

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

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 20, 1872.

Vicksburg and Shreveport were warmer than New Orleans yesterday.

A Western paper says that Garvey, the plasterer, is putting a rough coat upon the New York Hall.

It is hard to believe it, but they do say a certain Kentucky railroad employs oxen to draw the locomotives.

It will astonish some people to learn that Rhode Island has a five hundred acre park, and all inside the State.

A country lady asked a Little Rock dentist for "night-oxen gas," because her jaws were swollen so bad.

The latest fashion in trimming bonnets is with four or five small humming birds on the front, with lace rosettes and ribbons.

An eccentric inventor in Syracuse has devised a water wheel to be propelled by small cast iron balls. Perpetual motion in a new disguise.

A writer from the African diamond fields says he attended a dance where he saw a sign which read, "No gentleman admitted without pants."

Playing the harp is getting to be a very fashionable accomplishment, especially among young ladies whom nature has gifted with handsome arms.

The color manufacturers of New York have put on the war paint and organized for a campaign against any tariff changes affecting their interests.

Musical boxes are coming into fashion again, and we find them concealed in chairs, albums, cigar cases, workboxes, and all sorts of unheard-of places.

The Kansas Magazine states that they have in Kansas today at least one self-assured and hopefully waiting political aspirant to every acre of improved land.

The Marks testimonial committee are notified to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Firemen's Charitable Association to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock.

We received yesterday a very polite invitation to attend the dress and mask ball of the Butchers' Benevolent Association at Turner Hall, last night, to commemorate St. Joseph's day.

An insane woman in Cameron, Pennsylvania, roasted her infant son on the top of a stove, and then boiled him in a pan of apple sauce. The little fellow did not survive this culinary process.

Senator Sumner has about half concluded a paper, which is to be the great effort of his life. It is called "The Nation, considered from a civil, religious and political standpoint—its present and its future."

The maximum money value of human life has been determined by an act of the Ohio Legislature, fixing \$10,000 as the largest sum that may be demanded from a railway company for killing anybody.

All mechanics and other business men who are opposed to the rates of city and State licenses are invited to attend a mass meeting to be held at Turner Hall, corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, to-morrow evening.

Sealed proposals will be received by Administrator Delassize until twelve o'clock next Monday, for the purchase of the iron building at the foot of Canal street, the same to be removed immediately after adjudication of sale.

A modern philosopher says: "People go according to their brains; if these lie in the head, they study; if in their stomach, they eat; if in their heels, they dance." Sensible people have them from head to foot, and do all three.

A rich Iowa man has sent his mother to the poorhouse at the age of 105. His filial duty was cheerfully paid up to the specified term of three years and ten, but he really begins to fear that in her case the debt of nature will expire by limitation.

That estimable gentleman and excellent citizen, Hon. Anthony Fernandez, one of the veterans of the battle of New Orleans, made a brief visit to the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN yesterday. We wish him improved health and long life.

The eye of a postoffice clerk meets with an amusing thing occasionally. One of them has copied the following different ways of spelling Massachusetts, on letters passing through his hands: Massittutts, Massaticca, Matoson, Massietice, Maussick, Massatutite, Massietions.

A young theological student, not far from Boston, recently invited a young lady to attend a concert. The damsel's answer to the invitation was in this wise: "If you come as a temporary supply, I must decline the invitation. I am only hearing regular candidates." He didn't supply.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia recently lost his wife, and a correspondent states that a young miss of six, who came to the funeral, said to his little girl, of about the same age, "Your pa will marry again, won't he?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "but not until after the funeral."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at one o'clock P. M., in front of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse, Second District, for account of a secession, one horse, buggy and harness. And at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 71 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon, same district, five cotton gins. For terms see advertisements.

Dr. R. I. Cromwell, the champion of the Customhouse faction, is now campaigning in Concordia parish to raise funds to conduct the Presidential election in this State. And how he does it: thus: "The Citizens' Guard, or some other job printing establishment, has printed a pamphlet entitled "Address of Dr. R. I. Cromwell to the Republicans of Louisiana." It sells for ten cents a copy, a price much greater than its value. In Vidalia Dr. Cromwell sold three copies of that pamphlet, and thus realized twenty cents toward the election fund. He has a habit of running "D. H." wherever he travels, eats or looges, and his sales are, therefore, all profits.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Central Committee of the Republican party in Louisiana has issued its formal call for a State convention, to be held in the city of New Orleans on the second day of May next ensuing, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention that meets in Philadelphia on the fifth of June, and for the further purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices that become vacant on the first day of January next. The resolution by virtue of which this call is made, together with the stirring and eloquent address of the president of the Central Committee and the apportionment of delegates will be found on the first page of our paper this morning for the information of all concerned.

This resolution, and the address that supplements it with so much force and energy, will at once set at rest the confounded reports that have been circulated by the opponents of the Republican party, that the Republicans of Louisiana intended to depart from the household which has been their love and strength under so many depressing circumstances. They neither design defection nor do they intend to be driven from their friends. Holding to the rule that their safety rests with the national Republican party, they are prepared to submit to the will of that organization as expressed in a regularly organized convention. Until that will is expressed, they maintain their right of private judgment as to what the convention should do, and who should receive its support. When the decision has been fairly made, they are prepared to receive the decision as they would expect it to be received if their suggestions and partialities were successfully urged to a victory in favor of their measures and of their favorites.

The right of a Republican to have a mind of his own and a preference in favor of other men has never been questioned. His right to exercise that judgment after a convention has fairly decided between himself and his fellow Republicans of a different way of thinking, by refusing to support the nominee of the party, has never been allowed. This is and has been the attitude of the Republicans of Louisiana, that they had a right to prefer any man, and to urge his claims upon the Philadelphia Convention until the snare moment when the nomination shall be decided. Then they are to be united in the support of the nominee. All preferences are hopeless—all factionism treason to principle and the best interests of the country.

This is how we understand the call for a State convention of the Republican party in Louisiana. For national and local purposes every Republican is free to discuss the merits of his friends until they have been beaten or are successful before the convention. After the nominations are made, if that result is achieved as it ought to be done, then there is to be a unanimous support given to the candidates until they are elected or defeated at the polls.

President Pinchback appeals to the Republicans in the true spirit. We are confronted by the Democracy in a dozen different detachments and under half a dozen different names. It is our duty to beat them, in order that the tide of progress may not be rolled back upon itself and the State again delivered over to those who only believe that one class of the people are the proper objects of political solicitude. Locally, this is of more interest than it is nationally, for the Republicans, to be of the greatest service to themselves individually and aggregately as a community, must control the State of Louisiana until all spiteful prejudices are thoroughly eradicated from the minds of the white against the colored race. This being the necessity, let all see to it that nothing is left undone which which may promote this end.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

A few days ago, Mr. Trumbull, the Senator from Illinois, is reported to have rose and sent to the desk, to be read to the Senate, an extract from a Washington letter, published in a paper printed at Hastings, Michigan, charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a ten thousand dollar fee in the McCord case, in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson; and further charging that Senator Trumbull's vote in the impeachment trial of President Johnson was influenced by this fee. In doing this Mr. Trumbull took occasion to remark, that though he had often been calumniated and misrepresented, during seventeen years of service in the Senate of the United States he never before had risen to a personal explanation; and he was constrained to do so then because he understood the author of the letter was an officer of the government, and had been instigated to make the attack by a member of the Senate! Mr. Trumbull, continuing his remarks, said that some time since the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Chandler, had offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any Senator had, under cover of counsel fees or otherwise, illegally received money from the treasury of the United States. Mr. Trumbull then asked Senator Chandler whether he was the author of the information contained in said letter. The honorable Senator from Michigan could not remember whether he had investigated this libel upon a fellow Senator or not, but he acknowledged that he had Senator Trumbull in his mind's eye when he (Chandler) offered the resolution referred to.

It appears that Mr. Chandler had been led into error in supposing that President Johnson had employed Mr. Trumbull to defend the interest of the government in the McCord case, and that, consequently, his (Trumbull's) vote was given against the conviction of the President in the impeachment trial. The honorable Senator from Michigan was not slow in tracing up a motive for Mr. Trumbull's vote upon that momentous occasion, nor was he slow to pronounce the fee illegal while laboring under the impression that Andrew Johnson instead of General Grant had employed

Mr. Trumbull to look after the interest of the government in the McCord case. Mr. Trumbull was employed by General Grant, who was then Acting Secretary of War, to defend the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. President Johnson and his Attorney General, Mr. Stanbery, were decidedly of the opinion the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, and upon Mr. Stanbery refusing to argue the case for the government before the Supreme Court, General Grant, as Secretary of War, ad interim, wrote a letter to Senator Trumbull, stating that the department wished to engage his services in that very important case. Mr. Trumbull appeared before the Supreme Court, and successfully argued the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, which permitted the work of reconstruction to proceed in the Southern States. For this service Mr. Stanton fixed the fee at \$10,000, and the government paid Mr. Trumbull the same as it would pay any other competent lawyer to defend a great interest. This was not the first instance in which members of Congress had been employed to appear in courts, either for or against the government. The custom is as old as the government, and Mr. Trumbull boldly asserted in the Senate chamber that it was not practiced in violation of law.

The fact of Mr. Trumbull's being employed by General Grant instead of Andrew Johnson effectually kills the motive as a reason for Mr. Trumbull's vote refusing to dismiss President Johnson from office; and the further fact that some of our ablest and best men—members of Congress—have been employed to appear in courts, both for and against the government, leaves the honorable Senator from Michigan without a vestige of truth to sustain his attempted defamation of one of the oldest and noblest Senators that represent the sovereign States of the American Union at this time. It is indeed a sad spectacle to find the spirit of partisanship permeating the Senate chamber of the nation and denouncing the foremost men in the great work of reform. Because Senator Trumbull has dared to raise his voice against the corruptions and abuses that have crept into the administration of the federal government, a Senator, who apparently prides himself more on party fealty than an honest, economical administration of public affairs and a strict adherence to principles, descends from the high position of Senator to take rank with the common newspaper calumniator!

There is no State in the Union just now where politicians appear so utterly bewildered as Louisiana. None of them appear to know precisely what should be done, nor how to do it, if accidentally the right plan should be hit on. The great stumbling block to all their ambitious devices is the Republican party. If that were out of the way, the rest would be plain sailing. But, happily, for the good of society and the material interests of the State, all attempts to disintegrate it have proved abortive. It stands like a rock, and its friends and followers are undismayed by the treacherous outcries of its enemies. The people do not forget that every effort for material improvement has had its origin with the Republican party. It was the Governor who first suggested reform in legislation—the abuses that have persistently worked injury to the interests of the State were detected and exposed by him before nomadic politicians ever thought of manufacturing out of them principles on which to found a party. The necessity of these reforms in government was acknowledged by the Republican organization and incorporated as a prominent feature of their platform. The importance, indeed, which was given to reform measures by the Republican party first suggested the idea to the "Reformers" to make a party out of it. The idea was good, but the material is bad. The prominent movers in the Reform party are too well known in the community as traditional office seekers. The impression prevails that it is not so much a desire to see the State free from abuses, as a personal wish to be where the loaves and fishes are distributed, and to feed upon crumbs that fall from the official tables. The organized portion of the Democratic party, while professing good doctrines in the abstract, rely on no such clap-net for favor. They want power, certainly, but they want to obtain it on openly-avowed Democratic principles. They think they are right, and rely on the well understood principles of their party for success. So far they are open foes. They deal sturdy blows and take them in return. Not so the Reformers. They have no principles. They make no pledges, only that they will do better than anybody else. Their platform is broad enough for a Republican to stand on—is wide enough for a Democrat. The political conscience of nobody will be pinched. They concede to a Republican and they yield to a Democrat. For one they have the civil rights bill and for another the secession ordinance. Into one corner of their grand "Address to the People" they crowd the "Ku-Klux societies" and into the other unadmitted "social equality."

On this incongruous and inharmonious declaration of principles they come before the public and ask that faith be put in their pretensions of sincerity. With the sheep's fleece, pieced out with the fox's hide, they hope that the covered wolf will pass without detection. It is a poor tribute to public intelligence to think that these pretensions will be passed over without analysis. They bear fraud and deception on the face of them. Either they are insincere in the inducements they hold out to the Democrats or they are false in their promises to the Republicans. But one interpretation can be given to their position. They want office.

Were it otherwise, why not accept the offer of the Republican party? It offers the people reform in recognized abuses, and has indicated a determination to carry it out. The laws regarded as most objectionable have already been repealed.

Others have been modified, and that, too, under the auspices of the Republican party, and against the efforts of the Democratic and Conservative element in the Legislature to prevent it. These facts stand out more prominently than mere word promises. It shows that the genuine reformers are the Republicans, and not those who falsely take the name.

The party of Governor Warmoth is anxious to reflect the popular will. They are indeed the people. But those under the sobriquet of "Reformers" are only seeking to delude and deceive.

TRANSFERRING A NUISANCE.

The City Council has committed the double mistake of supposing that large and offensive drainage canals penetrating the heart of the city are necessary, and that it would be a good thing to transfer the canal on Canal street, which is admitted to be a nuisance, to Banks street, where it will be just as much of a nuisance as it is where it is. The fact is, none of these canals are necessary, as is fully demonstrated by the fact that the water-fall is carried off quite as rapidly, and much more healthily, in districts where there are no canals as it is in districts where these admitted nuisances exist. From Melpomene street to the upper limits of the city there are no canals, and yet we never hear of the property-owners of that section of the city demanding any such improvement. And the ditch on Canal street, which is protested against by the people whom it is said to benefit, is not only unpopular on account of its offensive unsightliness and unpleasant stench, but is rejected because of its comparative uselessness for the purposes for which it was excavated. They have petitioned for its abatement and not for its removal. They prefer to be troubled with a slight addition to the volume of water that presently swells their gutters to that degree that they are impassable for a few hours to the ever-present ugliness and nastiness that makes their big canal an eyesore and a stench in the nostrils day and night, summer and winter.

Banks street is an elegant thoroughfare, that is setting up with a healthy and thrifty population. To remove the ugly ditch on Canal street to that avenue will be to inflict upon innocent and helpless people a great injury and an intolerable nuisance. They do not seem to be contented with the prospect, and are taking such measures by way of protest as they hope will induce the City Council from inflicting this wrong upon them. We sincerely hope their petition against this measure will be heeded, and that the Council will recede from its design.

THE BELL OPENED.

The address of the Republican committee of the third congressional district, signed by President John R. Gallup and Secretary Emerson Bentley, is a most earnest, stirring and timely appeal, and we learn it is having a most beneficial effect. By its suggestion ward clubs and parish committees are reorganizing under the leadership of the most active and influential Republicans of the various localities, and the party spirit and fealty manifested is almost without precedent.

Their coalition with the Democrats, open and avowed, has left the Custom-house ring barren of followers; and it is very doubtful if (including all the minor federal officials) full delegations to a convention under their auspices—should they have the hardihood to call one—could be obtained. We give thanks to the Republicans of the third district, and hope soon to see their vim and enthusiasm, emulated, in every section of our loved and lovely Louisiana. Let not the good work lag for a moment.

ROMADIC PARTIES.

There is no State in the Union just now where politicians appear so utterly bewildered as Louisiana. None of them appear to know precisely what should be done, nor how to do it, if accidentally the right plan should be hit on. The great stumbling block to all their ambitious devices is the Republican party. If that were out of the way, the rest would be plain sailing. But, happily, for the good of society and the material interests of the State, all attempts to disintegrate it have proved abortive. It stands like a rock, and its friends and followers are undismayed by the treacherous outcries of its enemies. The people do not forget that every effort for material improvement has had its origin with the Republican party. It was the Governor who first suggested reform in legislation—the abuses that have persistently worked injury to the interests of the State were detected and exposed by him before nomadic politicians ever thought of manufacturing out of them principles on which to found a party. The necessity of these reforms in government was acknowledged by the Republican organization and incorporated as a prominent feature of their platform. The importance, indeed, which was given to reform measures by the Republican party first suggested the idea to the "Reformers" to make a party out of it. The idea was good, but the material is bad. The prominent movers in the Reform party are too well known in the community as traditional office seekers. The impression prevails that it is not so much a desire to see the State free from abuses, as a personal wish to be where the loaves and fishes are distributed, and to feed upon crumbs that fall from the official tables. The organized portion of the Democratic party, while professing good doctrines in the abstract, rely on no such clap-net for favor. They want power, certainly, but they want to obtain it on openly-avowed Democratic principles. They think they are right, and rely on the well understood principles of their party for success. So far they are open foes. They deal sturdy blows and take them in return. Not so the Reformers. They have no principles. They make no pledges, only that they will do better than anybody else. Their platform is broad enough for a Republican to stand on—is wide enough for a Democrat. The political conscience of nobody will be pinched. They concede to a Republican and they yield to a Democrat. For one they have the civil rights bill and for another the secession ordinance. Into one corner of their grand "Address to the People" they crowd the "Ku-Klux societies" and into the other unadmitted "social equality."

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SOCIAL EQUALITY.

It is not a little singular to find in the Times and Pionette, and among the old slave-holding Democracy, the most enthusiastic advocates of social equality? They have absolutely gone beyond the most pious elders in the Abolition church; and Sumner, and Garrison, and Phillips, and Mrs. Stone hide their diminished heads in shame that the great rebel newspapers of Louisiana, and the fathers in the late rebellion, are throwing wide their generous arms and saying with pathetic tenderness and infinite love of the colored race, "come rest in this bosom."

"We know not, we ask not, if they're colored or white. We know that we love them, whatever their art." until after the election.

There can be no doubt about it. The thing is a settled fact. In proof of it, Sandy Packer has been invited to accompany the editor of the Times to his New England home, his honored guest, and will enjoy its elegant hospitalities during the heated term, while Verdon John is to become the recipient of social courtesies extended him at private reunions at the family residences of the two hundred and thirty.

Indeed, it is not too much to anticipate a sort of social millennium in New Orleans, which, under the auspices of the great Reform party, will blot out all social distinctions. It is true there are some little drawbacks to the complete realization of the grand social harmony of the races. This proceeds from an evident disinclination on the part of the colored people to consent to the arrangement. They are afraid they will get the worst of the bargain, inasmuch as it is not always the case that even a Reformer confers any credit by his association and public recognition.

It is possible, however, that the enthusiasm of the parties we have mentioned may so far overcome the natural scruples alluded to as to give them a footing in colored society. In that event the future is pregnant with great reforms, which may extend to something more than a correction of political abuses. At any rate the proposition has the merit of justice, and if the Reformers can only convince the colored people that it did not originate in an overbearing desire to get their votes, we see no objection to its feasibility.

"THE TAIL UP ME COAT."

The local reporter of the Bee was evidently on the lookout for an "injury" when he perpetrated the following:

If the inventors, not to say sacrilegious statement, which appeared editorially in one of the Sunday morning papers, that St. Patrick instructed the Irish how to distil "poten," did not emanate from ignorance of a silly levity, it was uttered very inopportunistically as a sneer.

We have been at some pains to hunt up the "sacrilegious" paragraph, which we found in the columns of a fat neighbor. But we are utterly unable to see anything in it or in the offending paper calculated to raise the ire of a sensible Milesian, however blindly he may be devoted to the memory of Erin's great patron saint. Besides history and legend are arbitrary, and must be followed. But we give the "sacrilegious sneer," as the French reporter calls it: But St. Patrick was an instructor of the people as well in other matters as in religion. It is said that potent, the favorite beverage of Ireland, derived its name from him, he, according to the legend, being the first who instructed the Irish in the art of distillation. Thus it comes about that the favorite beverage has an honored place in observance of St. Patrick's day. All honor to the saint and to the day.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Charbonnet street, New Orleans, January 1, 1872. \$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds, in the city of New Orleans, April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1872. Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. The office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute, is open to all exhibitors for 1872, and information and receipts are requested to call at the office, or to send to the Association, in Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, La., before the 15th inst. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application at once. For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER BODLEY, Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans, February 10, 1872. mh15 1m1&w

BODLEY'S CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS.

With Circular Knives. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS. THOMAS B. BODLEY, No. 9 Perdido Street, 262 1/2 N. 2nd St. N. O.

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 our superior stock, which our arrangements with the best houses in Europe and the North enable us to offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

Jointed Lances, 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 all the necessary equipment of ARTIFICIAL FLIES; Limerick and Derby Hooks; Rods, Sheepskins, Trout, snags, Croaker, Perch and Grasshopper BUGS.

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." mh15 1m1&w

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. REDMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Carondelet street.....29 Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. J. M. de Rothschild & Co., Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. 26-42nd St.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK, SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51 W. VAN NORDEN, PRESIDENT. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President. JOHN S. WATSON, Cashier.

W. H. THOMAS, President. H. J. MULLEN, Cashier. H. J. MULLEN, Cashier. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country may find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at small expense. mh15 1m1&w

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.

No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14 (Under the City Hotel). Officers: GEORGE H. BRUGH, President. Dr. J. VAN VES, Vice President. T. D. WEN HORN, Cashier. WM. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee.

Directors: GEORGE H. BRUGH, WILLIAM BOGEL, MICHAEL FRANK, J. HANSSINGER, LOUIS LEONHARD, J. M. WAGNER, Dr. W. H. HIRE, Dr. J. W. BELLMAN, Dr. J. WENZ.

This Bank Allows Interest on Deposits, and is prepared to make liberal advances on Stocks, Bonds, State, City and foreign Securities; also on pledge of Diamonds, Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Firearms, Pistols, and every description of valuable property. mh15 1m1&w

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, March, 1865. Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALDRED, President. D. H. LAYTON, Actg. Cashier. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114.....Carondelet street.....114 New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due. Free of all interest annually each year. Six per cent allowed to trustees, guardians and others having charge of funds. Also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Loans made on mortgage, or on bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, and offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the inspection of the Congress of the United States, its honest and integrity are constantly assured. OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock. mh15 1m1&w

MACHINERY.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Corner of Delord and New Levee streets. WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR. mh15 1m1&w

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. A. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacture of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Fronts of Buildings, Furnaces, Boilers, Grate Bars, Bore Blocks, Reversers, Gas Motors, Railroad Cars, Locomotives, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings. mh15 1m1&w

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Jointed Lances, 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 all the necessary equipment of ARTIFICIAL FLIES; Limerick and Derby Hooks; Rods, Sheepskins, Trout, snags, Croaker, Perch and Grasshopper BUGS.

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