New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 13, 1872.

The weather was cool but pleasant yesterday. Just such as might be expected in March.

Lydia Thompson will commence an engagement at Wallack's in June, and occupy the theatre for four months.

Plenty of beef and out-door air are successfully prescribed now for invalids threatened with consumption.

Thinking that any wedding was better than none, Miss Crull, a seventeen year old girl, of Illinois, married a Mr. Wedding, aged eighty.

French waiters are born, not made. They come into the world with a plate in their hands, and linen napkin hanging on their left arm.

Yokohama, Japan, is to be lighted with gas. The company is of native formation, and the works are to be supplied from Glasgow, Scotland.

In Cincinnati when a woman thrashes her husband they say he has been Woodhulled, and if he dies from the effects, they say he has woodbined.

The Hochwohlgeboren gnadige fraulein Feodora, duchess of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildberghausen, is dead. There was a good deal of her, but she is all dead.

The operations in coffee are limited at the present time in consequence of the proposed abolition of the duty, which is now three cents a pound in gold or about five dollars a bag.

To take off the duty on tea and coffee would reduce the customs receipts, taking the last year as the standard, $19,292,093. So Mr. Dawes stated in a recent speech in Congress.

This evening the "Merchant of Venice" will be presented at the Academy of Music, with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in the cast. To-morrow evening "Jasper; or, The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

Mr. C. L. Sweet, State tax collector of the Fifth District of New Orleans, notifies parties indebted for State taxes of 1871, or State licenses of 1872, that they will save all costs by settling immediately.

Vicksburg was three degrees warmer than Key West yesterday afternoon, and eleven degrees warmer than New Orleans. If they keep doing so at Vicksburg our Key West friends will lose their glory.

C. Conrad & Co., No. 62 Front street, agents for Aubenser's Bavarian Brewery' jager beer, state in another part of this paper where it may be found on draught. It is said to be the best beer in town.

Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, has been requested to prepare for the Japanese Embassy, now in this country, an address on the question, "What is Christianity?" The doctor is engaged on the work.

The queer looking little pickle, which we eat with our boiled mutton, under the name of caper sauce, is an unfolded blossom plucked from its parent stem in its first infancy, while only a day or two old.

The Beecher House in Peekskill, named in honor of the Plymouth pastor, was fined the other day for selling liquor on Sunday. This is a fair instance of purloining the good clothes of Paradise to serve the devil in.

We have received an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Louisiana, medical department, at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Saturday, at twelve o'clock. Salutatory by Professor Warren Stone, M. D.; valedictory by L. G. Durr, M. D.

A few days ago a man carried a challenge to mortal combat to a Jacksonville brewer, who, as soon as he read the message, turned to and whipped the bearer in a rough and tumble fight, and said: "May be some more of dem vants to make drobles mit me."

Our old friend, Judge E. Hiestand, precipitated himself upon New Orleans yesterday morning, after an absence from here since last October, during which time he has been on the Pacific coast. The judge was eleven days on the route from San Francisco. He seems to have a new lease of life, and looks young and active again.

A Paris banker lately became a lunatic. He imagined himself a magnet. A few days ago, while in his office, talking rationally with his wife and daughter, he suddenly jumped up, exclaiming, "I am attracted!" and dashed himself head foremost against a large iron safe. Unfortunately he struck the sharp corner, split his head, and died instantly.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The marriage of Alexis to Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia is one of the things that will happen to our recent guest when he gets home. If he marries all who are assigned to him by report, and retains all the wives to whom he has been married by rumor, he will have quite a Youngish household one of these days."

The "people's paper" is restless in the fear that Grant is not as popular as it thought him, and is now doing its best to wriggle out of the indorsement it gave him a few days since. But we do say it is very mean to try to make Mr. Marks and Mr. McDougal share the odium of its own stupidity. As sure as shooting, is this sort of thing is not stopped, these bull-driving editors from the Tomahawk parishes will ruin the reformers.

The lecture of Rev. Father Hegarty, in St. John's Church, Dryades street, Sunday night, was an instructive vindication of Ireland from the calumnies with which the old country had been assailed, inasmuch as proofs were given by lengthy historical references of both the grandeur and glory of Hibernia. He spoke of those days when her soil was the home of saints and learned men; when she sent forth missionaries to carry Christianity into all European countries; when her noted men were displaying the arts and sciences in the foremost courts of Europe, while another band of Irishmen were planting the banner of the cross. Dwelling upon this theme, the outlines only of which we have given, the lecturer drew a feeling picture of the wrongs and calamities suffered by the people, and closed in a fitting tribute to the land which, by his own lecture, needed no apology whatsoever.

THE CHAMPION OF REFORM.

While others talked and endeavored to make political capital out of the popular cry for reform, Governor Warmoth has proved by his acts that he is the real champion of retrenchment and reform in this State. He took an important step in this direction when he recommended the limiting of the public debt of the State to $25,000,000. He recommended this among other measures of reform more than a year ago. He saw the disposition of men in and out of the Legislature to increase the debt of the State *ad infinitum*, and determined to put a stop, if possible, to the extravagance and corruption that seemed bent upon plunging the State into bankruptcy. The loud-mouthed reformers of the present time had not then thought of entering upon that road leading from worse to better in a public sense. Many of them had not yet become convinced of the justice and sound policy of carrying out the reconstruction laws, and were doing all they could to prejudice the people against them, while others were actually engaged in corrupting the Legislature, in order that their pet schemes might pass that body over the Governor's veto power. When these men found that Governor Warmoth was in earnest about reform, and that he was determined to put a stop to their plundering, he aroused in them a most bitter hatred; and falsely raising the banner of reform, they endeavored to assume the character of reformers, in order to delude the people and defeat Governor Warmoth, the great champion of reform in this State. By a most wholesome exercise of the veto power, the people of Louisiana have and will continue to be protected, so far as it is in the power of the executive to protect them, against the passage of unjust acts into laws; and in this respect alone Governor Warmoth has made himself the pioneer of public reform in Louisiana. But the Governor, in this noble work in behalf of an oppressed people, has not confined his labors in this direction to the beneficial use of the veto power. He has repeatedly recommended in his annual and other messages to the Legislature such reforms as he deemed necessary for the public welfare. Many of these reforms were particularized by naming laws that needed modifying. They were passed at a time when they were deemed necessary for the peace and safety of society; when a turbulent and bitter party feeling did not hesitate to deny the equal, civil and political rights of all men. This feeling having in a great degree subsided, it was contended the reason for these laws no longer existed, and that in addition to this cause for their modification or complete annullment comes another and more potent one. And this is—of course the charge comes from the Democrats, who were never known to make a false charge—that these laws are now made to answer only a partisan purpose; that they are used to corruptly assist in electing Republicans to office, and to that extent are engines of oppression to Democrats. As Governor of the State, Mr. Warmoth must have felt it his duty to weigh these matters well. He knew the same cause for these stringent laws did not exist now that existed when they were passed; and he also knew that if they remained unchanged upon the statute book that the Democratic party would make all the capital they could out of that fact by denouncing them to the people as odious and oppressive. Therefore, Governor Warmoth wisely concluded sometime ago to recommend the modification of these laws, and the Legislature, at its recent session, followed his advice. The registration law underwent material changes, the most important of which is that the supervisors of elections shall be residents of the parishes in which they are to serve at least twelve months prior to the election. The election law was changed so as to give the appointment of commissioners of elections to the police juries of parishes, who have the fixing of the polling places, and they can not be changed without six months' previous notice being given. The ballots are to be counted at the polls, and public proclamation made there of the result. The limiting of the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the members of both houses of the General Assembly to about two hundred thousand dollars for the session of the present year is a saving of near eight hundred thousand dollars under what the session of 1871 cost. The revenue law is amended so as to save at least $150,000 to the State in the assessment and collection of the revenue. The license law is also amended so as to save $150,000 a year to the manufacturers and mechanics of our State, who are now exempted from license. The city and State funding bills are also regarded as good laws, that were enacted through the personal influence and exertions of Governor Warmoth. It is also well known that it was Governor Warmoth's presence, personal influence and exertions in the House that caused a reconsideration and final defeat of the vote that appropriated $225,000 out of the general fund of the State to pay the vouchers issued for extra compensation and extra committees for the session of 1871.

Here is a list of reform acts that have been secured through the influence and exertions of Governor Warmoth that entitle him to be regarded as the champion of reform in this State. Let his loud-mouthed detractors, who preach reform without practicing it, remember these things and endeavor in the future to emulate his acts for the public good.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

The document put forth as the "Address of the Provisional State Central Committee of the Reform party" is in many respects a singular paper. It purposes to inaugurate a political campaign without defining any policy or setting up specific principles. In this it is vague, indefinite and purposeless.

The address sets out with the startling declaration that "a crisis has been reached in the affairs of the State." What crisis? What is the nature of it, and what are its characteristics? It is not to be ascertained from this paper, nor in any previous publication made under the auspices of this movement. Abstract opposition to a single individual affords no idea of the purposes and aim of a party. And yet this address only discloses that a few dissatisfied persons are seeking to prevent the re-election of the present Governor, and, to accomplish this, are endeavoring by innuendo, suspicion and accusations as indefinite as unreliable to withdraw from his support the colored people of the State. But the grounds of opposition are not given. The assumption is certainly advanced that the people are opposed to his re-election. But why are they so? Is it because he is incompetent? If so, wherein has he proved inefficient? Has he violated the constitution? Has he corrupted his office? Has he perverted to unworthy uses his official patronage? If any of these things, or others of equal or greater enormity have been done, there should be a time and place; and in that event the reformers should put them before the people. In a contest like this the people look for something specific. Generalities will not do.

The "Central Committee" say he has caused the enactment of bad laws. What are these bad laws? And where is the proof that he influenced the legislative department to pass them, or the judiciary to refuse to declare them unconstitutional? To assume that he did so is no proof. On the contrary, he denies that he did so, and his denial goes as far as the charge that is made against him. But he goes further than this; he points to his two last annual messages, in which the repeal of a number of obnoxious measures is urged upon the Legislature. He shows that at the last session his influence and earnest help was given to procure the repeal of the registration, the election, the constabulary laws; that he and his friends sought to procure the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, which was defeated by Democratic members of the House and Customhouse reformers. It was at his instigation that the commission on the collection of taxes was lessened, and the license law was made less burdensome and oppressive.

Then, we ask, in common fairness, what wrong is sought to be corrected; what oppression is it designed to remove? We want something specific. Neither the Republican party nor the Governor is wedded to an error. It is the will, as it is the interest, of both to have the State administration pure. Enlarged liberty and the greatest freedom of individual and political rights is a cardinal doctrine in our creed. A state of society or a system of laws inimical to this condition of things is hostile to the theory and purposes of the Republican party. What, then, is the wrong which the cordial coalition of the white and colored people is sought for to redress? These questions must be answered specifically by the "committee" or the journals in their interest, or the inference is inevitable that they are agitators, without cause or reason.

It matters little to the great body of our people who controls the State government, so that it is done wisely and in the public interest. If errors have been committed (and no one contends that this administration is infallible), they can be pointed out. If the correction is not applied, it is time enough for a change of rulers. But what guarantees do this Reform party offer to the people of Louisiana for a betterment of their condition?

It is not found in previous Democratic administrations, of which they have also been the friends and exponents. There should be something more than a promise or a declaration of vague and indefinite good to annul the fealty of the members of a great party, and cause them to change their allegiance. So far the Republican organization has done good. Is there any assurance that the new party will do as much? It is composed of elements that have always been in opposition to the white Republican and the colored man. It opposed the franchise, and denounced the colored people of this State as ignorant, barbarous and unchristian. It has driven them from the polls and slaughtered them in the streets. Are these the evidences of their friendship?

Unless we are mistaken, the "committee" will have to offer better reasons than they are doing before the disintegration of the Republican party is effected.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

In 1844, Walter Hickey, editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, published an article reflecting severely on the official conduct of Judge Coulter, of the Circuit Court of Mississippi. Judge Coulter caused him to be arrested and sentenced, if we remember correctly, to be imprisoned for contempt for six months, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. A pardon was granted by Governor A. G. Brown, at the request of "leading citizens," and the sheriff released Hickey. Judge Coulter immediately caused his re-arrest. A writ of habeas corpus was then issued by Mr. Justice Thacher, of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and, after an elaborate argument, that learned judge decided, upon numerous authorities, that the pardon was effective, and that Hickey must be released. The case is reported in 4 Smedes and Marshall, and is referred to as an authority in Archbold, and in Bishop on Criminal Law.

In referring to this case in his recent decision in the case of Van Norden, the venerable Judge Taliaferro alluded to the fact that the court was "presided over by Chief Justice Sharkey," but *did not* say, nor intend to say, that Sharkey delivered the opinion. He alluded also to the opinion as the opinion of "the court," but this was a slip of the pen, which he immediately corrected, before the opinion was finally filed for record, on the ninth instant.

The reporter of the *Picayune* stated, erroneously, though in good faith, no doubt, that Judge Taliaferro had ascribed the opinion to Sharkey. As stated already, Judge Sharkey was merely alluded to as then chief justice of the court.

Now, on the strength of these very simple facts, the *Picayune* undertakes to fling its filth at Judge Taliaferro, a noble old man, whose name and fame have been dear to Louisiana for half a century, and who is of more value than a regiment of such scribblers as sling their ink in the calico organ.

It is not, however, for the purpose of defending Judge Taliaferro that we allude to this matter. He sits so far above the editors of the *Picayune* that the mud they throw can never reach him. But we merely wish to call serious attention to the doctrines enunciated in the last article of the *Picayune* on this subject. It declares that Judge Thatcher's opinion was of no value, and that Hickey ought not to have been released. In other words, it declares that any district judge may lock up any editor, for any time, and impose any fine on him, and that neither the Governor, by pardon, nor the Supreme Court, by any process, can release that editor. To such a pass can malice lead a journal!

If, therefore, Judge Dibble, who has been repeatedly insulted by the *Picayune*, should conclude to lock up its proprietors and editors, as Walter Hickey was locked up, they could have no complaint to make. He would smilingly commend to them a perusal of their own opinions, and say: "Gentlemen, there is no help for you. Thacher was all wrong. The 'judiciary' must not be 'stabbed,' and you must go to jail

'Your summer months to stay.'

The Governor can't help you—the Supreme Court can't help you. Go along."

We beg to ask, in all earnestness, if such doctrines as those thus passionately enunciated by the *Picayune* are not destructive of the simplest rights of personal liberty and the freedom of the press? The article written by Mr. Hickey in the *Sentinel* was not a whit more severe than that written by the *Picayune* in reference to Judge Taliaferro. Yet the *Picayune* declares, in its short-sighted wrath, that Judge Taliaferro has a right to lock up its editors, and that no earthly power could legally release them!

THAT "RECOGNITION."

We naturally supposed the displayed headlines and bombastic editorials of the *Citizens' Guard*, over the letter Marshal Packard got from the secretary of the national committee, entirely too thin to be worthy of notice. But it seems that a few uncertain Republicans, who fail in defining why and wherefore they are Republicans, assume this letter to be an authorization for the Customhouse-Democratic clique to take control of the Republican organization in Louisiana, and conduct its affairs to their liking.

Never was there a greater misconception, or we should not be compelled to write this article. The Republican party of Louisiana, which recognizes and is controlled by the State committee, of which Governor Pinchback is president, and to which seventy-five of the ninety thousand Republican voters in this State acknowledge allegiance, depends on no such weak devices for power and support. Ever since August last, and without display, the officers of this committee have been recognized in precisely the same manner that the Customhouse committee now gloat over, on receipt of their first official communication. The simple address of a letter by a secretary, pending formal action by the committee, constitutes no recognition or authority such as to justify the extravagant assumptions of the Customhouse clique; or the regular committee, appointed at the Turner Hall convention, could fairly have laid claim to such distinction as far back as the thirty-first of August last, the date of their first official letter from the national committee. Knowing their strong hold on the popular heart, and the justice of their claim to the supreme authority in the Republican party of Louisiana, this committee has never considered it necessary to make public its correspondence. Only a very weak cause requires such bolstering. When the national committee takes formal action on the subject of our local differences, and declares that the federal officeholders constitute the Republican party of Louisiana, the *Citizens' Guard* and its strikers may jubilate with cause. Until that time, at least, the people will assume the privilege of selecting their own leaders.

SOME OLD WHISKY LEFT.

A firm of liquor dealers in Louisville, where the principal beverage of the population is said to be whisky, attempted to make a speculation last week by employing the telegraph to report throughout the country that it had invested three millions of dollars in buying up all the old whisky in the United States. This raised a terrible commotion from one end of the Ohio river to the other and through all the countries adjacent thereto. Cincinnati rushed into the public papers with a flat denial of the telegraphic report, and rolled out barrel upon barrel of the precious fluid. St. Louis opened her cellar doors to exhibit to the agitated public that there was a healthy supply of the venerable stimulant in her own hands to intoxicate half of the West for the next five years. Chicago avouched that she had all the whisky her bibulous population needed. New York advertises a vast reserve of the precious distillation. In fact, every town and village in the West is pushing out notices that it is supplied and can afford to accommodate those that are not so unfortunate. All the world has been heard from, except New Orleans. Have we any old whisky among us, or did Louisville clean our dealers out?

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

The *Times* very pertinently suggests that if the merchants of New Orleans would cease paying money to defend abstract reform theories—as, for example, the squandering of one hundred thousand dollars to establish a picayune newspaper—and contribute it to building a railroad from Trenton, on Ouachita, to Fulton, on Red river, the prosperity and wealth of this city would be assured. By reducing commissions, interest and current charges of all sorts connected with trade, and investing in such enterprises as the one above indicated, this can be made one of the richest and most flourishing communities on the globe. This is the kind of reform we want, as the Fifty-oners, after their City Hall investigating fiasco, should be able to testify, and, doubtless, would, had they not turned their whole attention to politics.

THE "GRAVE JUDICIAL MISTAKE."

The *Picayune* assumes that Judge Taliaferro "made a grave judicial mistake" when he rendered a decision adverse to Judge Cooley in the Van Norden case. The reason for this assumption that "the members of the legal profession say so."

Does the *Picayune* mean to assert that it has obtained the deliberate opinion, in a definite form and shape, of all the lawyers of this city? If it has not done so, what epithet should characterize the statement of the *Picayune*? Has it not sought to mislead the public, and given expression to that which it can not sustain?

The best legal opinion in the State (and we say this advisedly) hold that Judge Cooley had no right to fine Mr. Van Norden for contempt at all. He was not before Judge Cooley's court in the condition of a culprit. The writ of sequestration was addressed to the Sheriff, and not Mr. Van Norden. It commanded the Sheriff to produce the box in court; it did not command Mr. Van Norden. Judge Cooley, therefore, had no jurisdiction whatever over the person of Mr. Van Norden. His assumption of the right to fine and imprison him was unauthorized in law and without a precedent to sustain it.

It will take something more than the vagaries of an unlearned and volatile newspaper to justify Judge Cooley before the proper tribunal.

TOO HIGH AN ESTIMATE.

Our attention has been called by a friend to an unintentional error committed the other day in a brief statement of the amount allowed by the State Auditor for the expenses of his office. We then footed it up at $38,000 per annum, when it only amounts to $23,800, as follows:

Chief clerk	$2,500
Eleven clerks, at $1800 each	19,800
Contingent expenses	1,500
Total	$23,800

Last year the contingent appropriation was $4000, which was little enough, when we consider that the Auditor is required to send books, blanks, circulars, etc., to every tax assessor in the State, provide his office with stationery, gas, coal and furniture, and defray the illimitable expenses of a large office. No provision is made for a messenger, nor for the rent of his office in this estimate. The latter is, however, provided for elsewhere. Altogether, the reduction in expenses amounts to $3780, besides the fees of office which have heretofore been paid to Democratic Auditors.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, of the Canadian Parliament, has recently uttered some very severe things against the British government because the English troops are to be withdrawn from the province. What does Mr. Howe want with British troops in Canada? They can not protect the province from the United States, and there is no other power that the Canadians pretend to stand in fear of. The British government will act very judiciously when it withdraws its soldiers from Canada, for they are nothing but an expensive ornament in the province, while they might be made very serviceable in protecting the interests of England in the East Indies. Their presence in Canada will not obstruct the march of the Americans, if it ever comes to a question of our acquiring that dominion, and therefore they are merely an expense as defenders of the province from the only State that can ever succeed to the English in the control of Canada. They are useless for another reason, that the United States and England can settle their disputes without calling in the soldiers.

According to the Memphis *Appeal* the convention representing the colored people of the United States, which is to be held at an early day in New Orleans, for the purpose of considering the social and political condition of the colored race, will have for its specific purpose the design to force General Grant's friends to give Mr. Frederick Douglass the nomination for Vice President. This announcement is made by a Democratic newspaper, and is, therefore, perfectly reliable, for what the Democrats do not know about the designs and hopes of the colored people is not worth knowing—by any Democrat. As a general rule, however, we must say to the *Appeal* that the negroes take but little stock in the enterprise of forcing candidates upon their friends. They generally submit, like sensible men, to the judgment of the majority.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,

mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

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. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

mh3 6t 2p

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. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

mh3 6t 2p

FLAX GOODS

AND

SHIRTING LINENS

From the celebrated manufactories of RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, Belfast, Ireland.

Purchasers wishing to avail themselves of bargains in Flax Goods would do well to call and inspect the following:

10 to 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING.

10 to 12-4 FRENCH SHEETING.

7-4 to 10-4 SINGLE AND DOUBLE DAMASKS.

7-4 to 10-4 FRENCH SATIN DAMASKS.

10-4 to 25-4 TABLE SERVICES.

⅝ to ¾ DAMASK NAPKINS.

DOYLIES, HUCK and DIAPER TOWELS, DIAPERS, CRASH, etc., with a full line of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, from the coarsest to the finest fabrics.

The above articles were purchased previous to the large advance in Flax manufactures, and we are prepared to offer the same at the most advantageous prices.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal street and 15 Bourbon street.

mh10 5t 2p

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 requested 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, Lancewood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest ever offered in the city; the best Silk, Linen, Cotton, Chinese and Gut LINES; REELS, NET LINES and FISH BASKETS; every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES; Limerick and Derby HOOKS; Redfish, Sheephead, Trout, Bass, Croaker, Perch and Gravitation HOOKS.

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."

mh5 1w 2p

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

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.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Gired Street, one square above City Hall.

p81y

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. fe8 4m2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONIONS.....POTATOES.

1000 barrels Pinkeyes, Northern and Western.

200 barrels Early Rose.

200 barrels Goodrichs.

150 barrels Harrisons and Buckeyes.

2000 barrels Jackson Whites, Peach Blows and Russets.

For sale at store or levee.

JOSEPH KELLER,

No. 46 Poydras street, corner New Levee.

mh10 3t

POTATOES.....ONIONS.

SEED POTATOES—150 barrels Boston Pinkeyes, Early Rose, Goodrichs and Jackson Whites.
2000 barrels Russets and Peach Blows on flatboat landing.
ONIONS—500 barrels choice Silver Skins and Red.
For sale by J. C. MURPHY & CO.,
mh10 3t No. 36 Poydras street.

SLOCOMB, 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 & 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

SAMUELS & KNOOP,

(Late Samuels & Oliver),

DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yards

No. 257 Julia street, New Basin,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Plantation, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 39, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 558. ja21 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 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

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