

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

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 7, 1872.

A California rooster crows over the possession of a magnificent pair of horns.

The Englishman who called the Hoosier tunnel a "blasted hole" was literally correct.

Miss Brush, the new American prima donna, is sweeping triumphantly through Spain.

Illinois has hunted up its oldest inhabitant. It is an old woman, in Macoupin county, of 112 summers.

A Connecticut farmer has put a bundle of straw upon his barn, because "straws show which way the wind blows."

There is a man in Robertson county, Texas, who is enjoying the blessing of his eighth wife and forty-one children.

Des Moines reports a pig with eight feet, two snouts, two ears, and only one eye, the latter in the centre of its head.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation, for the month ending October 31, 1871, from the bureau of statistics, was received by mail yesterday.

It was warmer at Vicksburg yesterday than at any other place in the United States. Shreveport was next to Vicksburg in the rise of the thermometer.

In another part of the REPUBLICAN this morning, members of the Louisiana Jockey Club will find an abstract of the proceedings of the meeting held last evening.

It is reported that the ex-Prince Imperial of France will visit the United States next summer. He is now sixteen years of age, and is said to speak five languages fluently.

The next New Hampshire Legislature will choose a Senator in place of James W. Patterson; and the next Connecticut Legislature will elect a successor to Senator Orris S. Ferry.

The exposition building on St. Charles and Carondelet streets is assuming handsome proportions. The side walls and the St. Charles street front wall are up to the height of two stories.

Because the editor of a Missouri paper declared that no jeering skeleton of regret mocks him from melancholy memory's topmost peak, he has received good notices in nine-tenths of the papers of the country.

"The Carrollton," a new hotel, as large as the Continental, corner of Baltimore and Light streets, to be kept by the celebrated Colonel Coleman. Late of the Eutaw, has been opened in the Monumental City by a grand dinner.

The calico Picayune claims to have made exposures. Certainly, there is no doubt of it. Every day, morning and evening, it accomplishes what the monkey did when he climbed the tree, or what the goat achieved on the level ground.

The March number of the Industrial Monthly, a practical journal for manufacturers, mechanics, builders, inventors, engineers and architects, with a record of railway progress, is received. The contents are interesting and valuable.

Mrs. Sarah Newcombe, of Illinois, killed her husband the other day by striking him on the head with a bed-post. How long are we yet to wait before the laws will arouse themselves to the necessity of depriving women of the dangerous privilege of carrying concealed arms?

Our learned contemporary, the "calico" organ, thus discourses:

Governor Warmoth simply controls the executive, legislative and judicial departments of this State, and is as complete a despot as the secretary of Turkey.

Who is the secretary of Turkey? Is he the man the 230 buy their Eastern dry goods from?

An Illinois paper relates that during the recent cold weather the city editor of the Jacksonville Journal froze his ears about a foot deep. They are to be amputated at the second joint, but his many friends will be rejoiced to know that, in spite of the accident, he still has ample stock for all the purposes of his position.

The latest news about the case of Mr. Van Norden, president of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, ordered to be imprisoned for contempt of Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, is that a writ of habeas corpus has been applied for to the Supreme Court of the State, which is made returnable at eleven o'clock this morning.

A guest at a hotel in Belfast, Maine, on being told that dinner was ready, stripped off his coat, and accompanied by his wife entered the dining room in his shirt sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously, and then laid it down. Pretty soon another bill of fare was placed in his plate. Then he arose in his wrath, exclaiming: "I didn't come here to read show bills. I came after some dinner."

Governor Warmoth, accompanied by Colonel S. A. Hatch, General George A. Sheridan, Major J. J. Williamson and Colonel W. J. Swords, left for New York last evening by the half-past five o'clock Jackson railroad train. The Governor will be absent about two weeks. It is understood that he goes to New York to represent the State at the meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.

The Buffalo Express, cheerfully unconscious of the New York, New Orleans and Mobile customhouse developments, and the contemptuous indifference of the authorities in reforming the abuses therein, says, simplifying: "If there is any one feature in the President's policy that distinguishes Grant's administration from the administrations that have preceded it, it is his cheerful readiness to yield to the popular demand whenever that demand is honest, earnest and unmistakable."

It has been decided in a California court that a wife may habitually be "like Niobe, all tears," without necessarily deserving an all-treason in her matrimonial relations. In a divorce suit there, the only evidence for the lady plaintiff being that she constantly drew the weepin' of her sex, presumably in self-defense against marital aggression, the bench ruled that such eye-water gave no cause for legal interference with the tie, and that a woman might both lacrymose and lack reason for a divorce.

THE DEMOCRATIC SALE.

The coalition between the leaders of the Democratic party in this State and the Customhouse Republicans involves more than, at this time, either are willing should become public. Indeed, as we have previously stated, it involves the absolute sale of the Democratic party. The question now recurs, can the sale be carried into effect?

Unfortunately for the Democratic party, young ambitious men have got control of it. They want office, no matter at what cost; and never having been identified with any of the successes of party in the past, they are willing to abandon the principles which they only know by theory for a temporary expedient which holds out to them the glittering bauble of success. Conscious of the party weakness in Louisiana, they were easily convinced of the impolicy of drawing party lines, when the prospect of large Republican accessions were held out to them. Besides, the idea of creating divisions among their opponents has always been a favorite Democratic theory. They did not reflect that the Republicans with whom they were bargaining were in office; that they held in their hands all the power of the opposition, and that to become identified with them was to surrender the Democratic party to their absolute control and dictation. Yet such is the case.

As fatuous as it appears, the State and parish central committees when coalescing with the Customhouse Republicans never looked beneath the surface to discern that the only divisions in the Republican party proceeded from the fact of General Grant's anxiety for a second term of the Presidency. That in fact the dissension was between the federal office-holders on the one side, and the great mass of the party on the other; that the one represented fraud and corruption and the prostitution of their high offices to ends of personal gain; that the great mass of the Republican party were cutting loose from their unfaithful servants, and were entering upon a crusade to purify American institutions and reform the abuses of government. Startled into terror by the spirit of opposition everywhere prevalent, the federal executive and his stipendiaries sought alliance with the Democratic party. But only in Louisiana have they been successful in their negotiations.

In this State the Governor had already indicated his adhesion to the reform movement, and the party as an organization were becoming identified with it. The separation effected at the August convention was the legitimate consequence of it. There was presented squarely the issue. The Customhouse people were upon one side, and on the other the great mass of the Republican party. They represented not merely a political principle, however. It was rather a national necessity that they were recognizing. Reform! That was the great idea. Reform everywhere—in the national government, in State and municipal administrations.

The key note of the great movement had been struck by Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, and the sentiment had spread through the Union, effacing party lines and uniting the great heart of the people in the struggle for pure government and pure institutions. The Republican party of Louisiana recognized the issue and adopted it.

In this way the Customhouse people lost their old party affiliations, and sought to renew their strength by uniting with the Democrats. But the open coalition would have been easily understood and properly appreciated by the public. Something must be done to hide the bargain and sale. So the pretext of local reform was hit upon. The registration and election laws were proclaimed enormities by Packard, who was the author of them; the militia bill and the police bill were denounced by the men who framed and passed them, and to whom alone belongs the responsibility, and the blame, if any exists. But this was only a pretext. They did not want the laws repealed. For when the Governor and the friends of his administration sought to do it, they opposed it. They only wanted to shift the responsibility of these laws from the Customhouse people to the shoulders of the Governor. They failed in it, and hence their bitter animosity.

The Democratic leaders knew of this plot from the beginning. It would be an insult to their intelligence to doubt it. They entered, therefore, into the fraudulent bargain and sale with their eyes wide open. They stipulated for some State and municipal offices, certainly, in case their scheme was successful; but the main feature in the contract consisted in their agreement to bring the whole Democratic party of the State to the support of General Grant for the Presidency, as against any reform candidate who might be put in the field.

To effect all this it was of course necessary to get Governor Warmoth out of the way. Hence the plot, organized with consummate skill, and which rendered the session of the Legislature so abortive of good, so fruitful of evil. It is true the revolution was arrested at the last moment, but the conspirators deserve no credit that it did not proceed to riot and tumult, and terminate in blood.

The Democratic leaders, therefore, who participated in this disgraceful conspiracy are equally responsible with the Customhouse Republicans for the defeat of the reform measures. Indeed, more so, for without their aid in the Senate and House of Representatives they could not have been defeated.

The Times and Picayune, in the interest of this great bargain and sale, may persevere in their efforts to blind the people to the true issue, but all their sophistry can not disguise the fact that the Democratic party of Louisiana is pledged to the support of General Grant for the Presidency. We think that the sale will prove abortive, but it is nevertheless our duty to warn the people that it exists—that the contract has been signed, and that the Picayune and Times are charged with the duty of making the transfer. Will the people ratify the sale? We think not.

A SERIOUS QUESTION!

The Picayune asks if a political fever is consuming Louisiana? Not exactly, but the people are not sure that the fever which now only irritates and annoys them with its effects may not become a devourer. It is easy to crisp that which was only designed to be warmed. With an incendiary like the Picayune in the community, stirring up the passions with falsehood and calumny, that which is politics to-day may become insanity to-morrow. And insanity can easily consume the State, that was slowly recovering from an impoverishment which madness brought upon her.

We say that the State is not being consumed, because on every hand the evidences of recuperation and renewed prosperity are visible. We say, further, that the depression out of which we are slowly but surely emerging was the result of just such inflammatory and incendiary appeals as those that daily appear in the Picayune, maddening the people with falsehoods and deluding them with promises until that which was merely an irritation became a consuming devastation through the disastrous attempt to cure by rebellion evils that were purely imaginary. Every man who was burnt by the fire of secession ought to reflect upon the miserable diatribes that led him into the disastrous work of 1860, and determine to keep away from any further fatality in that direction under a similar infliction of imaginary grievances in 1872. The people were falsely told in 1860 that the government intended to rob them of their rights. They resorted to rebellion to arrest an evil that was not intended, and thus only lost their rights, but thousands of lives and millions of property.

To-day they are told that Governor Warmoth created both the State and municipal debt, which is an assertion as flagrantly mendacious and disgraceful as the one that was perpetrated upon them twelve years ago, since almost the entire existing indebtedness of the State can be traced either to the governments that existed before Governor Warmoth was inaugurated, or to causes that arose before that event; and the indebtedness of the city has resulted from Democratic misrule, or from the effects of the rebellion. The Picayune knows this as well as we do, and yet it unblushingly falsifies the record, and cheats its readers with statements that have no more truth in them than they have honesty of purpose.

What have the people to expect from a public journal that deceives them at every turn, and whose single aim seems to be to involve them in a difficulty that can have but a disastrous result?

COOLEY AND LEWIS VS. "THAT TIN BOX."

Our city contemporaries have gotten into a great muddle in this interesting case. It will be a work of charity to them, and, perhaps, not uninteresting to the general reader, to elucidate some of the facts as shown by the record, and the current history of the time.

The agreement with Senator Lewis, and the receipt of Mr. Van Norden for the box, are dated on the nineteenth of January (not the fifteenth, as some of the papers have it), and Mr. Van Norden's evidence shows that it was left with him on the nineteenth.

It is quite evident that this transaction could have had nothing to do with the election of Pinchbeck as Lieutenant Governor, as that occurred more than a month before. Again, the agreement, as produced in the Sixth District Court, and the official record of votes, demonstrate that Senator Lewis did not keep his part of the contract, and that therefore "the box and its contents belonged to the other party." Lewis' proceeding can be regarded only as a criminal attempt to extort money.

It will be remembered that on the nineteenth of January "our late unpleasantry" was at its height. Civil government was almost suspended. The city was in commotion, and on the verge of civil war. A lawless mob was in arms against the government; the danger of a collision was most imminent, and such a collision would have cost many valuable lives, have deluged our streets with blood, and been of incalculable injury to our good citizens and city.

We are treating this matter simply as historians, and it is a patent fact that on the nineteenth of January all of the Wilderness Senators were in this city, but purposely and determinedly absent from their places and duty in the Senate chamber. There had long been a quorum present of the House of Representatives, and it was apparent to every one that if the Senate did not immediately obtain a quorum a bloody collision between the contending parties was inevitable, and this would have been followed by general rioting and martial law. By whatever means it may have been accomplished, it may well be a source of congratulation to our property holders and good and law-abiding citizens that these incalculable evils were avoided; for, on the twentieth of January, all of the so-called "reform Senators," many of whom are above the suspicion of improper motives, returned to their duties at the Senate chamber, and the crisis was over.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. The complaints that have been repeatedly made against the manner in which the insane of our city are provided for in the Parish Prison have at last effected the prospect of a change for the better. The attention of the City Council having been drawn to this matter, a committee was appointed some time since to provide a more comfortable and suitable location for those persons who, unfortunately for themselves and the State, are bereft of reason. That committee made a report to the Council at its last sitting, recommending that a portion of the Marine Hospital on Common street be used for this purpose, and that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to make the necessary repairs and additions to that portion of the grounds and buildings to be occupied by the insane. The report, signed by Mayor Flanders and Administrator Walton, was adopted by the Council and as it ought not to take a great length of time to make the necessary changes, we hope the insane will soon be in comfortable quarters.

THE TIMES' INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The report of the interview between the Times and the Governor, published in yesterday's issue of that journal, contains an accurate and just exposition of the political issues before the people of the State. It is candid and complete. The questions are discussed fairly, and no information in the power of the executive to give has been withheld, nor have unreal or deceptive statements been substituted for facts.

In the face of the political excitement now prevailing throughout the State, this document will form no unimportant part of the history of Louisiana. The false statements, the deliberate slanders so industriously circulated by the enemies of the Governor are frankly met and thoroughly exposed. It leaves no loophole by which they can escape in the future. Those who read it will have no more occasion to persecute and slander the executive. He has met the issues fairly, and passes through the ordeal unscathed and triumphant. Will those who have so bitterly and persistently misrepresented him, have the manliness to publish his defense? Will our "calico" contemporary do it?

THE VAN NORDEN CASE.

It is asserted by Judge Cooley that the executive had no right to relieve Mr. Van Norden from custody, on the ground that the pardoning power does not extend to punishment "for contempt of court." Admit this for the sake of argument, and the Governor is still right. Mr. Van Norden committed no contempt of court. The writ of sequestration was not addressed to the bank president, but to the Sheriff. It did not command Mr. Van Norden to produce the box in court, but commanded the Sheriff to do it. Mr. Van Norden had no cause to assist the Sheriff—he was not in law or in fact called in to do so. The Sheriff should have found the box, and taken it the best way he could.

Did anybody ever hear of a defendant in execution being brought up for contempt for refusing to show the officer property on which to make his levy? The idea is an absurdity.

The truth about the matter is that Judge Cooley has given way to his bitter and unreasoning prejudices, and in doing so has committed a grave legal error. He has not only laid himself liable for personal damages for false imprisonment, but to impeachment and removal for a grave misdemeanor in office, both of which penalties he will assuredly encounter. There is even a limit to Judge Cooley's daring and high handed outrages.

A GRAND CONDESCENSION.

The "calico" organ thinks the people ought to be overwhelmingly complimentary, that "the merchants, lawyers and leading men are turning out" to meet with them in their clubs. Wonderful! Who are these merchants and leading men, that the working people should feel proud of their association? Are they any better than anybody else? Are they not made of the same flesh and blood? The insufferable snobbishness which the tone and language of the Picayune implies is an insult to every honest laboring man in the State. It says, in effect, that we (the 230)—one of whom is selling goods on the money Jonas French rolled from the people of New Orleans when he was proved unmarred here—that we, the merchant princes and rich bankers, stoop to the level of the laboring man, and associate with him, that he may be induced to vote for the men we shall put up for office. To read the half crazy and thoroughly erratic editorials of the Billy Bowlegs Picayune, one almost expects to see the concluding announcement, "Me big chief, keep injun, too much."

The logician of the Times in his haste to interpose his sophistry between our assault and the Bee, has forgotten his cunning, and suffered himself to fall into a snare. Says our disciple Mr. Hedge: According to the constitution, the Governor has no more power to prevent the execution of a court's judgment for contempt than he has to enter a decree of nullity in a civil case after a jury has pronounced upon it, and a judgment has been affirmed by the presiding judge.

Can not a pardon issue before execution of sentence? How is it in the case of a person convicted and sentenced for murder? Is there any difference in principle between a pardon issued to a murderer ten days after sentence and a pardon issued in a case of contempt ten minutes after sentence? A pardon issued before or simultaneously with sentence might be open to question, but after sentence has been pronounced, the interposition of the pardoning power can not be deemed irregular in itself.

The Picayune scandalizes the State, abates the truth, and spreads error and falsehood with reckless indifference when it charges that the debt of the State and city is sixty-four millions of dollars. It slanders Auditor Graham when it cites him as authority for its wicked perversion of the truth. What interest can the community take in such reckless and unfounded statements? The State debt is not more than twenty-five millions of dollars, according to Auditor Graham; and nineteen millions of this amount is charged by him to have either accrued before 1868, or to have resulted from disasters and speculations that occurred before and during the rebellion. And yet the Picayune pretends to be the organ of the people in its attempt to mislead the people by falsehoods, that the stupid writer in the State ought to know would be held as falsehoods, unsupported as they are by a single official document.

Judge Cooley considers that his court is a kind of personal tribunal, and that all contempts of his orders are reflections upon himself. He is a little vain in this conclusion, for the people who are unfortunately dragged into litigation before the Sixth District Court neither know nor care for the man who occupies the bench, but simply comply with the orders that are issued under his instructions as the emanations of the law, and not of his mouthpiece. Courts represent the aggregate power of the people deposited in the keeping of their

judges, and any contempt or opposition that may be manifested toward an officer of the judge is a contempt or opposition manifested toward the people themselves, through their agent, which the pardoning power of the Governor is sufficient to discharge. If Mr. Cooley will think less of himself and more of his agency, he will commit fewer sins against the oath he took when he put on the habit of a judge. The same power that put him in a subordinate position exercised its judgment to put the Governor in a higher office; and the same law that clothes him with the power to punish invests his superior with the right to relieve. This was done to prevent injustice at the hands of such subordinates as Judge Cooley, and the result has demonstrated that the people had their senses about them when they invented and perfected the pardoning power.

As Mr. Casey could not be elected by the Republicans to any office in the State, as he has never received the compliment even of a nomination, as he has never developed strength enough to be suggested for a responsible nomination, even with his immense patronage to assist his ambition in that direction, is it not a very violent suspicion that the authorities at Washington have raised, that he is the moving power of the Republican party in Louisiana? On the contrary, as Governor Warmoth has been selected as the leader of the Republicans in this State from the time they sent him as a delegate to Chicago until they sustained him in his fight against the combined strength of the disaffected Republicans and the Democrats, is it not an easy conclusion that he is the leader of the party in Louisiana? If men are to be counted as strong by virtue of their defeats, Mr. Casey is a veritable Sanson; if men are to be depreciated as weak by virtue of their victories, then Governor Warmoth is a mere wisp of straw, for he has won almost as many political battles as Casey has suffered defeats.

Ogden versus Ogden was the title of a political controversy that agitated what is called the Tenth Ward Reform Club on the night of Wednesday last. Mr. H. E. Ogden very emphatically told the reformers of that youthful organization that the Democratic party was not capable of doing the State any service, for traditional reasons, and because it had too many barnacles attached to it to allow of its making headway against the Republicans under Governor Warmoth. Now, we expect Mr. H. D. Ogden to take off his coat, and demonstrate the truth of his propositions, that the Democracy is the only party that can save the country, and carry its traditions and save its barnacles at the same time. The Tenth Warders resolved to act upon the advice of Mr. H. E. Ogden, and against the advice of Mr. H. D. Ogden. There is no diversity of opinion between these two controversialists as to the man they have got to contend against, for they emphatically assert that the Governor is the favorite of the Republicans, and that he is the man that is to be beaten, and not Mr. Casey.

If the securities or papers that were contained in the tin box that was deposited with Mr. Van Norden were taken out on the twenty-second, as he swears they were, and as all reason suggests, is not Judge Cooley the criminal for imprisoning an innocent man for not producing documents that he did not have and could not obtain? Does any reasonable man doubt that Dr. Southworth recovered from Mr. Van Norden the papers that he had deposited, as the latter swears that he did? Would not any citizen who had entered into the agreement that Dr. Southworth did act just as he did in the premises? Wherein is Mr. Van Norden to blame? Wherein is Judge Cooley to be excused?

The firemen, the other night, serenaded the Picayune. They didn't really mean anything by it; but it so excited our "calico" contemporary that it attempted to quote the following verse of the "Mar-seillaise": Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding, Shall hating liberty a ruffian band, Affright and desolate our land, While peace and liberty be bleeding!

But it got mixed up (too much enthusiasm doubtless), and could only utter: Shall demagogues in calico papers, Shall holdings in a five cent press, Attempt good people to excite, And by the yard stick out their capers, Like bombazine or satin? But the firemen answered it—"No, sir, you bet!"

Every effort that the enemies of the Republicans make in the State of Louisiana is directed against Governor Warmoth, which proves that he is the man whose power and sagacity they fear, and that all other pretended leaders are mere wooden guns that are neither respected for their strength nor apprehended for their ability. This ought to demonstrate to the authorities at Washington that they have made a mistake in their choice of friends in this State.

The Times was lately one of the most zealous papers in the State in its support of the people's party. We now demand that it shall keep up its end of the double-tree. It must not wait for the people to apply the lash. Fire up, neighbor—Picayune!

By this is meant the unceasingly, without sense or reason. Say something, even if nobody believes it. Such is the character of our "calico" contemporary's espousal of the people's party.

Mr. Van Norden is not confined in prison for any evil act of his own, but because the business men of New Orleans are not on terms of intimacy with the judge who made a victim of one of their number. Judge Cooley said so, and "if the court knows itself," Mr. Van Norden was made an example of. And yet this is what some people call justice.

The two hundred and fifty editor concern is anxiously inquiring if the Times intends to desert it? There is a small of this sort in the atmosphere. The Times is flighty on occasions, but it has too strong a substratum of good sense to go entirely mad, as the Picayune has done.

The nickle organ, which says anything and everything, and is in no wise particular whether it is true or not, published a few days since that Governor Warmoth was going to Washington to make up with the President. It now says he is going there "to offer his services to the opposition Republicans who have revolted against the President." Beyond doubt, the successful liar should have a good memory.

A Memphis reporter has discovered that, if the days keep getting longer at their present rate for ten years, the whole human family will die for lack of sleep.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

In the State of Louisiana. At the Close of Business, February 27, 1872.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, United States bonds, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Discount, Exchange, etc.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

I, Joseph Mitchell, Cashier of the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fourth March, 1872.

Corrected—Attest: CHARLES LAFITTE, ALBERT BALDWIN, P. FOURNIE, Directors.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

NO. 55 ST. CHARLES STREET.

A LARGE NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED. The attention of city and country purchasers is invited to my superior stock, which my arrangements with the best houses in Europe and the North enable me to offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

Jointed, Laneswood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the best ever offered in the city, the best Silk, Linen, Cotton, Chinese and Gut LINES, BRICKS, NET LINES and FISH BASKETS, every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Lures and Bait, BOOKS, Rods, Sheepshead, Trout, Bass, Crabs, Frogs, and Gravitation BOOKS.

FISHING APPARATUS OF EVERY KIND. Also, Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of every description. F. CHARLEVILLE, No. 55 St. Charles street, sign of the "Red Gun."

BLACK SILK CONFECTIONS.

1872 SPRING 1872. We would call the attention of the ladies to the fact, that On Monday, March 4, 1872, WE OPEN OUR NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILK CONFECTIONS.

Which is composed of a large variety of the latest modes, from the first houses in Paris. D. H. HOLMES, Nos. 135 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

REAL INDIA MATTINGS, WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY. A fresh and full assortment of the above goods is offered on liberal terms, in lots to suit purchasers.

D. H. HOLMES, Nos. 135 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

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

DUNBAIN'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 25 Magazine street, New Orleans.

H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent.

ROBLEY'S CASE STUBBLE SHAVERS, With Circular Knives. TURNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN PLANTERS, TURNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS, THOMAS B. ROBLEY, No. 9 Perdido street.

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES. Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, 429 Camp street.

REMOND B. MANNION, 29 Camp street. Issues Traveler's Letters of Credit.

Messrs. S. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild, Brethren Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Sennor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS.

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

MAMMOTH POSTERS, FACOT SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE, AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BOOK OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF STRAY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in the city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According to INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, in fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING, and we executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms.