jefferson City Gaslight Company	62 00	55 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press	65 00	62 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	20 00	16 50
Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company (ordinary)	— —	20 00
Louisiana Lottery Company	60 00	50 00
Sugar Shed Company	20 50	17 00
Louisiana Levee Company	3 00	2 75
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	17 50	16 00
Canal and Claiborne Railroad first mortgage bonds	—	32
Louisiana sixes	69½	—
Louisiana sixes, 1870	—	53
Louisiana eights, levee bonds of 1875	—	73
Louisiana State warrants	61½	60¼
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	55	50
City ten per cent bonds, 1871	—	91½

That same "girl who wouldn't marry a mechanic, who turned out to be a Governor," is again going the rounds, after a ten years' silence. Don't be uneasy, girls; if you don't want to marry a mechanic, why, don't do it. Perhaps an editor will come along one of these days.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, in a recent letter upon the question of woman suffrage, among other things, says: "No depraved or vapid women have ever yet identified themselves with this movement. We shall not vote in some rough board shanty, through an old window shutter, or at a corner grocery, or some low rum hole; but we shall assemble in the churches or some beautiful temples dedicated to liberty and equality, and with prayers and thanksgiving, assume these high responsibilities, and our election days will be like the holy feasts of the Jews in Jerusalem."

Greeley says that the best way to raise early popcorn is to start it now. Put the corn—any kind of corn will do—in a corn-popper, and suspend in the sun over a pan of water till the shoots grow out between the wires; then, in the spring, set it out in pots or beds, and before June the popped corn will be hanging in little paper bags all over the branches.

An Edinburg woman, whose case had been thrown up by her counsel, conducted it herself with so much ability that, although she was defeated, the judge complimented her on the great skill she had displayed.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

LEIGHTON'S.

CHARLES LEIGHTON, having just returned from the manufacturing districts, after making heavy purchases and arrangements for constant supplies for Goods in his line, has now greater facilities to offer to his friends and customers Goods at LOWER PRICES and BETTER QUALTIES than ever.

Shirt and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

Corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

ja24 1t 2p

REMOVAL.

WALLACE & CO.

ARE NOW LOCATED AT THEIR

NEW STORES,

Northwest Corner Magazine and

Common Streets,

And are prepared to offer to the trade

THE BEST STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY.

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.

WALLACE & CO.

N. B.—GEORGE W. BANCKER and JOHN WALLACE have been admitted as partners in our firm.

WALLACE & CO.

ja14 2p

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

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.

For sale at wholesale by

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
SMITH & McKENNA,
G. M. BAYLY & POND,
DENEGRE, PAYNE & CO.,
J. M. LEWIS & CO.,
F. RICKERT & CO.

ja13 1m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

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AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m2p

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

Have removed to

No. 89 Canal Street,

Second door from the corner of Chartres street.

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We are supplying families, bakeries, steamboats and factories with ASH, OAK, BAKERS' PINE and LIGHTWOOD, of the best quality, and all kinds of COAL, delivered to any part of the city, free of cartage.

Wood sawed to stove length kept constantly on hand, the actual cost of sawing only being added to the price. Full measure guaranteed.

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We are agents for several large saw mills on the lakes and Mobile Bay, and are prepared to fill bills for city, plantation use or for shipment of the best yellow pine or cypress LUMBER, promptly and correctly.

The best quality of cypress SHINGLES always on hand. Orders sent to our office or addressed to us through Postoffice Lock box 921 will receive prompt attention.

We are determined to give satisfaction.

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References—Thomas P. Miller & Co., Mobile; Baker, Lawler & Co., Mobile; John T. Moore & Co., New Orleans; Sterling Price & Co., St. Louis; A. J. Ward & Co., New Orleans; Tooner, Sykes & Billings, Mobile; W. G. Wilmot & Co., New Orleans; William Otis, Mobile. ja1 1m

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 84 New Levee street,

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets,

Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja3 3m

FAIRBANKS SCALES

Of All Descriptions,

FOR SALE AT

FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN DEPOT,

53.....Camp Street.....53

de31 W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

JOHN G. FLEMING,

DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES.

Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No. 144 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourselves. no25 6m

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CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE

Defeated the eight leading SHUTTLE STITCH MACHINES at the fifth grand State Fair of Louisiana.

Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the third annual State Fair of Mississippi.

Has received more FIRST PREMIUMS for best machines and machine stitching than all the competition combined, in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and has the people's verdict in the above States, the sales being greater than that of any other machine. It is the acknowledged Southern favorite.

General Southern office 182 Canal street, New Orleans. de22 1m

D. URBAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de5

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

10,000 pounds Sugar-Cured HAMS at 10 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green SHOULDERS at 6 cents per pound.
5,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents per pound.

Also for sale, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $ each. The above prices are great bargains.

S. B. CHURCHILL,

No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier, under St. James Hotel. de21 1m

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER.

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de20 1y

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all stock sold as represented.

JAMES RAGAN,

Stonewall Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street. de20 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The Sew Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

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WILLIAM G. COYLE, New Orleans.
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W. G. COYLE & CO.,

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Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.

oc20 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 13 ORYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se28 1y

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Steam Boiler Manufacturer and Blacksmith, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence No. 336 Clio street. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Fine and Cylinder Boilers, Clarifiers, Filters and Juice Boxes made at shortest notice, and all work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. le15 1y

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 130 Calliope, near St. Charles street, has every accommodation in the line of Pleasure and Family carriages such as hacks, brettes, phaetons, buggies, etc., for the use of the public, and at rates to correspond with the stringency of the times. All hacking done below tariff rates. Orders for weddings, balls, picnics, races, etc., will be attended to so as to guarantee satisfaction. I am also prepared to hire vehicles (alone) to parties having their own horses. le16 1y

DR. F. B. ALBERS,

RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.

Office No. 29 Canal street.

Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. de10 eod 1y

JAMES BUCKLEY,

MERCANTILE STATIONER,

JOB PRINTER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

[Established December, 1863.]

No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans. de19 3m

F. LIVAUDAIS,

DEALER IN

Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coal;

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ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD,

Corner Magazine and Girod Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Will promptly supply families, cotton presses, printing offices, etc., at the lowest market rates. Special attention given to the shipment of coal in casks to country consumers. ja13 1m

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