

New Orleans Republican

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NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

Any fool can make a woman talk, but it's rather hard to make one listen.

"Assaults with intent to become insane," is the way they put it now in announcing deadly attacks.

Territorial Legislatures are to be permitted to grant charters and acts of incorporation of all nature.

Some people act as if their debts were like coffee, and would settle themselves in time by standing.

The Greeley Tribune says that the ante-lope has entirely disappeared, and none are brought to market.

"What's in a dress?" says a popular writer. Sometimes a great deal and sometimes a precious little.

Six months is nowadays considered to be the extreme length of time that an engagement should exist before marriage.

Tom Brokaw, a San Francisco gambler, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years for shooting another gambler.

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

We have received from Dr. James Burns copies of a circular of considerable length, criticizing the management of the State University.

Drunkenness is the parent of most other vices. It quenches the salutary power of reason, and makes us the sport of raging passion.

To be well spoken of you must die. Even a pauper, when dead, is mentioned without severity, and that is as much as any pauper can expect.

The Chicago Germans are out in opposition to the recently enacted temperance law in that State, and want air-holes in it for wine and lager.

A South End (Boston) woman has recently presented her husband with a \$7000 house, which amount she had saved out of housekeeping fund.

A blundering Chicago doctor mistook the symptoms of diphtheria for small-pox, and the patient only escaped the pest-house by eloping into the country.

A Dubuque servant girl, intending to steal some clothing, had just thrown it out of the window, when the sash fell and caught her by the neck.

Read the advertisement from the State Auditor, Treasurer and Fiscal Agent in reference to the result of proposals invited for the redemption of certain bonds.

The present session of the General Assembly expires by limitation at twelve o'clock to-night. Both houses adjourned next year an hour or two before that time.

There are rumors that the great Eastern is to be bought by the Hamburg-American steam line, and will be used to bring emigrants from Germany to the United States.

In Arkansas the Legislature, instead of naming a certain sum, appropriates in general terms "a sufficient sum to pay all necessary expenses incurred in printing for the State."

Lotta has been playing this week at the Opera House, Louisville, of which Mr. Spaulding and Pope, of the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, and the new Memphis Theatre, are managers.

The man who suffered most from the fires of the Northwest has been discovered. He is one of the wealthiest men of Janesville, Wisconsin, and is inconsolable over the loss of nine dollars.

Arrangements have been made to continue the publication of the Louisville Ledger, in its recent form, as an evening paper. We received the first number of the evening edition yesterday.

General Sheldon has remembered the REPUBLICAN liberally in sending public documents. We have just received the reports and finance of the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War and the Postoffice Department.

Approps of the huge and unsightly cuts with which some of our exchanges embellish their advertising columns, our Mr. Bates, which his name is Isaac, calls the Rochester Evening Express "the horse-collar paper," that picture being always conspicuous on the first page of the Express.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says, Trumbull has recommended the appointment of one hundred and three candidates for federal offices since March 4, 1869, Schurz one hundred and seven, Tipton over ninety, and Fenton nearly two hundred and fifty.

The Detroit Tribune thinks that the conduct of the "proprietors" of the President in the Senate, in trying to lynch up the investigation heretofore demanded, will lead the country to suspect something wrong in the arms business, simply because Conkling & Co. oppose it so vehemently.

The Chicago Chronicle reports that the Leinburger Fire Insurance Company, taking a lesson from misfortune, has added to its list of questions the following: 1. Do you keep a cow? 2. Is it a female cow? 3. Is it a farrow cow? 4. Is it a kicking cow? 5. Is kerosene used in milking?

The Pictyone is evidently fond of pet names, but is as variable and unstable in the preference as a girl. It started out with the new administration under the flattering but self-styled appellation of "the people's paper." It has grown tired of that now, and calls itself "the satanic press." Well, everybody to their taste.

Rumor has it that one of the most unfortunate marshals of the empire will shortly marry a rich young widow who last summer took her revenge for the disasters of the French armies, at the green table of Baden-Baden and Hamburg, and after a brilliant campaign of four weeks, retreated to France with four hundred and fifty thousand florins. The marshal heard of this patriotic demonstration, and was so deeply touched by it that he offered the lady his hand and heart, which were, of course, gracefully accepted.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

President Grant will recognize the above expression as one of his own inspirations, and one, too, that was greeted with universal favor at the time of its utterance. It is capable of two applications: the one general as to all the world, and especially as to the entire American people; the other local, applied to separate communities. While the republic may be peaceful and prosperous as a whole, there may exist disturbances and disorders in some of its members that will need considerate attention and carelessness in order to reduce them to that healthy and tranquil condition which the President invoked when he asked for peace as the great end and object of his administration.

President Grant can have no object in dividing and distracting the Republican party in Louisiana, since he can neither serve himself, his friends, nor the cause of popular liberty by any such action. We lay this down as a proposition that no reasonable man will or can dispute, for the disorganization of the party in Louisiana will not only lose to the Republicans the control of the State, but it will surrender that control into the hands of men who detest the President, who reject his friends, and who oppose the measures that every sincere Republican regards as necessary to the successful development of popular liberty in Louisiana. Messrs. Casey and Packard may be maintained in their federal offices while General Grant is President, but will that be a sufficient compensation for the loss of the State to the party? Or will Messrs. Casey and Packard feel just as comfortable surrounded by political opponents and personal enemies as they would if they were backed up by political friends and personal associates in the various local offices of the community?

The animosities that exist in the Republican party of Louisiana result from the reversal of a well understood political rule, that every community is the best judge of its own necessities. The Republicans in every State can do the best work, both for themselves and for the party, if they are left free from interference by their friends in Washington or elsewhere, for the reason that, being interested and on the ground, they know the precise work that is to be done. There was no dissatisfaction toward the President in Louisiana until his appointees in this State attempted to subvert the Republican party to their own selfish purposes, instead of leaving it to preserve and protect itself. The President might have calculated with certainty upon our favor, and upon the favor of every other Republican, if his friends had not striven to use his popularity to advance themselves. It was not whether President Grant should be renominated that distracted the Republicans of this State, but it was the question whether that nomination should be made to carry others with it that wrought the trouble. When Republicans were told that they must not only support Grant for President, but that they must also demonstrate their fidelity to the party by nominating Mr. Ray for Governor, and Mr. Casey for Senator, and Mr. Lowell for Congress, and Mr. Pitkin for something else, then the party fell into a factions trouble, and even discussed the propriety of supporting the President himself, since he was suggestively responsible for this attempt of his subordinates to dictate to Republicans what they could not reconcile to their notions of propriety.

General Grant will perceive in this abuse of his popularity the real and primary cause of the distraction which prevails to a certain extent in this State. His friends have sought to use his popularity to secure their own advancement, and they have done this in such a way that it has even forced him into a position of present antagonism with his own party. Republicans who are perfectly willing to support him can not conscientiously agree to support those who are striving to ride into local offices on his popularity and friendship. The party has not determined as to who ought to be selected as its candidates for the various State offices next fall, as there are many prominent gentlemen before the people for support whose merits are about an equality, and whose friends are tolerably evenly divided. It is not the place of the federal officers, who hold their commissions from a distant political centre, to be dictating to this community who shall be its choice in the matter of selecting its own agents. As Republicans, we pretend to understand just as well who ought to be elected in Louisiana as in the United States, and if we give our support to President Grant for a re-election, that should suffice to make his friends tolerate us in electing the men of our choice in Louisiana. It is the duty, as it is the interest of the President to see that his appointees work in accord with the party here, and not as if they were its masters. And if they will not do this, sound political reason ought to suggest that they be retired as men who not only put their own advancement above that of their prator, but above the interests of the party that upholds both the President and themselves. They are alike enemies of their friends and of the great cause of popular liberty. Their interference threatens to work evil, and evil only, for it suggests division and defeat, which means the success of the Democracy and the overthrow of all the victories that have been won so far. It is not asking too much of General Grant, then, that he restrain his subordinates, or that he remove them as dangerous to themselves, to his own popularity, and to progress.

THE PROPOSED DEBOLUTION. That political Mahomet, otherwise called the Reform party, has called upon the mountain (85,000 Republican voters) to come to it. The traditional expectation of compliance is doubtless entertained, and the old alternative will be the result. The mountain did not go to Mahomet, but the latter went to it. And so it will probably be again. The Republican party is able to absorb a handful of reformers who have become dissatisfied with their present political associates in the Democratic party, and to make better citizens of them.

But, so far as their reform platform implies a transfer of the fruits of the past Republican successes, from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day to the eleventh hour applicants, it is not likely to be accepted by the Republican party. We have voters enough for all practical purposes, but have no objection to more. A nearer approach to unanimity in the State elections would be all the better. But it will be a difficult matter to reconcile the average Republican mind to the proposition that the first Republican vote cast by a new convert should be given for himself. Such a rule would make politics an easy trade for the reformers, but it would not be satisfactory to those who have risked no little of fortune and reputation to build up the Republican party as it exists to-day—well organized and powerful, and more than a match for all its enemies, whether they come singly or in battalions, as Democrats, reformers, Customhouse factionists or what not.

Gentlemen can not expect to commit the error of opposing a great party until they are hopelessly defeated and then secure a compromise which includes a surrender of all the offices to them. This would be to divert the benefits of victory from the conquerors to the vanquished. But while we are not much in want of leaders or office holders in the Republican party, the ranks are open for voters. The reformers may come in and take a part, and they will be permitted a choice between candidates for nomination in our party. That is quite as much as they can expect in the coming campaign. Four years' faithful service will naturally give them a better standing and entitle them to further consideration. They will come to us, if at all, with loud professions of honesty, wealth, intelligence and respectability. But we know most of them too well to take them at their own estimate. We know them to be but poor, weak mortals, afflicted with the usual vices of man, such as selfishness, a greedy disposition and a longing to get up in the scale without too much hard work. Some of these gentlemen wish to set up as capitalists without money, but with an unbounded credit founded upon their own good report of themselves. This arrangement necessarily leaves the colored man to pursue the humbler, harder and less lucrative vocation of laborer, field hand and servant, with a very vague and indefinite promise that he shall be taken care of when he is old and feeble.

But how will it be in case the Republican party refuses to surrender to the Reform party? Suppose we decide upon housekeeping for another term of four years? Suppose the colored people continue in their present policy of getting homes for themselves and working for their own account? For some reason, apparently unknown to these worthy reformers, there has been a change in the relative positions of the two races. The colored people think, whether correctly or not, that they are capable of doing their own voting, and also that they can work out the labor problem in their own way. And as they see a marked improvement every day in themselves and each other, they are not likely to hearken to the voices of those who have no sympathy with them; who are really strangers to them, and who regard them in the light of political chateaux. Therefore, we commend the reformers to read over the card of Messrs. Dunn and others, and satisfy themselves that if there is to be any going over at all, it will be their own surrender to Republicanism.

A FLASH IN THE PAN. Mr. Richardson, of Arkansas, came to grief yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. He came down here from Little Rock for the purpose of looking after his vast possessions in Louisiana, and found it necessary to call his stewards to account for the manner in which they were administering his princely estates. He asked Judges Woods and Durrell to lay the restraining hand of the law upon the General Assembly, the Warrant Clerk, Auditor Graham and the rest of them, to prevent the paying out of his money to defray the expenses of the session now about closing. Aided by three distinguished knights of the green bag, he came into court with a petition full of political suggestions, but singularly devoid of any avowal that would afford the court a legal pretext to give him a hearing. And the case went bang against him, and he and his lawyers were summarily bowed out of the tribunal before which he sought to ventilate his grievances, and told to look elsewhere for the remedy suitable for his ills. This is one of the most singular cases ever brought into a court of law. A citizen of another State, aided and abetted by the discredited political disorganizers of our own, has sought to upset the constitutional administration of Louisiana upon the plea that he did not approve of the manner in which the money he alleges he has paid for taxes is to be spent—alone man, a non-resident alien, attempts to dictate to one of the commonwealths of the Union what laws it shall pass and what it shall refuse to pass, under the excuse that he owns property in the State, upon which he is required to pay taxes!

And he found three members of the New Orleans bar ready to plead his case. We had supposed such a thing would be impossible. The weakness of the case both in law and in fact should have saved Mr. Richardson from becoming an object of ridicule. But there was no judicious friend at hand to save him from his fate, and he rushed headlong upon it. The first step taken by his counsel was to serve notices upon certain ministerial officers that he would apply for an injunction to restrain Speaker Brewster, J. Pinckney Smith, Warrant Clerk, Hon. L. J. Souer, chairman of the House Committee of Contingent Expenses; Auditor Graham and all other parties concerned, from paying the expenses of the session, because Mr. Carter, who was employed as Speaker last session, was not retained in the position this year. This exercise of an undoubted discretion on the part of the House was the first great cause of offense,

for which all the members and all the employees of the General Assembly were to be fined to the amount of their pay for the session. But the avowals of the petition, though taken by the court to be true because there was no formal traverse, were not sufficient to make a case. The court could find nothing in the petition nor the remarks of counsel upon it to hang a judicial point. So Mr. Richardson was permitted to retire. He can now sell out his Louisiana property as soon as he likes, at such prices as he can get.

We recognize in this *four pas* the hand of the revolution that began in this city last July. In that month it first appeared in the Press convention, again came forth in more decided relief in the Gatling-gun convention, and finally culminated in January. Beaten at all points, the fagged and jaded end of the conspiracy was yesterday dragged into the United States Court, where it was held up to ridicule by its pretended friends, until it could receive judicial rites of burial. The attempt to injoin the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly was the last expiring gasp of that faction that set out to rule or ruin the State. And a weaker attempt to vent ill-concealed spite has rarely been seen.

Fortunately, no embarrassment was created by the officers of the two houses continued to discharge their ministerial duties in the face of the pompous notice of the attorneys that they were about to ask permission to do something dreadful. Upon the principle, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," all hands postponed feeling bad about it until the proper moment for grief and tears should come. Will Messrs. Grow, Billings and Cotton give us all timely notice of the next step of the kind they bring before Judges Woods and Durrell?

GOING FOR THE NEGRO. The *Pictyone* has discovered the "right kind of work" and the "right way" to do it, in order to oust Republicans from office and obtain control of the government for the Fifty-one "reformers" (so-called), which it represents. The great secret and cure-all for the evils they suffer under lies in procuring "a subdivision of the colored vote." If they can only inveigle a sufficient number of colored men to bolt the Republican party and vote for their kind, loving and affectionate "old masters," all will be smooth and happy.

Do they think the colored people of Louisiana, who have for two years enjoyed the blessings of Republican rule, are utterly devoid of common sense or judgment, unobservant and gained nothing by experience? Has not the same siren song been sung to them before, and have they not resisted it as they would any other device intended to lure them to destruction? Our contemporary is unfortunate in citing the example of other Southern States as a reason why the "old citizens" should for present reasons affiliate with "their former slaves." Those former slaves, can see but too plainly, and too keenly lament that their brethren in Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia have restored their old masters to power, and in so doing have installed them as new masters. In so doing they have been forced to eat the bitter fruit of disappointed hopes and broken pledges; of rights, privileges and immunities wrested away or virtually annulled. In Louisiana alone, of all these reconstructed States, has the colored man more than the shadow of the liberties and privileges guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws. Is it reasonable to suppose, then, with these sad illustrations of the fruits of the *Pictyone's* policy before them, the colored people of Louisiana will permit themselves to be gulled by its specious "reform" sophistries? Is it likely they will desert the leaders who, by wise and firm administration of the government, have elevated them to a rank which is the envy of their race in all other sections of the nation? The suggestion is simply folly.

The *Pictyone* and its "reformers" must do something practical if they would win the colored vote to their support. A simple promise to, at some future time, carry out the provisions of the civil rights bill will not suffice. Some of the names prominently used in the "reform" movement own steamboats. Let such give the colored people equal traveling accommodations to those afforded all others but their race. Why should exception be made against one with African blood in his veins that is not enforced against a Turk, a Persian, the Japanese or Indian? Why not give the colored people you so pathetically appeal to at least decent accommodations in your theatres, hotels and other public resorts? When you show your faith by your deeds—when you begin to exchange practical works for alluring pledges—we shall begin to despair of Republican ascendancy in Louisiana. We do not believe our party entirely without sin, but you must first outstrip it in acts of even and impartial justice to all people before you can alienate from it the allegiance of the honest masses of the suffragans of Louisiana.

DOWNGRIFT LYING. The unscrupulous mendacity of the *Times* and *Pictyone* in their efforts to discredit the friends of Governor Warmoth is something truly wonderful. So intent are they in furthering this main object that they ignore probability and entirely overlook the fact that this species of wickedness has a recoil.

The latest effort of the "mob organ" is to the effect that it is "informed by a very competent person and public official" that "the only amendments (to the revenue bill) are those increasing the commissions of the tax collectors of the First and Sixth Districts—the first from five to ten, and the second from ten to fifteen per cent."

If the *Times* had desired the truth it would have consulted its own legislative proceedings, or reporter, before taking the statement of any anonymous opponent of the Governor, against whom its attack is indirectly aimed. It would have referred to the existing law and ascertained that "Collector Sheridan" never received more than five instead of ten per cent, and that by the Governor's direct efforts this was reduced one half, leaving a by no means exorbitant balance when his expenses are paid and the estimate of fees based on actual collections. The rates of collection in other districts were cut down proportionately (except the Fifth and Sixth), the calculation being made upon the costs and difficulties of collection. So all its starting periods and indignant invective go for naught. We do not expect the *Times* to admit it or correct its slanders; but we have the satisfaction of again pointing out how desperately driven are the enemies of the administration.

EFFRONTERY. The opposition press appear to go on the assumption that because the Committee of Fifty-one recommend a measure, the Legislature and the people should bow in blind subservency to their dictation. Such assumptions are simply ridiculous. What is there about them that should command the unquestioning obedience of the people's representatives? Are they wiser, purer, holier than other men? Have they received a divine afflatus that renders their judgments infallible? We mean them no disrespect; they are clever gentlemen and good citizens, but they are simply a combination of very ordinary men, whose accidental riches only command subservient adulation of fools or sycophants.

The Committee of Fifty-one have no more right to prescribe laws for the people of this State than the humblest laborer that walks the streets of this great city. They may be taxpayers, but they are not the only people who pay taxes. Two-thirds of them are not registered voters, and discharge no better the duties of citizens than their adulatory admirers, the one hundred and ninety-four unregistered editors of the "people's organ." They should learn the obligations and discharge the duties of citizens before they undertake to make laws for those who do.

It is time some sort of decency was mixed with this wholesale denunciation of the administration, and impertinence cease to be the chief characteristic of the opposition. Those who are trying to be good citizens should have some consideration from those who are not.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT. If any bills be left out by the close of the session, let us hope that among them will not be found that indicated by the title of this paragraph. We are assured that it is demanded by the necessities of the people, and the additional expense incurred is as naught compared with the grave demand for a better enforcement of criminal justice. We have assurances from old members of the bar, whose experience, integrity and knowledge whose they speak would not dare be questioned, that this measure presents the only remedy of escape from the crying evil of delay in the prosecution of criminals which has made New Orleans the paradise of villains and scoundrels of all degrees. Prompt trials and speedy justice will soon rid our city of an incubus far more dangerous and costly than any other under which we now suffer. It is to be hoped a measure so unquestionable in its utility may not be allowed to lie over for any consideration whatever.

PREMATURE TEARS. The *Times* and *Pictyone* have wept copiously for forty-eight hours past over what they dolorously termed another attempt to rob the people through the medium of another waterworks bill, which they declare had passed both branches of the Legislature, and which they appeal to the Governor to veto. Without noticing here the fact, made obvious by their comments, that neither of these would-be public instructors has the remotest conception of the provisions of the measure they criticize, we will inform them that the House last evening refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill asserted by them to have already passed!

Tell the people some more little fables, Messieurs Reformers. It does not hurt them, and amuses us. The "Satanic press" talks in a very orthodox way about controlling the colored vote. It is just in the same way the slaveholders talked about controlling the negroes. Neither then or now do these people give the colored men any credit for thinking for themselves. The white people must do all the thinking, and the colored people do all the obeying, as formerly. The *Pictyone* must give the colored people very little credit for common sense if it thinks they will submit to this sort of presuming and impertinent patronage. They can reflect, adjust and adopt for themselves. They well understand that the *Pictyone*, and such as it, only want to use their votes and influence to trample on the rights of the colored race and deprive them of their equality before the law. The colored people have not forgotten the riots of 1868, when vast numbers of their race fell in the red-handed butcheries inflicted by these very men who are talking about "controlling the colored vote." Aside from the contemptible attempt at patronage it implies it is an insult to the colored man. These calico people may control their yardstick employees, but the time has gone by when they can control the colored people.

Bonapartism in France calculated strongly upon the favor of the clergy, because the Empress Eugenie has always been so fixed in her friendship for the Pope, and so devoted to the Catholic religion. The provinces were always strongly imperialistic in their proclivities, and the republicans have directed most of their precautions against the Bonapartists in the country where the priests had the greatest influence. The Pope has discomfited this reliance of the Bonapartists, it is thought, by his late letter to the Catholics of France in favor of the Duke de Chambord, representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons, through Henry IV. The Duke is an old fogey, and his term of office would hardly endure through the life of the venerable Pope who inhorses him. France requires a young, bold and

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, VINES. Imported from France by the last steamer. Mr. MAGEE has the honor to inform amateurs that he has recently received a large assortment of the newest plants, first-class FRUIT TREES, new kinds of ROSES, FLOWERS, ORNERS and BULBS, and PLANTS AND VEGETABLES. Everything is in perfect condition, and is offered at very moderate prices. The store is located at No. 46 Camp street, corner Gravier. feb29

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

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND TROEMMER'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. feb1

NOTICE. MIRA MON. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans. Has constantly on hand an assortment of Catalogue of goods, with four-inch posts, with trapezoids, \$12. Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureau, \$50. Solid Walnut Portable Bedstead, with two drawers in bottom, \$20. Victoria Bedstead, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, \$120. Spring Mattress 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. feb29

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS. C. H. ALLEN, SAMUEL BROOK, H. ALLEN & CO. No. 84 New Levee street. Between Paydras 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, any party requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. feb29

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. feb29

CHAIRS.....CHAIRS. PENITENTIARY CHAIRS. Manufactured at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for sale by the agent for this market, SAMUEL BROOK, No. 131 Gravier street. feb1

SLOCUMB, BALDWIN & CO. HARDWARE IMPORTERS, No. 74 Canal, and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common streets, ADJOINING CITY HOTEL. Agents, and for sale—James H. Hall's Sugar and Cotton PLOWS. W. W. Baldwin & Co.'s Sugar and Cotton PLOWS. Garrett's Cotton Sugar PLOWS. Calhoun & Atkinson's Cotton PLOWS. Brinley's Hall & Spear, Brinley's, and all other approved makes, together with a general assortment of Farming Implements. feb29

CLAIMS COMMISSION. The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the presentation of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress. Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 412 D Street, corner of P Street. feb29

R. B. BENNERS & CO. Successors to L. R. SIMMONS & CO. Late with Stearns & 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 letter printing, both plain and fancy, having THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and under the immediate supervision, and not being dependent upon others. Orders solicited. feb1

SAMUELS & KNOOP. (Late Samuels & Oliver). DEALERS IN DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions, Shingles, Laths, Doss, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yard, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Planting, Shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Also, 29, Mechanics and Hardware Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 52. feb1

JOHN GRAYER. Proprietor of Florida Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 25 and 27 Kinyan Plaza street, opposite Fontchaux's. Has on hand a large stock of Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to suit the taste of the Proprietor. Black Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Suits on Inventory. Horses bought and sold, and kept on Inventory. Burial Cases and Suits always on hand. Funerals attended to with promptness and care, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large number of public patrons. feb29

GEORGE L. NORTON. HARBOUR MASTER FIRST DISTRICT. Office at Woodward & Wight's. Corner of Front and Thalia streets. feb1

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK. No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14 (Under the City Hotel). Officers. GEORGE H. BRAGG, President. DR. J. WENZ, Vice President. T. M. VAN HORN, Cashier. W. M. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee. Directors. GEORGE H. BRAGG, WILLIAM BOGEL, NICHOLAS FRANK, J. HANSINGER, LOUIS LEONHARDT, F. E. WAGNER, DR. W. H. HERB, P. W. DELMAS, DR. J. WENZ.

This Bank Allows Interest on Deposits. And is prepared to make liberal advances on Stocks, Bonds, State, City and Government Securities, and on all kinds of Diamonds, Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Precious Gems, and every description of valuable property. feb29

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. feb29

REPRESENTING: S. B. Newman & Co., High Sale & Co., Nale & Cozmann & Co., High Sale & Co., F. P. Higgins & Co., Barrett & LeBeau, Warren Crawford & Co., John Chaffee & Brother, Fenn, Pace & Simmons, F. E. Ernest & Co., W. H. Whittemore, Moss & Co., S. H. Ray & Co., Nelson, Langhiser & Co., J. Burns & Co., Johnson & Goodrich, Oscar Choppin, and every other reliable house. Resolaw, Canamack & Co., Sam Stafford & Co., Dr. Sam Choppin. feb29

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY. This company having established an office in New Orleans, and having received orders for every description of Bank Notes, and for the use of Banks, Insurance, Railroad and other corporations, and for all other purposes. Specimens may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans, to which place all communications should be addressed. feb1

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