

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

"Heathen Chinese" for the matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday.

The Grand Duke Alexis must be a member of "The Pack," and a high card, for he was a right good boxer Mardi Gras.

The Grand Duke Alexis will attend the Academy of Music this evening, after dining with the Louisiana Jockey Club.

A Swannee (England) lady recently eloped, notwithstanding she is the mother of thirteen children and over sixty years of age.

Two women have made application to Commodore Vanderbilt for the office of conductor on the New York Central railroad.

A gentleman of Council Bluffs, recently married, is distressed by the nightly apparition of his first wife in spotless white stalking in and out of his bedroom.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. Brown, the agent of the Coleman Family, whose entertainments will commence at the St. Charles Theatre to-morrow evening.

The first woman voter of Wyoming was an old lady seventy years of age, who voted on her way from the baker's, and went to the polls with a yeast-pitcher in one hand and the ballot in the other.

We have received complimentary tickets to the grand vocal and instrumental concert, by the professors and pupils of the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, at Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening.

Miss Alita M. Hewlett is a martyr to the law of Illinois. She studied law and passed an examination, but was denied the right to practice, and will probably be let loose as a lecturer on the brutality of men.

The Rhode Island Legislature are again petitioned by the unmarried sisterhood of the little State to grant them permission to vote themselves husbands or anything else they may think for their best good.

Mr. P. M. Lyons, of the Western Celt, published at St. Louis, arrived here last evening on business connected with that journal. We commend him to the kind consideration of the Irishmen of New Orleans.

The Citizens' Executive Committee have called a mass meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, to be held on the platform in front of the City Hall, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

Miss Thompson's farewell benefit will take place at the Academy of Music this (Friday) evening. The Grand Duke will honor the fair Lydia with his patronage, and "Kenilworth" is the selection for the entertainment.

An Indianapolis man took advantage of his wife's having the small-pox to send for his mother-in-law. The result surpassed his utmost expectations, and he had the satisfaction of paying her funeral expenses a few days after her arrival.

The Grand Duke, through General Custer, has requested that "If Ever I Cease to Love" be introduced in the entertainment of the evening, "Kenilworth." His Highness is the guest of the Louisiana Jockey Club for dinner, but attends the Academy of Music afterward.

In Scotland, recently, a prize fight between a woman and a man was broken up by the police. The woman had just got the poor man's head in chancery, and his nose was really being demolished under her force manipulations when the myrmidons of the law entered the ring.

A correspondent divides brides into two classes, the serious and the smiling. The first enters with a queasy step, and seems to say, "Don't look at me. Don't you see I'm married, and that those days are over!" The other comes up smiling, as much as to say, "I've landed him. Is it not good fun?"

Mrs. Brown's pretty Irish waitress got married the other day. "And I hear you are going to Australia with your husband-Kitty," said her mistress. "Are you not afraid of such a long, dangerous voyage?" "Well, ma'am, that's his lookout; I belong to him now, an' if anything happens to me sure it'll be his loss, not mine."

A London physician, rendered suspicious by continuous failures in vaccination, subjected some of the prepared quills which he had purchased at a respectable druggist's to careful microscopic examination, and found that, instead of vaccine virus on the quills, there was only a little starch, with traces of saliva. The wretch who manufactured them should have been shut up for life in a small-pox hospital.

A country editor, who gazed upon the Davidson fountain in Cincinnati, before the last fall of soot, writes home: "The water, falling in a thousand globes on every side of the fountain, was as pearls dropped from angelic fingers, and the splashing in the basin sounded like the silvery notes of distant school girls at play. The figures, as they stood there, almost made, and with heads of ice pendant from fingers, nose and chin, looked like frozen corpses, stark, still and gloomy."

According to the California papers there is a woman's gambling house in San Francisco, the splendor of which is equal to that of the palaces of Arabian story. Turkey carpets, in which the foot sinks to the ankle at every step, cover the floors; the ceilings are frescoed after the old masters, and huge mirrors line the entire length of the walls. The sofas and chairs are of rosewood, satin covered, and the gambling tables are of mother of pearl. Here many married women of the city congregate and stake their husband's money with a free hand.

They found out how to do one thing in Paris, during the siege, and that was to make artificial milk. The following is the recipe: Dissolve one and a half ounces of sugar in a quart of water; add an ounce of dry albumen and from fifteen to thirty grains of soda, and then make an emulsion of the whole with one and a half to two ounces of olive oil. Gelatine may be substituted for albumen. Slaughterhouse fat was used in Paris made daily 132,000 gallons of this sweet mixture. It is not probable that our milkmen will try the experiment the start would be found out too speedily.

KEEPING COOL HEADS.

The self-elected Legislature, better known as the Committee of Fifty-one, that pretends to be the highest power in the State at present, will meet in front of the City Hall Saturday night to take a plebiscite of the discontented people who will assemble on that occasion as to what it shall do, and how, and when, and where. This extraordinary, not to say revolutionary body, pretends that it has originated certain measures of a political nature which it desires to coerce the Legislature of the State into adopting; and as the initial step toward the enforcement of its suggestions, the committee will declare its purposes to-morrow, night and demand the assistance of the people of the city in its efforts to terrify the legislators of the State into an acquiescence in measures which they do not elect to adopt of their own free will. As we understand this movement, the committee merely designs to enforce the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of registration and elections, and to secure the passage of other laws upon the same subject which the committee has prepared in regard thereto. This is done in the name of reform. We have not seen these new decrees, nor have we been able to find any citizen competent to tell us what they are, or even to give us an intelligible outline of the same. It is said that these projects have been submitted to the Legislature and rejected, which raises the presumption that they are defective in some of those essential features that efficient and just laws ought to have, for since the Legislature is willing and ready to modify the objectionable features in the existing statutes regulating elections and registration, we can not conceive that it would reject the bills presented by the committee so promptly unless it had discovered in them provisions inconsistent with the absolute freedom of the elective franchise. And yet these are the measures that the committee proposes to force upon the State through the agency of a mass meeting of the citizens.

In the first place it would be well for the committee to remember that rebellions are not profitable investments in the United States. Very few temperate men have ever made their fortunes out of tumultuous attempts against the legally constituted authorities, for the lesson that history teaches is this, that disturbances which responsible citizens lend their faces to generally break away from their control in the long run and end by returning to plague their inventors. A riot, such as the Bee and Pique are fanning into activity, might result in the slaughter of some Republicans, but it would certainly end in a heavy bill of costs against the property of the committee. The men whose political rights are menaced feel quite as determined to maintain their status as the committee does to enforce its objectionable programme; and they have determined that before they will submit to be degraded by any committee they will try the last resort that men imperiled can rely upon. Life and liberty are quite as well worth fighting for as stores and stocks.

There is no reason in, nor justification for, the alarming action which the committee seems to have determined upon, for the laws upon the subject of registration and elections, about which the excitement is originated, were not the causes of the frauds that are said to have been perpetrated under them, but on the contrary, they are the enemies, so to speak, of these very effects. At the time the registration officers were opened throughout the State there was no complaint outside of New Orleans that the officers were abusing their trusts, but, on the reverse, we heard good reports from every parish that the registrars fulfilled their duties faithfully and fairly. At the election that resulted directly afterward the same reports were made, the people generally admitting that they were allowed to vote freely and deliberately, according to their desires. If these were the effects of the laws, why are we now disturbed with a demand for their repeal? As the State is Republican, the election of Republicans does not warrant the change of these regulations that secured such a result, for until the voters change their political opinions, the same result is the only one we can look for in the future. The committee cannot alter the political complexion of the majority any more than it can change the physical color of the men who give this majority, and therefore its riotous demand for a repeal of certain laws is a grave mistake, as success in that respect will not give it control of the State so long as the majority of the people are opposed to its political ascendancy.

The suggestion that a change in the laws regulating registration and elections will suppress frauds upon the ballot box, is a mere cheat which the committee understands as well as we do. No law can prevent a rascal from working rascality. The best statute that was ever framed can not secure the ballot-box from being tampered with if there are human fingers near it that are disposed to play tricks upon the public. Every Democrat in the State knows this, and we are afraid the committee knows it too well. And, what is more to the point, we feel satisfied that some of the members of the committee are laying their plans to take advantage of this very knowledge to defeat some of their Republican friends next fall. There are shrewd men on the committee who have ambitious ideas that they hope to realize upon hereafter, and they are paying their way to their own success by assailing and beating down the great safeguards which the Legislature has thrown around the Republican voters. The colored members of the Legislature will stand but little chance hereafter if they do not maintain the laws that secure to their constituents absolute safety at the ballot-box.

The existing laws concerning registration and elections will be moderately reformed, we have no doubt, but they will be amended only according to the desires of the Legislature and to the best interests of the entire population. The features that secure the perfect freedom of the voter from violence will not, or

ought not, to be abated in the least; the features that effect the safety and purity of the ballot after it has been cast, will be, and ought to be, made as perfect as human legislation can effect that object.

Beyond this the Legislature can not go. Disorders will occur, and no law can stop them; frauds will be effected, and no law has ever yet been invented that could prevent them. These are evils that are coeternous with human nature, and the committee only shows its lack of sense or its want of honesty when it pretends that the measures which it has devised will insure a perfectly peaceful and honest election throughout the State. We doubt very much whether it wants one either; for since the Republican party is in the majority, until it indorses the Republican programme, the presumption will arise that it is seeking a success that it does not deserve, and that its only hope of winning a victory is by terrorizing over the majority with mass meetings and threats of violence. And the best answer we can make to this attempt is to declare that the Legislature will not be frightened from its duty, and that the Republican party is competent to meet this rebellious outbreak whenever the committee retreats from the field of reason and enters upon that of force and disorder.

THE NOCTURNE AND THE PEOPLE.

Let us hope that the efforts of our inquisitorial Committee of Fifty-one will be productive of happier results to our city and State than were those of a certain citizen's representative body in the year 1861, and that a few irresponsible or misguided agitators, in the name of reform, may not be as successful in falsifying our sentiments toward the nation as were those adventurers whose proud shillbottle was rebellion. And while the same agencies are covertly at work to-day to inflame and influence the public mind, which represented a loyal people in armed hostility to the government, let us hope that the popular will shall be regarded, and that in the interest of law and order like effects shall not always be followed by like effects.

The effort to overthrow the State government to-day is but a repetition of that whose design was to dismember the nation a few years ago. The elements which antagonized in the one are the same which are employed in the other. There are the same leaders, and there are the same serried hosts who followed them. What they failed to accomplish by rebellion they hope to achieve by revolution. To disguise their purposes, they change their base of operations, and by striking down its faithful defenders, strike indirectly at the heart of the nation, to which their submission is more an acknowledgement of defeat than a declaration of allegiance.

The inflammatory appeals of a portion of the press of this city to the prejudices of those of our citizens who manifested their disaffection to the federal government with arms in their hands, show a recklessness of disregard for the public peace which should convict their authors of the highest crime which may be committed against society. Their clamorous demands for the abolition of laws the of police are solely made in the interest and at the instigation of riotous mobs and their more riotous abettors and counselors.

The high and sacred cause of public industry must be sacrificed in the violent interruption of the channels of trade, that the unholy aspirations of a few ambitious men may be gratified. The safeguards which protect the weak and virtuous must be removed that violence may have unbridled sway. The time-honored and peaceable remedies provided for the redress of public grievances are to be substituted by revolutionary measures, whose success should be dependent upon a rash outlay of human life. And all of these assaults upon assured rights are in perfect keeping with that benign reformation which promises to change curses into blessings and cheerless hearths into happy homes. But let it be remembered that the wolf in sheep's clothing is again among us, and that while he retains his disguise the security of the fold is imperiled.

The power of the Pique for mischief would be greatly lessened, and its two hundred and fifty editors would be estimated at their proper worth if that incendiary sheet had the honesty to go unmasked, and by declaring itself the organ of the mob, abandon its false claim of the people's paper. But like all those obscure and bad men, whose star is in the ascendant in revolutionary times, the Pique will foster and perpetuate with its full best that spirit to which it owes its notoriety as well as its origin. To make its teachings profitable to itself, though at the cost of maddled thousands of its dupes, is the single thought by which it is impelled in its violent attempt to break down the barriers which the law has erected in the way of those who would override its limitations.

Are there public wrongs which should be redressed, and are the pacific methods prescribed for attaining that end exhausted? To avenge the real or imaginary injuries of a few demagogues, are the rights and liberties of the thousands entitled to no consideration? Shall the constituted authorities be denounced and the laws be decided that hindrances and assassins may be in high demand? And shall the refrain of discontent raised by a few malcontents and their blind adherents be taken for the deliberate judgment of a free, patriotic and intelligent people? Nor less pertinent is it to ask whether those who filled while Rome was burning were ever noble Romans at all?

The report of the Committee of Fifty-one, just published, states the expenditure for printing during the year 1871 to have amounted to \$16,929 02, which is deemed suggestive of extravagance. We find by the Controller's Report of 1867, that for the six months ending June 30 of that year, the city paid for printing \$17,397 15. Thus in half the time nearly one thousand dollars more was paid for the same item. We might regard this indicative of extravagance, but for the fact that the Times was then the city printer, while now it is the Republican. There is a difference in the proprietorship of the ox.

STATE LICENSES.

We publish a letter in another column from a prominent Republican, upon the subject of unequal impositions for licenses. We agree in the main with the writer, but are aware that his argument should be addressed to a constitutional convention rather than the General Assembly. The constitution imperatively requires uniformity in the license law, that is to say, the price of the privilege to pursue any trade, profession or calling must be the same to all persons, regardless of the amount of business done. The Supreme Court has passed upon this question, and set aside a law because it established different prices for persons pursuing the same vocation. The policy of imposing a tax on a man by way of license for doing any kind of work or carrying on any business that is not deemed immoral is, in our judgment, respectful to the usages of a free people, or to what should be such usages; but if a license law be insisted upon, then it must conform to the constitution, or it can not be enforced. As our correspondent intimates, perhaps it would be advisable to have no license law under such circumstances.

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THEM NOT VOTERS.

We have been at some pains to examine the records to ascertain how many of the celebrated Committee of Fifty-one are voters. We were prepared to find that at least one-half of them belonged to that class of respectable citizens who habitually shirk their duties at the polls, but did not expect to find thirty-three of them in so small a body as that of our self-styled Legislature. But such is the case. Out of the fifty-one we can find only eighteen on the registration books. The following gentlemen are duly registered, and, as we hope, attend to the duty of voting at every election: George A. Fosdick, J. E. Austin, J. Bowling, J. A. Bladner, R. Clague, Charles Clinton, Edward Connor, Charles E. Fenner, H. Gally, L. J. Higley, J. D. Hill, P. Irwin, D. C. Labatt, Hy. LeSassier, Honore Pothier, John Phelps, R. Fritchard, Joseph A. Shakspeare.

PREPARING TO ATTEND THE MASS MEETING.

The attention of the members of the Republican parish committee is called to the notice of a meeting of that body, to take place to-night in the Senate Chamber. The committee will be asked to consider important business. We learn that permission will be asked for in behalf of the ward clubs to assemble in mass meeting at Lafayette square on Saturday night, for the purpose of taking part in the proceedings of the meeting already called by the Committee of Fifty-one. We hope the parish committee will authorize this call. It is expected that a report will be read to the people by the committee, embracing matters of special importance to all the voters, and it is proper that they should be present to hear it, and have a voice in either approving or rejecting it. And as the people have been called upon to assemble, we hope there will be a general response to the call.

MAKING PLAYGROUNDS OF THE STREETS.

While we, in common with the whole community, deeply deplore such an accident as happened to the little girl on Tchoupitoulas street, we fully agree with the Times that the parents or guardians are more to be blamed than the drivers of cars and other vehicles. It is not at all times possible to stop a team in season to avoid a collision, even by careful drivers, and the strictest way to prevent fatal accidents to children is to take care that they do not make playgrounds of the public streets. The following remarks of the Times are judicious and timely: We think the grand inquest of the parish are altogether too sensational in their report concerning the death of little Mary Burke, aged two years and three months, killed by a street car, and a fatal accident that age has no business to be playing on a railway track, and those having charge of such children are much more responsible for the murder of the innocents than the drivers of cars and carriages, whose wheels may crush them. Little Mary Burke, or little Mary anybody else is not usually permitted to wander about upon the streets; if she is thus permitted, and a fatal accident ensues, her parents or guardians are parties to be censured and punished. No driver of a car will wilfully drive over a child, and no driver has a right to expect that an infant, of the tender age of Mary Burke, would be found wandering about without a guide or nurse. Let the responsibility for such homicides be placed on the proper shoulders.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

It is quite probable that the Parish Executive Committee will to-morrow issue a call upon all the Republican ward clubs to assemble in mass meeting, at Lafayette square, on Saturday night. We hope, therefore, all will be ready to respond promptly to the call, in case one is made, and appear in full force at the meeting.

THE STATE HOUSE.

When a newspaper becomes so depraved as to tear to pieces an old, corn-dropper advertisement to get a wood cut to palm off as a portrait of the Grand Duke, there is reason to suspect that our civilization is not all that it should be.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUM.

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 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of the State. 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 Building. 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 16, 1872. 611 1/2 St

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. 610 1/2 St

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 Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, 2 00. Six Linen Bosom SHIRTS for sale, 2 00. And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods generally, all equally cheap, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. H. D. HOFF, Sole Southern Agent. 613 1/2 St

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 23 Magazine street, New Orleans. H. D. HOFF, Sole Southern Agent. 613 1/2 St

WEDDING SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, 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. 613 1/2 St CHARLES LEIGHTON.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street, opposite the depot. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 129

REMOND B. MANNION, 29 Camp street, NEW ORLEANS.

Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

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, New Orleans, January 1, 1872. 69 1/2 m east 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. HANCKER and JOHN WALLACE have been admitted as partners in our firm. WALLACE & CO. 111 1/2 St

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal street, (Incorporated March 15, 1855.) OFFICERS: L. L. GENIERES, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: L. F. Genieres, Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer, David Coghlan, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines, Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn, Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Samuel Johnston. SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Dr. Sam Chopin. 1011 3/4 St

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP, (H. HAWKINS—TRIAL STAMP.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 19 Commercial Place, NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. 113

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN SCALE DEPOT, 53 Camp Street, 53

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND THOMAS' STEEL CORN MILLS. Of all descriptions and sizes. For sale at New York prices. W. B. BOWMAN, Agent, No. 51 Camp street. These mills will grind with either horse, steam or hand power. NOTICE. MIRA M O N. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-poster), with trussers, \$12. Solid Walnut extra Marble Bureaus, \$30. Solid Walnut Portable Armchairs, with two drawers, \$10. Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, \$8 1/2. Bed Room Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, \$25 and \$30. Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, \$25 and \$30. Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. 102 1/2 St

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZER COMPANY. No. 19 Union Street, Up Stairs. Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZER COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano, while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular. Price of our Pelican Brand, \$4 per ton. Price of our Pelican No. 1, \$4 per ton. Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptance, payable to the order of the company. Also, BATH CLOSETS and COMMODS for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office. 10 1/2 St

TARPAULINS. C. H. ALLEN, SADDLERY BROS. C. H. ALLEN & CO. No. 84 New Levee street. Between Pryor 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 are employed to protect the same. All orders and consignments, Cotton Presses, or any goods requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. 145 3m

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law of the United States of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court. JOHN S. CARTER. At the office of C. A. Keegan, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse Building. 62 1/2 St

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has prepared a list of names of the horses and mules 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 warranted. JAMES RAGAN. Stone wall Sale Stable, 145 Baronie street. 42 1/2 St

EDWARD O'RURKE, Steam Boiler Manufacturer and Blacksmith. Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton and 213 New Levee streets. Between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Reboilers No. 280 Clio street. Locomotives, Locomotive Pumps and Cylinder Boilers, Charliers, Filters and Juice Bores 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. 149 1/2m

CHAIRS.—PENTONARY CHAIRS. Manufactured at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for sale by the agent for this market, WASHINGTON W. BROWN, No. 133 Gravier street. 147 1/2m

SLOOCH, BALDWIN & CO., HARDWARE IMPORTERS, No. 74 Canal, and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common streets. ADJOINING CITY HOTEL. Agents, and for sale: James H. Hill's Sugar and Cotton PLOWS. W. W. Baldwin & Co.'s Sugar and Cotton PLOWS. Garrett & Cottman's Sugar PLOWS. Calhoun & Atkinson's Cotton PLOWS. Brimley's Ball & Spear, Borewells, and all other approved makes, together with a great assortment of Farming Implements. 149 1/2m

SAMUELS & KNOOP, (Late Samuels & Oliver), DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Office on Canal street. No. 287 Julia street, New Basin, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Planing, shoring and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 39. Mechanics and Dealers Exchange, Postoffice, glass box No. 525. 147 1/2m

JOHN GRAVER, Proprietor of Phoenix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 25 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Harnesses, Rigging and Saddles. Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Latest Metallic Burial Cases. Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a large number of patrons. 147 1/2m

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WALLACE & CHOPPIN, (ASADRE L. CHOPPIN, WILLIAM WALLACE.) STAR COTTON GINNERY. Peters street, between Thalia and Dauber, and Hunter street. Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters. Our machinery and gin stands are new, with all the latest improvements, and with capacity of turning out forty bales per day. No delays, a 400 yds of bags always on hand. We gin for the seed and guarantee satisfaction. Highest market prices always paid for seed cotton. REFERENCES: S. B. Newman & Co., A. H. Peale & Co., Nalle & Cammack, Hugh Allison & Co., Milnerberry & Co., Barrett & LeBoussier, J. P. Higgins & Co., Garrard, Craig & Co., Warren Crawford & Co., John Cluette & Broderick, Penn, Pace & Rimmon, F. B. Brown & Co., Whitehouse, Moss & Co., S. H. Ahy & Co., Nelson, Lantier & Co., J. Barry & Co., Johnson & Goodrich, Oscar Chopin, Robert Henry, Cammack & Co., Sam Stanford & Co., Dr. Sam Chopin. 1011 3/4 St

Orders left at the ginney, or at our office, No. 14 Union street, will meet with prompt attention. 1011 3/4 St

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE MR. ALFRED PAVY retires from the firm of F. J. PAVY & CO. The business of the house will be continued under the same style by the remaining partners, F. J. PAVY and JOHN A. HINKS. New Orleans, February 9, 1872. F. J. PAVY, JOHN A. HINKS, ALFRED PAVY. 610 1/2 St