New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

Warm, pleasant and cheerful weather yesterday.

The Feliciana *Republican* will be published semi-weekly on and after the ninth of March, at $5 a year.

The hotel bill of the Grand Duke and suite at the St. Charles Hotel amounted to eleven thousand dollars.

Lotta took a benefit at the Memphis Theatre last Friday night, which brought her more money than any actress that ever appeared there before.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

Mlle. Aimee had an immense audience at the Academy of Music last evening. Every seat was taken, and standing room was scarce. Her success in New Orleans is an assured fact.

Dr. C. T. Hilgard, of the United States coast survey, lectured before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences last evening upon some controverted points in comparative astronomy.

The *Picayune* has a dissertation on "Poor White Trash." Evidently Sandy has been promoted to an editorial chair, and has grown disgusted with his new duties and associations.

The remains of the late John T. Monroe, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, arrived here Sunday from Savannah. They will be taken to their last resting place this afternoon, from Masonic Hall, by the Masonic fraternity.

We learn from the Vidalia *Herald* that John Birch, of Concordia parish, was shot and instantly killed in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, several days since, by H. M. Phipps, of Adams county. The act was done in self-defense.

The news column of an evening contemporary appears to be growing a little mixed. Under the head of "Mississippi," the Tennessee news culled by the Columbus *Democrat* is offered to the public; also a reference to Mobile theatricals.

"Blind Tom," who is giving a series of concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall, has a curious way of standing up and applauding after each performance by himself on the piano. The audience applaud likewise.

In the United States Senate, last Wednesday, Mr. West presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, in favor of the adoption of the supplementary civil rights bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 119, against 128 the week previous. Four died of bronchitis, seven of congestion of the brain, twenty of consumption, six of various fevers, five of heart disease, and fourteen of pneumonia.

The Iberville *News* and Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* are pitching into Kouns, the new mail contractor, for not performing his duties. The *News* says three dugouts or skiffs are wanted by the Kouns Brothers to carry the mails between New Orleans and Vicksburg.

The Third Army Corps Union gave a banquet last Friday night to their former commander, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, at Delmonico's, New York. Among those present were General Schaler, General Prince, Major General Hooker, General Deprester, Collector Arthur and others.

A curiosity, in the way of twenty-four large oysters in one cluster, and all attached to a single oyster shell not much larger than a silver dollar, can be seen at Hartford. The cluster was taken from one of the oyster beds in Norwalk, and is considered something extraordinary among oystermen.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* states that the mail which was forwarded from Shreveport one day was returned by stage about a week after to the point from which it started. The *Southwestern* says it is customary with stage drivers to throw off mail matter to suit the convenience of their passenger list.

It is intimated, with how much truth we are unable to say, that Jonas French, the former provost marshal of this city, and B. F. Butler, the former department commander, have a large interest in the *Picayune*. We are aware that they have a controlling interest in a large mercantile firm here. What does the *Picayune* say?

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 5 P. M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the house situated at the corner of Burgundy and Canal Canal streets, Second District. Also, the verbal lease of said premises. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

The committee on meetings and lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association have made arrangements with Hon. S. S. Fisher, a distinguished lecturer, for the delivery by him during his stay in this city of a series of free lectures. The first of these lectures will be delivered this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Carondelet Street Methodist Church. Subject—"Young Men's Christian Associations, Their Object and Work."

We learn from the Clinton *Patriot* that Mr. Shadrach Rogers, an old and highly respectable citizen of East Feliciana parish, committed suicide in that town Monday evening of last week. Temporary aberration, arising from illness, led to the sad result. We learn from the same paper that Mr. Charles Sherburne, a young man well known in East Feliciana, committed suicide at his residence on the Plains, near Port Hudson. Temporary aberration, caused by illness, led the deceased to cut open his abdomen with a large knife.

The Tensas *Journal* says they have had glorious weather for ploughing lately. Most of the planters have done a great deal of work, and some have planted corn. The tawny river in our front glides speedily along far within its banks, while usually at this period of the year it begins to threaten inundation. This fact is accepted by the "oldest inhabitants" as a harbinger of a low water year. Kemp's levee will soon be alive with Irishmen, convicts and the "Heathen Chinee," repairing it under the energetic superintendence of the contractor.

THE ISSUE.

The necessity for immediate and genuine reform in the political administration of the State has been recognized by all parties. The initial steps were taken in its accomplishment by the Governor when he submitted his annual message of 1871 to the Legislature. He then referred to a number of laws which had acted injuriously to the interests of the community, and urged upon the General Assembly their immediate repeal. The laws he then specified included the registration, election, constabulary, police, and printing laws. The arguments he adduced in favor of the repeal of these laws, and the sound political doctrine which accompanied them, at once struck the key-note of popular favor, and became a recognized theory in the platform of Republican principles. The same views were reiterated in his last annual message, and the necessity of the repeal or modification of these measures urged upon the Legislature.

But by this time the Democratic leaders and ambitious men in the Republican party saw, or thought they saw, in this position of the executive, increased popularity and augmented influence. The repeal of these laws at the exclusive suggestion of the Governor and his legislative adherents, would be the downfall of the opposition. It would never do to oppose it, but a concerted effort was determined on to appropriate the doctrine and carry it through the Legislature under the auspices of the Democratic-Republican coalition. With this end in view, the scenes which attended the first days of the session were inaugurated. The Governor's message was kept back until public sentiment could be manufactured in their direction. The State House party was represented as opposed to reform, and, despite the Governor's former message to the contrary, bent on perpetuating laws now universally conceded to be obnoxious. But in the height of these raging denunciations which the coalition were everywhere publishing, a quorum of both branches of the General Assembly was obtained, and these laws were repealed. There was then no longer cause for the absenting members staying away. The public will remember that they immediately thereafter returned to their seats.

If this was not the sole cause of opposition, why did they come back? Will the public reflect that immediately on regaining the legislative chamber, a Democratic Senator proceeded to declare the illegality of these repeals. That he was sustained in this view by all the absenting Senators. Why was this? Not because they were willing to say the laws were good. They were not prepared for this; but because they, the coalition, had not repealed them, and in this way they had been deprived of the electioneering advantages it would give them in the approaching political campaign.

Their next step was to prevent the passage of any reform laws. For this they have persistently worked since the session opened. The registration law was carried through solely through the influence and votes of the Governor's adherents. The election law has been similarly opposed. The Metropolitan Police law incurred similar opposition. The amendments to this law were introduced by Senator Swords, and remove all the obnoxious features of the old enactment. By these amendments the cost of the police is lessened, the Police Board is done away with, and the control and management of the police is simplified and made more efficient. But who has opposed these amendments? Why, the coalition! Every step toward it has been met by them with delay and persistent opposition, and the press of the city, in the meantime, venting its denunciations against the Legislature for their indifference to the public wishes and the manifest desire of their constituents. This partisan press never thought to distinguish by name the opponents of these measures. That would not have been in accordance with the policy of the coalition.

But it is a fact, and the journals of both houses will show it, that those who have defeated and opposed the passage of reform measures have been Democrats and Customhouse Republicans. Will the *Picayune* and *Times* in the interest of their pseudo reformation deny this statement? It constitutes an important issue, and we challenge them to it.

The genuine reformers in this State are not those who are raising such fearful clamor in the vain effort to incite riot and tumult, but the administration party, the Governor and his adherents. They have originated the reform movement, and have been unceasing in their efforts to procure it in every needed branch of the State government.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Sir Henry D'Ogden, knight of the undefiled Democracy, and oracular orator of his order by virtue of his presidency of its central committee, has published an address to the faithful, which is to be read throughout the State of Louisiana wherever the Democracy has a friend. We propose to make Sir Henry admit that he committed several errors when he perpetrated this address, for we accept of him as a capable gentleman, and to a capable gentleman the oration of Sir Henry is not defensible.

The address condemns itself, being couched in language that conceals a purpose which its author was afraid to declare. That is, Mr. Ogden plainly indicates in his communication to the Democracy that in a certain contingency the legally announced results of the election must not be treated as if they did not exist, which is as much as to say, that whenever the returning officer certifies that a Republican has been elected to office, the Democracy will be justified, if they are not satisfied with the action of the officer, legally performed, to rectify the act without appealing to the courts or to any other proper corrective tribunal. This invites, in the plainest terms, the overthrow of the law itself. It advises the Democracy to do what the election and registration laws were specifically framed to prevent in 1870, and furnishes a just reason why these very laws should be continued in force.

But this is beginning at the tail of the argument instead of its head. The address excuses itself for its early appearance by assuming that the Democracy needs to be more than ordinarily wide-awake this year, and that an early call to the field of politics was necessary in order to allow of plenty time for a complete organization of the party throughout the State.

The main object to be attained is success. The methods to be used in achieving their object are threefold: First, by collusion with the enemies of Governor Warmoth; secondly, by collusion with any candidate for the Presidency, Republican or otherwise, who will promise to help overthrow the Republican administration in Louisiana; and, thirdly, by a revolutionary attempt against all returning officers who will not elect Democrats, whether the ballots have done it or no.

The address sets out with a plain assertion that the Democracy must organize early if it would win in the next election. This, we take it, establishes our first charge. It alludes to the recent Legislative trouble as the beginning of an effort to divide the Republicans, by arraying the enemies of Governor Warmoth against the party. Itr ehearses the complaints of certain men against the Governor as an evidence that the Republican party is ready to disband, and it encourages the Democrats to foster these complaints, and to take sides with the complainants, as the surest way to win a victory for themselves. It declares that national politics are merely secondary, and that the Democracy can afford to support any Republican for the Presidency who can assist it sufficiently to carry the local elections. These suggestions sustain our interpretation of the address fully in these particulars.

First—That the Democrats intend to carry the State of Louisiana next fall if they have to abandon the Presidency.

Second—That they intend to do it peacefully, by colluding with General Grant or anybody else who will promise to help them.

Third—That they expect to win a victory over the Republican party by creating dissensions in its ranks.

Fourth—That they intend, as a last resort, to rely upon revolution.

With the plan of the campaign designed by the enemy in our hands, it will be singular if we do not make them amend it before the day of battle; and it will be still more singular if we do not beat them, whether they reform their lines or go on as they have proposed.

THE SUBSTANCE AND NOT THE SHADOW.

Messrs. McKay Dunn, Ed Williams, A. Dumont, B. F. Joubert, Benjamin Gaddis and the other colored men named as vice presidents at the Mayor's amphitheatre reform meeting, have just undeceived the leaders of that turnout in a rather forcible manner. It was evidently supposed that it was only necessary for such eminently respectable citizens, men of long residence in this community, as composed the Citizens' Association, to place the names of half a dozen colored men on their list of vice presidents and invite them to seats on the platform to capture the whole negro race, and secure their votes for any measure or candidates they might put up. But we could have told them before they tried the experiment that it would not succeed. The colored people, no less than the white, want the substance, not the shadow. Of all the colored men who were invited on the occasion referred to, to hobnob with with the deserters from the Democracy, J. Henri Burch alone remains silently acquiescent. But he is a carpet-bagger, who knows nothing of the relations between master and slave, and has no conception of the great truth, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. He is black enough to suit the purposes of the Citizens' Association, but is sadly deficient in the qualities necessary to commend him to men of his own race in Louisiana. Raised among white men, in a free State, where he was barely tolerated, he is as much a stranger to the characteristics of the African race as though he had never been a colored man.

But the natives who sign the communication in the *Times* take the correct view. They demand of the self-consitituted reformers the full enjoyment of citizenship. They are not satisfied with any arrangement that contemplates making the colored man the laborer all his life, with the white man as the capitalist who is to employ him in the days of his strength and manhood, and subsist him on a strained charity in his decline. This condition of affairs would be but little if any better than that from which the national arms just rescued him. It would be the shadow of citizenship, not the substance. "For this reason," say they, "and it is an absolute one," they decline the affiliation.

ANOTHER GONE.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of George W. Ragan, of Baton Rouge, who ended an honorable and useful career yesterday afternoon. His disease was pneumonia, from which he has suffered for the past ten days, although fears of fatal results were not entertained until Saturday last.

Senator Ragan was elected in November, 1870, consequently this was his second session in the Senate. His course, while earnestly and unwaveringly true to the Republican party, has been characterized by a jealous watchfulness for the welfare of all his constituents that was winning him respect despite original and bitter prejudices on the part of his political opponents. His untimely taking off will be generally and sincerely mourned.

This is the fourth vacancy, including the late Lieutenant Governor, by death in the Senate, in less than a year—all Republicans, and the three Senators staunch supporters of the administration.

The mercantile experiment in journalism in Louisville has proved a disastrous failure. The fact is merchants get so in the habit of exaggerating in the sale of their wares that they carry the faculty into the newspaper profession, where, of course, it can't be tolerated for a day. A speedy decline in public confidence fixes a period for the short-lived concern. We are apprehensive of a similar termination of a like experiment in our city.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There was considerable unnecessary delay in the business of the House after it had been called to order yesterday, and the roll called, yet there was more accomplished than we thought there would be the way things looked at the commencement. The first thing done, after the adoption of the journal, was to adopt a resolution to the following effect: That the House proceed to take up the following named bills in the order in which they here appear: The revenue bill, the election bill, the printing bill, the Metropolitan Police bill, the general appropriation bill, and the bribery bill; that no other bill should be acted upon until the above mentioned bills were finally disposed of, and that the daily sessions of the House shall hereafter commence at ten o'clock in the morning and continue until five in the afternoon. The resolution further provides that no member shall be allowed to speak longer than five minutes on one subject. If this resolution is strictly adhered to, and members will abstain from calling the yeas and nays on unimportant questions, a great deal of legislation may yet be done before the present session of the Legislature expires.

The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Ong, reported a substitute for the printed revenue bill. The substitute is the revenue law of 1871, with the sections named that were amended. The substitute precluded the necessity of going through the whole bill. The sections that were amended were read and adopted, and the bill was then adopted as a whole, declared to be engrossed, went through its third reading, was read by its title and declared finally passed.

The Senate election bill was then taken up and ordered to be considered section by section. The first section was read and adopted without opposition. The second section was then read, when Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, rising to oppose the bill, spoke as follows:

I have noticed that the supporters of this section in the Senate urged as a reason for its adoption, that it was necessary to prevent violence at the polls, and disclaimed any intention of using it for partisan purposes. Now, the section as it at present stands is undoubtedly at variance with the spirit of our constitution. Our constitution provides that the candidate who has received the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and yet, under the workings of the section which I wish to amend, a party who has received a minority vote may be declared duly elected, although his opponent received not only twice or thrice as many votes, but twice or thrice as many legal votes.

For instance, suppose there are five voting places in a parish. A receives an immense majority in three of the boxes, B receives a small majority in two, but his friends raise a serious difficulty at the three polls where A is largely in the majority; the commissioners notify the supervisor, and he the board of canvassers. The returning board reject the three boxes where A is in advance, and B is declared elected. Three-fifths of the legal voters of the parish are deprived of their ballots, and through no fault of theirs whatever. Their votes were perfectly legal, they have committed no crime, and yet through the trickery and corruption of their opponents they are deprived of their ballots. Now, can the party who had the small majority in two boxes be said to have received the majority of the legal votes cast at the election? Is not a decision in his favor by the returning board in conflict with our constitution, which declares that the party having the majority of all the legal votes cast shall be entitled to the office?

Now, if we can fix upon a plan which will take away every inducement, to wit: which will prevent lawless men from intimidating their opponents or defrauding, and which at the same time will not conflict either with the letter or spirit of our constitution, it is evidently our duty to do so. Such a plan I now offer. Make every man except the returning officer vote in his own precinct; then if fraud, intimidation or violence is used, order a new election in that precinct. Thus all parties, having a full knowledge that these corrupt and unjust practices will not avail them or their party, will be deprived of any motive for risking a violation of our stringent election laws, with the penalties staring them in the face, and no hope of gain alluring them forward. Such a law as I propose would do injury to no individual or party, and would be a protection to all. I can not conceive how any man, desiring a fair election, can object to a provision at once so simple and so just.

The second section was then adopted, and a motion made to adopt the bill as a whole. There was some opposition to this, but the main question was finally ordered by a vote of forty-three yeas to twenty-one nays. The motion to adopt the bill as a whole was then put, and determined by a vote of fifty yeas to twenty-two nays. The bill then went through all the forms of legislation, and was declared finally passed. As the House made no changes in this bill, it becomes a law when the Governor signs it.

The House took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening.

The Senate was also to have an evening session.

In the evening session of the House the first business after roll-call was the report of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to the city funding bill. There was a majority report and a minority report. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Carr, Quinn, Able and Souer, the minority report by Ong and Tatman. The minority report favors the adoption of the bill drawn up under the direction of the Fifty-one Committee, and secures seven per centum interest in gold to the holders of the funded debt under this bill, while the bill reported by the majority gives but six per centum interest in currency. There was considerable discussion on the two bills.

Mr. Davidson opened a heavy gun on the Committee of "Fifty-one." He said he expected something better from that committee of reformers. He did not expect to find them in favor of saddling a heavy interest on the people of this city. He did not suppose they would be willing to fix the rate of interest at more than four per centum currency. He was now satisfied the "Fifty-one" Committee was a snare and a delusion instead of being what they pretended — genuine reformers. They had prepared the bill providing for seven per centum interest in gold to be drawn out of the people of New Orleans for the benefit of the rich bondholders, while the majority report offered a bill prepared by members of the Legislature that fixed the rate of interest on the debt to be funded at six per cent in currency. Mr. Davidson was inclined to ridicule the kind of reform proposed by the Fifty-one Committee. Under the name of reform they were endeavoring to fasten upon the people of this city a heavy yearly increase to their debt in the way of interest.

Mr. Carr also spoke against this new scheme of the model reformers. He thought it the most barefaced swindle ever perpetrated upon the people of New Orleans. Mr. Carr's remarks were somewhat extended, and embraced an interesting history of the public debt of the city. Pending a motion to postpone the further consideration of the two funding bills last night, the House adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The Senate last evening made an additional appropriation of $75,000 to take up the outstanding warrants of last session. The general appropriation bill was under consideration at half-past nine o'clock, when Senator Butler called for an executive session, and the lobbies were cleared.

HOW THE VICTORY IS TO BE WON.

The Democratic address is a thinly disguised appeal to violence. Mr. Ogden declares that any law which subjects the election returns to any supervisory board must be treated as if it did not exist in the statute books. No appeal must be made to the courts, no contest entered before the Legislature, but the people must remedy their own wrongs. The effect of such advice as this, if it has any effect, will be to induce the Democrats, to whom it is addressed, to reject all returns that are not favorable to themselves, not in the way prescribed by the law, but by force. Mr. Ogden admits that this suggestion is revolutionary, but he defends that it has been forced upon the people, and that it has been accepted because all other efforts have failed. If Mr. Ogden had said to "the boys" in a very few words, "Organize for victory, and if you can not win it by fair means, then do it by foul," he would have been just as well understood as he is.

Did it occur to Mr. Ogden that the Republican party was strong enough in Louisiana to carry both the State and national nominations without any trade with the Democracy? Did it occur to him that probably the Republicans would prefer to manage their local affairs if they were to be called upon to choose between giving up either the State or the nation? Could he not be induced to let the Republicans take the State while he takes the Presidency? Will Sir Henry respond?

What will the Democrats throughout the nation say when they discover that their allies in this State are so thoroughly demoralized that they have deliberately proposed, through their State Central Committee, to support any Republican for the Presidency who will assist them to carry Louisiana for the Democracy? Mr. Ogden's address puts it in this way, and that he means what he says is not a matter of doubt in this latitude at present.

Would the Democrats have dared to offer their votes to General Grant in consideration for his influence in assisting them to carry Louisiana in their favor, if they had not been encouraged to do so by his friends in New Orleans? Is this trade authorized? If it is, will the Republicans of Louisiana submit to be traded off in that way?

The Democratic address says that the best way for the Democrats to win a victory next fall is to join any man or faction that opposes Governor Warmoth, for if he can be beaten the Republican party can be overcome.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The cotton market yesterday was somewhat slim, owing to the oracle's voice, which had been interpreted as unfavorable. Hence, prices are much lower, and among buyers "the goose hangs high" once more. Factors, however, must make a big descent before they can gum on to the buyers, who see no force in the argument that this is only a temporary embarrassment, and that cotton will soon be higher than ever before.

Yesterday 350 shares Louisiana State Lottery stock were sold at $67 50, on short time, and 100 shares at $70 cash, so we are informed. Holders have often expressed their astonishment that this stook should be quoted at the figures which have been named by the board of brokers and on the street. A perceptible change took place yesterday in accordance with their views, but prices did not come up to their ideas of the intrinsic value of the stock. The Louisiana State Lottery Company has been the plaintiff or defendant in several suits which have reached the Supreme Court for decision, and in each case the company has won.

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

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	110¾	110¼
Germania National Bank	— —	168 00
Louisiana National Bank	— —	110 00
New Orleans National Banking Association	35 25	34 25
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	33 75	32 50
Canal Bank	104 00	102 50
People's Bank	60 00	57 00
Hibernia Bank	— —	123 00
Lafayette Bank	— —	42 50
New Orleans Mutual National Bank	— —	74 00
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	6 00	5 00
Carrollton Railroad	115 00	114 00
New Orleans City Railroad Company	175 50	173 50
Crescent City Railroad Company	— —	63 00
Orleans Railroad Company	— —	33 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	25 00	20 25
Louisiana Lottery Company	70 00	66 50
Sugar Shed Company	17 50	— —
Ammonia Propelling Company	20 50	19 00
New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company	17 00	— —
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	91	—
Louisiana sixes, 1870 (deliverable in ten days	60	—
Louisiana sixes, 1870 (cash)	60½	—
North Louisiana and Texas Railroad eight per cent bonds	—	75
Louisiana State warrants	71¾	70¾
City certificates of appropriation	—	85
City seven per cent funding bonds (new)	70	69½
City ten per cent bonds, 1871	—	93
City of Jefferson eight per cent bonds (old)	—	72
City improvement bonds	—	63¼

Railroad Committee Excursion.

The Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Hempstead, McCarty, Pond, Buckingham, and McFarland, accompanied by Hon. C. F. Huston, James Brewster, Captain Ward, Thomas Divine, G. J. Jones, James Sullivan, H. Von Creelin and the great Southern railroad news-dealer and stationer, C. C. Haley, made an excursion yesterday over the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, as far as Pass Christian, leaving New Orleans by the 11 A. M. train.

At Pass Christian they met the morning train from Mobile, in waiting to bring the party back. The inner man was duly provided for to the entire satisfaction of the party. The condition of the road was pronounced excellent. Complimentary speeches were made by Messrs. Hempstead, Ward and Huston.

Would it be believed, now, that the virtuous and patriotic president-director of "the people's paper" has an eye upon the gubernatorial chair, as the reward of his disinterested labors in behalf of this oppressed people? or, failing that, the mayoralty would be considered a suitable return for his patriotic industry? Ah! it is astonishing how one loves his country when personal ambition is to be served.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, has addressed a letter, accompanied by a memorial, to the Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, Hon. O. H. Brewster, asking him to have the memorial read and acted upon by the Legislature. It wants the women of Louisiana invested with the right of suffrage.

We hear on the street that there is dissension in the happy family of yardstick knights who bought the *Picayune* on "spec." We fear stock in that calico concern will ere long be quoted at a ruinous discount.

DIED:

RAGAN—On Monday, the twenty-sixth of February, at 4:45 P. M., GEORGE W. RAGAN, Senator from East Baton Rouge, aged forty-eight years.

The funeral will take place This Evening at four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Villere street, between Common and Gasquet. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BRAGG—On Monday, twenty-sixth instant, at 4 A. M., in this city, Captain WILLIAM B. BRAGG, aged thirty-three years.

Headquarters American Union Club, New Orleans, February 27, 1872.—The officers and members of this club are hreby notified to attend the funeral of our deceased comrade William B. Bragg, which will take place from his late residence, corner Magazine and Sixth streets, THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10 A. M.
By order. E. E. ADAMS, Secretary.
fe27 1t

EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

For sale at the principal booksellers and stationers; price $5.
This Directory is acknowledged by the press and public as being the most complete and reliable ever published in New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers.
fe25

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. fe9 1m eod 2p

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethseda Mineral Water.
The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 38 Magazine street, New Orleans.
H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent.
fe8 1m2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.
pS1v

BODLEY'S CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS.
With Circular Knives.
TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN PLANTERS.
TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS.
THOMAS B. BODLEY,
fe22 1mo 2p&w No. 9 Perdido street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

REDMOND B. MANNION,
29.....Carondelet street.....29
NEW ORLEANS,
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;
Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris;
Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna;
Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfort
and all their correspondents. fe14 m2p

BANKS AND BANKING.

CRESCENT CITY BANK, NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1872.—In accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds," approved June 3, 1864, I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans. CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, February 15, 1872.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifteenth day of February, 1872.
HILAND R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

CRESCENT CITY BANK, New Orleans, February 21, 1872.
In accordance with the above authority, the Crescent City Bank will commence business under the new title of Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, on the first day of March next, 1872.
fe24 6t CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Savings Bank.
CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.
Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.
Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch.
mh17 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
H. J. Mullan.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc. at a small expense. no11 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, VINES.
Imported from France by the last steamer. Mr. MAGNE has the honor to inform amateurs that he has recently arrived with a large assortment of the newest PLANTS, first-class FRUIT TREES, new kinds of ROSES, FLOWER, ONIONS and BULBS, and FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. Everything is in perfect condition, and is offered at very moderate prices. The store is located at No. 6 Camp street, corner Gravier. fe23 6t

FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN SCALE DEPOT,
53.....Camp Street.....53

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN MILLS
Of all descriptions and sizes. For sale at New York prices.
W. B. BOWMAN, Agent, No. 53 Camp street.
These mills will grind with either horse, steam or hand power. de31

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
MIRAMON,
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-inch posts), with teasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

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. ja5 3m

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. de28 1y

CHAIRS.....CHAIRS.
PENITENTIARY CHAIRS,
Manufactured at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for sale by the agent for this market. WASHINGTON MORTON,
ja27 1m No. 138 Gravier street.

SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,
HARDWARE IMPORTERS,
No. 74 Canal, and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common street,
ADJOINING CITY H[illegible]
Agents, and for sale—
James S. Hall's Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
W. W. Baldwin & Co.'s Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
Garrett & Cottman's Sugar PLOWS.
Calhoun & Atkinson's Cotton PLOWS.
Brinley's, Hall & Spear, Bidwell's, and all other approved makes, together with a general assortment of Farming Implements. ja20 2m

CLAIMS COMMISSION.
The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.
Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.
ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

R. H. BENNERS & CO.,
Successors to
L. R. SIMMONS & CO.
R. H. BENNERS. JOSEPH MURPHY.
Late with Stetson & Armstrong.
STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 56 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Neatness, dispatch and reasonable charges guaranteed in the execution of all orders, especially in jobs of printing, both plain and fancy, having THEIR OWN PRINTING OFFICE, under their immediate supervision, and not being dependent upon others.
Orders solicited. fe11 1m

SAMUELS & KNOOP,
(Late Samuels & Oliver),
DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yards
No. 287 Julia street, New Basin,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Plantations, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 39, Mechanics abd Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 538. ja21 6m

JOHN GRAYER,
Proprietor of Phœnix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. jy28 1y

GEORGE L. NORTON,
HARBOR MASTER FIRST DISTRICT.
Office at Woodward & Wight's,
Corner of Front and Thalia streets.
ja30 1m

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14
(Under the City Hotel.)
Officers.
GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President
Dr. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.
WM. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee.
Directors.
GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, WILLIAM BOGEL,
MICHAEL FRANK, J. HASSINGER,
LOUIS LEONHARD, J. M. WAGNER,
Dr. W. H. HIRE, P. W. DIELMAN,
Dr. J. WENZ.
This Bank Allows Interest on Deposits,
And is prepared to make liberal advances on Stocks, Bonds, State, City and Government Securities; also on pledge of Diamonds, Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Firearms, Pianos, and every description of valuable property. ja5 eod 1y

WALLACE & CHOPPIN,
(AMADEE L. CHOPPIN. WILLIAM WALLACE.)
STAR COTTON GINNERY
Peters street, between Thalia and Hunter, and Hunter street,
Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters.
Our machinery and gin stands are new, with all the latest improvements, with a capacity of turning out forty bales per day. No delays. A supply of bags always on hand.
We gin for the seed and guarantee satisfaction.
Highest market price always paid for seed cotton.
REFERENCES:

S. B. Newman & Co.,	A. H. Peale & Co.,
Nalle & Cammack,	Hugh Allison & Co.,
A. Miltenberger & Co