

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

The average cost of constructing and equipping railroads in the United States is \$45,000 per mile.

Dan Rice's Paris Pavilion ten-horse band was in the procession yesterday afternoon, and made good music as well as a fine show.

Fourteen passenger coaches, with six hundred passengers, came in on the Jackson railroad, track Monday night.

Most of the river steamers announced to leave yesterday afternoon, held over until after the Mistick Krewe procession last night.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell tomorrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

The fashion of dispensing with false hair has been set, but none of the girls follow it. Poor things, how can they when they have no other.

It is estimated by competent observers that there were 25,000 strangers in the city yesterday. There were representatives from every section of the country.

The procession of the "King of the Carnival" has introduced a new feature into the Mardi Gras festivities which will scarcely in future be permitted to fall into disuse.

The disguise of clean shirts was worn by thousands of people on the streets, whose most intimate friends hardly recognized them. For such, Mardi Gras is a blessing.

Chester, Massachusetts, has had a leap-year party. The ladies performed all the work and did all the paying. We wish leap-year parties would become fashionable in New Orleans.

A sack has been discovered in the top of a pecan tree in Texas, containing a bow, arrow, an Indian spear, and a woman's scalp, with beautiful long hair. The sack was lashed to a bough.

Iowa boasts that her chief magistrate, Governor Carpenter, practices the economy of the fathers. He was inaugurated in a suit of homespun, and delighted the good people with his affability and good sense.

Acting Mayor Cochrane, of New York, officiated at a marriage in the city hall the other day. He omitted the word "obey," but counseled the bride to be subject to her husband "in all things lawful and proper."

The wife of Edward S. Stokes is still in Europe. Previous to the murder Stokes corresponded regularly with her. Since the tragedy he has received no letter from her, and at last accounts she was in Paris.

To show how deep meanness can go, it is asserted that the Legislative Manual and State Register of Georgia contain biographical sketches of all the officers, save the blacks, and of these merely the names are given.

The gala day appearance worn by the City Hall yesterday, rivaled the decorations and beautiful adornings it exhibited at the Mardi Gras of 1858. That night "Comus" had his first visit to the city authorities.

The projector of a new paper at Atlanta, Georgia, having declared that he will "condemn the wrong and applaud the right," the *Enquirer* says the task will keep him about as busy as a schoolboy with a hornet in his trousers.

The Chicago Times, the leading Democratic journal of Illinois, believes that "nine-tenths of all the honest, earnest men in the United States who call themselves Democrats expect to vote for a Republican next fall."

One night last week a young gentleman escorting his fiancée home from a large party, had the misfortune to fall asleep in the carriage. He has been anxiously looking up cheap places to buy ladies' kids ever since.

We wonder how many more lessons will be necessary before young ladies find out that diamond powder is the worst thing that a lady can dress her hair with. Every particle of the stuff is like a knife, and cuts the hair all to pieces.

In speaking of "intellectual vagrancy," the *Churchman* says: "A deadly mental dyspepsia has had its foundations laid in many of our American girls, between the ages of seven and fourteen, by the gorging of waxy Sunday school books."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, the furniture and all movable property contained in the premises, situated at No. 61 Union street, First District. See advertisement.

A Kansas stage driver shot at a man against whom he had a grudge, but missed him and killed a bystander. The man attacked immediately killed the driver, so that, while two lives were taken, the man marked out for slaughter escaped unharmed.

Jean Ingelow, who is now forty-one years old, is the daughter of a country banker, and in money matters is nicely provided for. She lives in great retirement, and her quiet London life is one of devoted piety and abounding charity. Most of the proceeds of her books is devoted to benevolent uses.

It has recently been discovered that a graduate and bachelor of arts of one of the Eastern colleges is a woman, who, unsuspected, went through the entire course under the style and habiliments of one of the sterner sex. She was graduated in the class of 1869, and took a high part in the commencement programme.

Travelers who try their luck in crossing railroad tracks when a train is bearing down upon them will be interested in knowing that twenty-seven persons were killed in this way in six of the Northern States last year, fourteen badly hurt, eighty vehicles demolished, eight locomotives injured, and sixty horses killed.

A man residing in Muscatine, Iowa, is reported to have been suffering all winter from the effects of poison absorbed in his system last fall through a pair of heavy boots lined with green material. His entire body has been swollen and covered with small eruptions—the result of poisons in the boot lining—and it was but recently that a favorable change was produced.

EMPLOYERS AND LABORERS.

The *Pietyone* of Sunday had a platform entirely new to it, and one upon which, with a little finishing, good Republicans can stand and feel themselves at home.

There is a great reason why the congenial relations between capital and labor should be restored in the South. Capital requires good returns in agriculture and commerce. Labor requires good wages, permanent employment, and protection in sickness, injury and old age.

For we interpret all this to mean that the negroes, although admitted in the language of the *Pietyone* to "equal political, legal and educational rights with those who were once their masters," yet they are expected to continue to be laborers all their lives, while only those who were once their masters shall aspire to the dignity of being the capitalists.

We have contended for a higher destiny than this for the colored race. We hope that at least a fair proportion of them may be admitted to that highly extolled class of people denominated capitalists, and if circumstances will have it so, to give even such of their old masters or their descendants as have fallen in fortune, either by bad luck or bad management, employment and protection from want.

This government of the people, representative alike of black man and white man, where the humble toiler can vote side by side with the rich merchant is offensive to the "ancient pride and chivalry" of our merchant princes.

The laws enacted to advance the interests of the man in lowly life, with little means, and only recently allowed the privileges of self-government, must be repealed at the dictation of those whose hands yet tingle to whirl the lash of the slave-driver, whose "chivalric pride" longs to trample under foot his equal before the law.

But we recur again to the proposition, what right has the Committee of Fifty-one to dictate to the General Assembly what laws to repeal? The Legislature is composed of the representatives of all the people in the State. The Committee of Fifty-one only represents the rich merchants of New Orleans.

Are the people prepared to surrender to these merchants and bankers the government of the State, and consent to live under such laws alone as the "ancient pride and chivalry" may give them? We think not. If the attempt should be made, this fifty-one times duplicated "Moses" may encounter an obstacle more formidable in navigating the "wilderness" of Louisiana politics than the genuine Moses did in steering his willow basket among the bullrushes.

The people do not mean to be dictated to, nor their representatives frightened and intimidated. It is true that reforms are needed, and the initiative has already been taken in passing them. They will be pushed forward as rapidly as public business will allow.

But the representatives of the people have too much self-respect to cringe at the dictation of the Committee of Fifty-one, or any other committee of aristocrats. The poor people of this State have rights as well as the rich people, and they, like the organ of pride and chivalry "love freedom well enough to die for it."

The time has gone by when the black man and the poor white man were merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the rich. They have leaders now among themselves, and these are not of the "ancient pride and chivalry of Louisiana."

PAY DAY. No man or nation has ever yet thriven by injustice. The day of retribution may be delayed by force or put off by craft, but sooner or later it comes, and, as a rule, the longer it is postponed the heavier will be its reckoning.

This is not only the teaching of history, but is within the observation of every man who walks through the world with his moral eyes open. It is only the fool who says in his heart "there is no God." All the old empires, built by the sword, perished by the sword.

Spain, in driving out her borders the Jews and the Mohammedans, drove out at the same time wealth and progress, and civilization. The royalty and aristocracy of France revelled for centuries on the sweat and the blood of the poor; recognizing in the peasant no right which the noble was bound to respect.

But the revolution came and swept royalty and aristocracy from the face of the country. And afterward, when her great hero made and unmade kings and threatened to smite the whole continent to his control, despoiling right and trampling justice under foot, he too had to learn that things refuse to be mismanaged long, and that this is a world in which God rules. Nor need we go to remote times or distant climes to learn the same great lesson, when here, in our own times and our own land, we have seen that giant wrong, slavery, at one time lorded it over the whole land, and then destroyed as by a whirlwind.

And this introduces the subject we had in mind in beginning this article, namely, the retribution day which is now approaching for England.

During our time of trouble, when a regard for her own character and traditions should have induced her to aid us; when a regard for the mere letter of the law of nations should have warned her to keep her hands off, what did she do? Blinded by the signs of the times, forgetful of the lessons of history, ignoring the existence of an over-ruling Providence, whose decree from before the foundation of the world were laid, had ordained the ultimate triumph of right, she threw the weight of her influence on the side of our pariahs.

No! She left, as she thought, a loophole of escape; an interpretation by which her course might be defended. Nevertheless, so flagrantly wrong had been her conduct, that the fair-minded men who represented her in the treaty of Washington felt compelled by a sense of justice to make concessions fully satisfactory to us. These she would now evade.

She has reconsidered the matter and does not understand the treaty as we do; but some of her best minds agree with us in the interpretation of its terms, and frankly admit that we are in the right; nay, more, that England is in no condition to dispute the question, or rather to push the dispute to the arbitration of war.

One of the most able members of Parliament, in discussing this question, said, pointedly, that she has armies which can not march, ships which are unseaworthy; and, in addition, she has no navy, upon which she can not stand.

Her disposition is, undoubtedly, to evade payment; nations, like individuals, do not incur such weighty responsibilities without strong reasons for hoping to escape them. They always hope that "something will turn up" in time to enable them to elude the evil consequences which their conduct has invited.

In this case the hope probably was either that the so-called confederate States might be successful, or that we, being the victors, would be too crippled by our triumph to cope with so great a nation. Both of these failing, there remained the arts of diplomacy, in which England has always been an adept.

But this, too, has failed, and there remains the serious necessity of meeting her pecuniary liabilities, or of facing the ruinous alternative—war. Which will she choose? The cost of paying "the indirect claims" may be enormous, but, at all events, its amount may be definitely ascertained. The cost of a war conducted on the scale which, in this case, would be unavoidable, who can compute?

In the first place, it would be a war in which money only would be involved, not honor; and though a man will fight for his money, when he has it in actual possession, it is quite a different thing to fight against the payment of a just debt, his share of which is to be furnished in the indirect form of taxes, with the additional motive against fighting, that whether the war be successful or not, the taxes will probably be increased thereby.

Then, as regards the damage to commerce incident to war, England has everything to lose, we comparatively nothing; but in its place the opportunity to pay her back the injury she has done us, and in doing so to "better the instruction." Then there is that ever-festering sore in her side—injured, irritated, eruptive Ireland. No, there is little danger of England's fighting. She'll pay instead.

A QUACK DOCTOR. Jonah's gourd was a reasonable plant to the vine that was germinated out of the investment which the mercantile guild made in the purchase of the *Pietyone*.

"Get yet your shirts at Leighton's," "buy your soothing syrup of Mrs. Winslow," "take a ticket in the Louisiana Lottery," are legends that are to be supplemented by a new one—"raise your dander with the people's paper." The *Pietyone* has entered upon the job of disturbing the community, as an Attakapas bull would go about a similar enterprise, by elevating its frisky tail, kicking up its heels, putting down its head, rolling its eyes and rushing at things helter-skelter.

The design is to plague the city with a clatter, whatever the result may be. Commotion is to be the order of the day, regardless of the fearful reaction which always follows after such unwarranted excitements. Earnest men do not engage in great enterprises in this way. Thoughtful people refrain from provoking storms, because they know that the elements are more dangerous and destructive to the common prosperity than the evils which they attempt to cure.

This philosophy is not understood by the "organ of the people." Its remedy is that of the loon who tears the bed clothes into tatters, batters the chairs to smithereens, and dashes his own head against the solid door-post. It will have no reform but such as violence can manufacture. Uttering the rights of the people, and pretending to be of greater power than the authorities, this maniac of the press presents its distempered caprices as the remedies which the country must swallow without test or analysis.

Only one short hour is to be yielded to the Legislature and the Governor to take the compound which the *Pietyone* and its nurses have prepared for them in the interest of the entire State. Was there ever such a set of doctors? And if there was, did it ever find a great healthy patient who submitted to have its stomach doctored in this extraordinary fashion. It is highly probable that when the *Pietyone* attempts to force its medicine down the throats of the authorities, it will get its fingers hurt in the operation.

Besides the particular results developed in our first article, certain general conclusions were established by the congressional investigation, the product of which may now be summed up as follows: The gentlemen of the committee did not provoke any partisan animosity, even among the Democrats, but won the credit of allowing the fullest scope in every matter that was sought to be investigated. Charges, suspicions and suggestions were probed to the bottom, and the answers cover a wider field than was ever taken in by any other investigation. The committee can report that it not only explored the main trouble it was sent to inquire about, but all its collateral issues. What its verdict will be upon the revelations that were made before it must be waited for.

We take it, however, that the following conclusions will be found to have impressed themselves upon the committee: First, that the difficulty in this State was originated by the federal officials, and that it was promoted by the Democrats; secondly, that although Louisiana has not as good a government as she ought to have, the fault rests more with the white than it does with the colored people, for while the former refused to help the latter, the latter did not retaliate, but did the best that they could under the circumstances; and, thirdly, that if there are enactments on the statute books that partake of an arbitrary character, they are there from necessity, and not from choice.

We premise that the first conclusion which we have stated will be accepted, from the fact that the very moment the federal officials abused their positions by moving to control the political organization of the Republican party in this State, that very moment they meddled with matters that they should have left alone. Officers appointed from Washington, as a rule, are not presumed to understand the minutiae of State politics sufficiently well to manage them, and since the success of a local election insures that of a general election, the inference is that the resident ought to be trusted to direct what he is more interested in than the stranger. The Customhouse meddled when it sought to manage the party, and this must be the report of the committee, or else the testimony of Marshal Packard must be refused its proper share of credit.

As to the condition that was formed between the Customhouse factionists and the Democracy, no man can get around the conclusion that the former were openly cheated and were intended to be abused, and that they did not have the sense to see it.

The difficulties about the State government were and are such as to account for much of the un-administration. The refusal of the white people to act reasonably or fairly with the negroes has brought its own punishment by putting many had men in office, and by creating such a distrust between the races that it is to be feared this evil will be repeated hereafter. This misfortune is not to be charged to the Republican party, but to the prejudices of the Democrats. When they consent to do justice, then they may expect to merit justice. All good citizens suffer from this state of affairs; but since justice is of greater value than money, it will be appreciated that Judge Dibble only spoke a common sentiment when he preferred bankruptcy to a return to the evils that the Democracy would inflict upon the State. For the latter calamity would surely bring bankruptcy with it.

The arbitrary legislation that exists in the outgrowth of necessity. The Democrats would not tolerate Republicans in the exercise of their rights, and strong laws had to be framed to restrain turbulence and oppression. The end and the result both have justified the means, and, therefore, the committee will have to report that it found a strong government in Louisiana, which was created for the purpose of repressing strong evils.

Many matters of an unpleasant nature have been brought to light, but since all organized societies are complaining of these things, we suppose Louisiana will have to bear her share of them. We shall improve upon the past in the future, for the schoolmaster is abroad in the State, and his suggestions will improve the ignorant to that extent, in the course of time, that he will command respect in spite of his color or poverty by virtue of his intelligence.

NOT TRUE. The *Pietyone* of yesterday evening has an article headed "Behind the Curtain," which purports to retail a conversation between Governor Warmoth and a number of his friends, relative to proposed measures of reform. But for the former reputation of the *Pietyone* for truthfulness and correctness of information it would not be necessary to deny it. As it is, it is perhaps advisable to state that there is not one word of truth in the entire article.

We have the best authority for saying that the rumors which the Governor attested, and which, by the way, was not held on Saturday, agreed to pass the reform measures recommended by him in his special message to the General Assembly. The public will find no difficulty afterward in appreciating, at its true value, a journal that will give circulation to such a calumny.

The purchase of the *Pietyone* by two hundred and odd men of a business turn, seems to have inspired them with an idea that they can, in addition to their legitimate callings, monopolize the business of government; that whatever they demand of the government in the name of the people, must be instantly done, without further consultation with the people. Now we hold it to be the duty of those who have been elected to conduct the different branches of government, to respect, as far as practicable, the wishes of all classes of people; but when a few men of any class attempt to speak for the whole people, and even threaten the Legislature and Governor of a Republican State, they are menacing the peace of society by attempting to force authority that none but the people or their lawful representatives should wield.

The *Pietyone*, following the pretensions of the *Times* to speak for the people, is striving to stir them to deeds of violence in case their chosen representatives can not be driven to do what these self-constituted organs of the people bid them. It kindly advises, however, that "all possible means of securing legal reform be exhausted before resorting to any other;" but, quoting from the *Times*, it says, "we all know that resistance to tyranny is not a crime." Tyranny is absolute political power, not conferred by the people. In this country all political power is derived from the people, and, therefore, there is no tyranny that can not be lawfully corrected. If a Governor or Legislature were disposed to be tyrannical in any of the States of the American Union they could not hope to play the tyrant long. The verdict of the people would soon overtake them at the ballot-box. This would be the accepted mode for near a century in this country of remedying political evils. But the *Times* and *Pietyone* want to change the good old American way of doing things. They want to invest two or three hundred men or more with power to menace a Governor and Legislature, and force them to do what perhaps the people are opposed to, if their voice could be properly heard. Now, we candidly confess we do not believe in this way of remedying political evils in this country. We are in favor of the right of all people to urge their peculiar views upon those who are temporarily administering government in this country—particularly the law-making branch—but we are not in favor of effecting changes in other than a lawful way. And it is certainly not lawful for a few men, speaking in the name of the people, to attempt to force their peculiar views upon the Governor and Legislature of a

State. When the *Times* and *Pietyone* would teach "that resistance to tyranny is not a crime," let them remember that we have no tyranny in this country that calls for other than lawful resistance. No man is gifted with hereditary power here, and no class of men should expect to rule exclusively. In regard to the laws the *Times* and *Pietyone* are clamoring to have repealed, we are satisfied they will be modified by the present Legislature. The Governor long since recommended changes in them, and a majority of the Legislature were prepared to commence the reforms at the commencement of the session had they been permitted to do so. The *Times* and *Pietyone* should recollect this and cease their incendiary talk.

INVITATION. The press being largely represented among the strangers in the city, I would respectfully invite all editors and reporters to visit my Paris Pavilion Circus at any time during their sojourn among us. Respectfully yours, DAN RICE.

SENATE VOUCHERS. Persons holding Senate Vouchers will present them to the Senate Judiciary Committee for approval on or before February 20, 1872. OSCAR F. HUNSAKER, Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS. SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, In the City of New Orleans, 1872, April 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics Institute.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their applications at once.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans, February 10, 1872. feb 10 2p

BOSOMS. Extra large and long line, French made, SHIRT BOSOMS, well adapted to our Southern Gentleman's wear, just received and for sale.

Six for Five Dollars, or One Dollar Each. Only look at them in the show cases at LEIGHTON'S, CORNER OF CANAL AND ST. CHARLES STREETS. feb 12 2p

FINISHED SOCKS AT LEIGHTON'S. Finished BRITISH SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen.....\$4 50 Finished FRENCH SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen..... 4 50 Finished GERMAN SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen..... 4 00

Six Linen American HANKERCHIEFS, per dozen..... 2 00 Six Linen Bosom SHIRTS for Gentlemen, per dozen..... 9 00 And Gentleman's Furnishing Goods generally, all equally cheap, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. feb 12 2p

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Disorders. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 8 Magazine street, New Orleans. H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. feb 12 2p

WEDDING SHIRTS, NIGHTSHIRTS, BOYS' SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS AND CUFFS TO PUT INTO SHIRTS. Extra Long and Large Bosoms. Shirts made to order, artistically cut and faithfully made, at our Shirt Factory, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. feb 12 2p

CHARLES LEIGHTON. LOUIS GRUNEWALD'S PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSES AND MUSIC STORE. 129 CANAL STREET.....129

The Largest Establishment of the Kind in the South. Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, a full assortment of the LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANOS manufactured in this country or Europe, such as STEINWAY & SONS' Square, Upright and Grand Pianos. W. KNABE & CO.'S Baltimore Pianos, HAINES & BEOS' Square Pianos, PLEYEL, Upright, all styles, made in Paris. BLADEL, Upright, made in Stuttgart, Germany. ALSO,

A few second-hand PIANOS, received in exchange and sold at bargain, at \$50, \$75, and upwards. Pianos sold on the monthly installment plan. Old Pianos received in part payment. Also on hand, a full line of

ORGANS AND MELODEONS, of MASON & HAMLIN'S and TRAYSER'S make—unequaled in quality and price. Purchasers of PIANOS and ORGANS will find it to their advantage not to consider the amount of retail dealer's profit, but to the QUALITY of the instrument, and his standing in this community. With my long experience in business, and a large capital at my command, no house in the city or elsewhere can undersell me, no difference in what obscure corner their store may happen to be. Whatever I sell is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and no Piano sold but I never it will give satisfaction. Pianos I can not warrant to send to auction.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 129 Canal Street. JOHN W. HADEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street.....72 Recreates all orders with promptness and dispatch. feb 12 2p

REDMOND B. MANNON, 29 Canal street.....29 NEW ORLEANS, LA. Issues Travelers' Certificates of Credit on Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co. London; Messrs. de Rothschild & Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild & Co., Vienna; Messrs. A. de Rothschild & Co., Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

REMOVAL. ASA NOW LOCATED AT THEIR NEW STORES, Northwest Corner Magazine and Common Streets, And are prepared to offer to the trade THE BEST STOCK 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 COMPLETE WITH ANY MARKET IN THIS COUNTRY. WALLACE & CO.

N. B.—GEORGE W. BANGKER and JOSEPH WALLACE have been admitted as partners in our firm. WALLACE & CO. feb 12 2p

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1855.) OFFICERS: L. L. GENESEE, President; THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President; CHARLES J. LEES, Third Vice President; SAMUEL JAMISON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, John O. Gates, Thomas Allen Clark, Carl Kohn, Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. BUSINESS CARDS. WILLIAM G. COYLE, HORNB Wood & Co., PUBLISHERS, 115 Poydras street, New Orleans. W. G. COYLE & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, Office—No. 138 Gravier Street. feb 12 2p

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 12 BRADDOCK 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 former. Rubber Old Plate made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. feb 12 2p

RESIDENCE NO. 85 BRASS STREET. Office No. 29 Canal street. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. feb 12 2p

BREWSER & ERNEST. (Arthur J. Ernest.) UPHOLSTERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS. Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covered, made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. feb 12 2p

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets. Customers may order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. feb 12 2p

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 189 Calcasieu, near St. Charles street, has every accommodation in the line of Pleasure and Family carriages such as hacks, brettas, phaetons, buggies, etc., for the use of the public, and at rates to correspond with the stringency of the times. All hackings done below tariff rates. Orders for weddings, balls, parties, races, etc., and for funerals, promptly attended to. I am also prepared to hire vehicles (alone) to parties having their own horses. feb 12 2p

JOHN G. FLEMING, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES. Has on hand and for sale at his store, No. 114 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 yourself. feb 12 2p

D. URBAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans. Testimony given, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. feb 12 2p

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS' MATERIALS. SULLIVAN & BULLGER, 115 Poydras, next door to Camp street, Dealers in Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials. House, ship and steamboat work promptly attended to. Box No. 226 Mechanics and Dealers Exchange. feb 12 2p

JAMES BUCKLEY, MERCANTILE STATIONER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. (Established December, 1868.) No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans. feb 12 2p

F. LAVIDAIS, DEALER IN Pittsburg, Anthracite and Canal Coal; ALSO, ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD, CORNER Magazine and Girod Streets, NEW ORLEANS. Will promptly supply families, hotels, restaurants, printing offices, etc., at the lowest market rates. Special attention given to the shipment of coal in casks to country customers. feb 12 2p