New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 22, 1872.

The thermometer was seven degrees below zero yesterday morning at St. Paul.

Maggie Mitchell is the mother of two bright and beautiful children, like herself, *petite*.

A Cleveland man has smoked until he has amaurosis, angina, pectoris and progressive locomotorataxy.

The Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland, have three females to every two males of the inhabitants.

The Varieties Theatre will close about the twentieth of April, there being four weeks more of the season.

Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, of Illinois, recently ruined a handsome bedpost by dashing out the brains of her husband with it.

William Warren, the best low comedian upon the stage, and Boston's favorite actor, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1817.

The Worcester *Spy* says that every day a car load of paper is sent from Wachusett, Massachusetts, to New York for the use of the *Herald*.

Poey, who entertained the Grand Duke Alexis at his plantation in Cuba, has received from the Grand Duke an elegant diamond signet.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the first annual report of the chief engineer of the St. Joseph bridge, showing the condition of the work on the thirteenth of February.

Without recording any instance, the New York *Mail* says: "When a woman becomes indifferent to her appearance it is time for the family physician to be called in."

Blanqui, the French Republican, when asked at his recent trial where his usual residence was, replied: "My usual residence! I am usually in prison."

Miss Matilda Axten, proprietor of the London *Mirror*, with which for nine years she has been identified, has died of cancer, at the comparatively early age of thirty.

After Percy Roselle, the young Edmund Kean, will come the "Black Crook" at the Academy of Music, which will be kept open still longer for some excellent entertainments.

At a recent Florentine ball, a white-armed demoiselle was able to dispense with all covering over the shoulders, as her cunning dressmaker had so fashioned the waist that it did not need support from above.

Previous to his departure for Washington, the late acting Governor appointed Captain John C. Sinnott administrator of the Charity Hospital, vice J. S. Walton, Esq., and Hon. W. B. Barrett, vice Joseph Mansion, Esq.

A Washington telegram says: "The latest gossip in connection with the Cincinnati Convention here is, that New York influences are at work to secure Horace Greeley's nomination for Vice President on the Liberal Republican ticket."

Following the Wyndham Comedy Company at the St. Charles Theatre will come the queen of tragedy, Mlle. Janauschek, and after that the brief engagement of a single star. Then the St. Charles will close for the season, and the stock company will be transferred to Montreal.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase will go, or has been, to New York for the purpose of urging August Belmont and other prominent Democrats of that locality to hold a straight out party convention, notwithstanding the Cincinnati movement. Chase is said to regard Judge Davis' prospect for the Democratic nomination with much jealousy.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: "A young lady is to make her appearance on the stage in a few months, and is said to be an actress of no common ability. She is the daughter of a clergyman, strange to say, and connected with one of our prominent families, and with a considerable fortune also."

A Pennsylvania editor returns thanks for a serenade, and says: "In many localities this might be a thin way of expressing one's appreciation of a favor of this kind; but here, where the wells are nearly all dry, and the town is surrounded by a prohibitory law two miles wide, nothing better can be tendered."

Governor Warmoth will reach home by the last of the week. His visit to Washington has been eminently satisfactory in every respect. The political campaign will doubtless open actively immediately on his return. The rumors put in circulation in reference to his interview with the President are all wide of the mark, as will very soon appear.

A soldier, who was an inveterate joker and punster, having had his nose, left cheek and a portion of his chin carried away by a shot in the battle of Shiloh, was asked by some of his comrades if they could do anything for him. "Boys," said he, speaking as well as he could in his mangled condition, "I should like a drink of water mighty well, if I only had the face to ask for it."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says "a yell of derision" greeted John McKeon's assertion in court that he believed Stokes innocent of the murder of Fisk. And John is reported to have looked thunderstruck. So probably he was; not, however, on account of that "yell," but at the sudden consciousness it produced of his own stupendous audacity.

A young lady, who made her debut in New York society some few years ago, had her trousseau made at the time, thinking some one would ask her in marriage, and if the trousseau were in readiness it would save time and bother. She is still in a state of single blessedness, and is afraid her articles are too old-fashioned to be of any use in the future. She now scoffs at the proverb about "the stich in time."

During a recent snow storm in Massachusetts, there are said to have fallen with the flakes, in Somerville, near Boston, thousands of greenish-brown worms, about an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in diameter. When they fell they were curled up into a ball shape, but were alive and very active. Specimens were sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology for examination and classification.

THE DEMOCRACY ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

It may be fairly inferred from the position of the *Bee*, the recognized organ of the Democrats, that the civil rights law of the State and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution are objects of special hostility to the Democratic party. In other words, should it reach power, it will strive to expunge the civil rights law from the statute book, and procure, if possible, the repeal of the amendments to the national constitution.

The colored people, if this doctrine should prevail, would be thrown back into a condition of almost absolute vassalage and slavery. Their nominal freedom would be a delusion, without practical benefit, if not a curse.

This is the position of the Democratic party, if we are allowed to interpret its views by the declarations of its ablest exponent, the New Orleans *Bee*. Indeed, it has the prestige of a previous campaign to sanction it, in which the Democratic party met its disastrous defeat in 1870. It is not hostility to the colored people, says the *Bee*, that influences these impressions, but simply a belief that these laws have not been passed by constitutional forms, and do not express the sense of a majority of the voters of the State. The Democrats want to live on terms of amity with the colored people, but as vassals, and not as citizens. This we submit is a fair interpretation of its views. And yet, with this declaration of principles boldly avowed, the colored people are asked to assist in the elevation of the Democrats to power. The same coalition which was formed in January is sought to be maintained until November; for it is the same Democracy which utters these sentiments now that were united heart and soul, a month or so ago, with insurrectionists, seeking the overthrow of the State government.

They had then the same delusive catchwords that they are employing now. Reform! The correction of the abuses of government! Then as now they represented Governor Warmoth as an enemy of the State. Why? Because they said he had secured the passage of unconstitutional laws. They now tell us what these laws were. Their chief objection to the Governor was not because he had failed in any of the obligations of an executive, but for the simple reason that he recognized the civil and political rights of the colored man, and was instrumental in securing the passage of laws that made them indeed and in truth citizens of the State.

The aristocratic spleen of the Democratic party has not been stirred against Governor Warmoth so much on account of election and registration laws, as that his signature approves the civil rights bill, and that a Legislature, upon his recommendation, ratified the amendments to the federal constitution. This was his fault. If he had conspired to deprive the colored people of their rights as citizens—had he intrigued to have kept them in a state of dependency—to have made them for all time to come hewers of wood and drawers of water—he would now have been the beau ideal of a Democratic executive. But because he refused to play a part so treacherous and unmanly; because his sense of right and justice refused to be baffled by the intrigue and treachery of Democratic politicians, and because he held his high office for the equal benefit and interest of all the citizens of the State, without distinction of race or color, is this Democratic opposition now so fierce and unrelenting.

But it will scarcely accomplish the purpose designed by its authors. The colored people will not be deceived to their own undoing. The *Bee* has dispelled any feeling of partiality they may have had for the Democratic party. There is nothing in its past history which can engage their esteem; it promises nothing for the future that can command their respect.

FOR OR AGAINST PROTECTION.

Mr. Greeley declares that if the Cincinnati convention expresses on the platform of principles, which it will feel called upon to publish to the country, any sentiment looking to free trade or the abolition of the protective principle in the revenue laws of the United States, he will not support the nominee, no matter who he may be. This leaves us to suppose that Mr. Greeley will support the nominee of that convention in the event the platform of principles conforms to his notions upon the subject of the tariff. The issue to which Mr. Greeley subordinates all other questions of politics is thus narrowed down to one, and he is willing to take any man who professes to be in favor of protection, no matter what his other virtues or vices, in opposition to a good man who differs with him upon this important point. This is undoubtedly his right. But is it reasonable? The Cincinnati nominee, if elected, can not decide the question of the tariff. That must be left to Congress. Mr. Greeley might support a free trade candidate under protest as to that particular article of his faith, with the object of securing an unobjectionable man in other respects. Taking advantage of his protest, he might at the same time labor with the people not to elect free-trade members of Congress. If the people are in favor of protection they will return Senators and Representatives pledged to protection, and the President could do nothing to injure or arrest the principle. If he was a good man, such a one, for instance, that Mr. Greeley could support him for his virtues, he would let the tariff take its course according to the wishes of Congress, for a proper President will not descend to do more than state his views to Congress, and then leave the members free to act for themselves and as their constituents have instructed them.

Mr. Greeley, if we mistake not, is opposed to the exercise of the veto power. Suppose the people should elect a free trade Congress and a tariff President, would he uphold or urge the use of the veto in arresting the passage of a law that reduced the tariff below what the protective interest demands?

In round terms, is Mr. Greeley for a protective tariff above and beyond every other question? Does he subordinate every other political subject to this one issue? We are merely opening this question with a view to get at a fact which it is important that the people should know. We do not take any position in the controversy, either for or against protection or for or against free trade, but are simply desirous to know how Mr. Greeley stands affected concerning this issue, whether he will waive all his other objections to General Grant and support him on the pure and simple principle that he is in favor of protection, as against another candidate against whom he has no other objection than that he favors reducing the tariff to a revenue standard?

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

The *Times* is throwing oil upon the troubled waters it has done so much to stir up and lash into a fury. For a time it supposed the Republican party was irreconcilably split in twain, and that the Reform movement would swallow up the Democratic party as readily as does the *bon vivant* his appetizing midday oyster. But in both calculations the would-be political oracle blundered as usual. The Republican party is virtually a unit, the few malcontents and soreheads who have bolted being a relief to it rather than a loss. This fact the *Times* recognizes and admits in declaring that "all Conservative (i. e. opposition) classes will have to unite before the next State elections to save the State." And the "Reform" party, instead of absorbing the Democracy, has scarcely made an impression on the rank and file of that old and long tried organization. Now, secretly chagrined, the *Times* drops its abusive and denunciatory style, and "roars it as mildly as any sucking dove." It finds no occasion for "heated discussion and angry interchanges of uncharitable and irritable imputations," and calls upon all the rival factions which are antagonistic to Republican rule to smoke the pipe of peace and become good allies.

The one little obstacle in the way of this wise programme lies in the leaders. The "reformers" bolted from the Democratic organization because their chances for preferment seemed better through the medium of a new party, while the Democratic champions, knowing themselves to be the stronger before the people, feel a natural disinclination to surrender the reins to men with scarce a corporal's guard of backing, and whom they look upon as half way traitors at best. When the *Times* can reconcile these differences our party may begin to consider that it has a worthy foe in the field.

THAT OLD CITIZEN.

There is certainly no disguising the fact that "our oldest and most respected citizen" is the recipient of more discourtesies from the police than any man we ever before heard of. It is more especially strange, too, in view of the fact that "his manner is invariably courteous and polite." But, nevertheless, whenever he accosts the police, he may count himself in for it. They pay no more attention to him than if he was an ordinary citizen. The other night "his family were visiting the Varieties Theatre," and the "oldest and most respected citizen was out on the sidewalken joying a chat with an old friend." Just then a fire broke out and the policeman on the beat ran to give the alarm. "Stop!" shouted Old Respected, "where's that fire?" "Sixth district!" replied the peeler, his hat on his head, and still stretching toward the fire-box in his headlong gallop. "Insulted!" cried the "old respectable citizen," and he searched furiously for a Gatling gun or a shillalah. But, unfortunately, he had left it at home, and so the peeler escaped unscathed of shot or blow; but alas! not free.

That "old respected" was one of the "230," and on that peeler's devoted head fell at last the awful artilery of the calico *Pie*. Before that awful discharge the peeler fell. No more will he run to fires; no more can "old respected" challenge him. *Requiescat in pace.*

And now "Reformer" has got a brand-new idea, and effulges in the *Times* through a communication signed with this recently so much abused term. He thinks that:

The Central Executive Committee of the Reform party in process of organization in this city and State, might awaken new impulse and vigor, and at the same time encouragement for their cause, by extending an invitation to the presidents of all the colored Republican clubs in this city to meet them in conference at an early day.

His simple proposition manifests the stupid ignorance of "Reformer" on the subject, and shows that his "ideas" concerning the Republican party have been few and of bad origin. For his instruction we would state that there are no such institutions as "colored Republican clubs in this city." White and colored Republicans meet in amity together and form their organization on the basis of political equality. Besides, they *are* Republican clubs, and as the Reform party tenders the colored members no rights or privileges which they have not already the guarantee of, it is not reasonable to suppose they will desert a party in which they have won leadership and a controlling influence, for one in which at best they could be naught but the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

If any colored people have been beguiled with the Reform cry, we hope "Reformer" will continue to point his "ideas" so that they may soon have their eyes opened to the true character of these new and fervent friends.

If the Hon. George H. Pendleton, who thinks that the Republicans are in favor of the corrupt use of money in civil affairs, will turn his attention to Brooklyn, New York, he may find that this charge rests nearer home than in his neighbor's camp. A committee of citizens appointed to investigate the affairs of Brooklyn, which is a great Democratic stronghold, report that most of the municipal money is plundered from the city treasury by the officials of the corporation, and that although the people have been allowed to hold elections, the ballot-box was never allowed to return their votes. Will Mr. Pendleton reduce his own friends to honesty before he goes abroad to abuse his opponents?

President Juarez is recovering the ground which he lost at the outset, with great rapidity. Having defeated Diaz in the west and driven him from the country, he next turned his attention to Trevino in the north and beat the rebels in a pitched battle near San Luis, wounding their leader, capturing their artillery and scattering the enemy in every direction. These successes in the interior enable Cortina to take a short cut on the revolutionists in the vicinity of Camargo, which will soon end in driving them across the river into Texas. This will terminate the last effort to overthrow the best and only really liberal government that Mexico has been blessed with for forty years. President Juarez can felicitate himself that he achieved the liberation of his country this time solely by his own efforts, aided by the conservative portion of the Mexican people. No outside influence was invoked by either side, the row and its suppression being the work of the Mexicans themselves. Let us hope that this is the last, and that the game old President will now be left for the balance of his term in peace.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* is determined to have the stomach ache, and we are not particularly interested in curing it of the disease, because stupid people deserve the gripes they bring upon themselves by doing what common sense tells them not to do. For the benefit of the people of Shreveport, however, however, we can say that the nominations for municipal officers in that city which the Governor made last year were duly submitted to the Senate according to law, but were not acted on, owing to the want of time. This was the reason why the Governor reappointed the same officers again—first, he had to appoint somebody, and, secondly, because the old officers seemed to give satisfaction to the people. This is very easy to be understood, we hope, by all the people of Shreveport outside of the *Southwestern* office.

The *Bee* is childishly innocent. It says that the government of the United States has never found any fault with the Democracy of the South, because it was entirely satisfied with the way the Democrats accepted and submitted to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Then what about the congressional Ku-Klux committees that the *Bee* has denounced as wicked and oppressive to the last degree? Was the squall of the *Bee* a mere piece of fretfulness like that which disturbs the nursery when a spoilt baby cries just to be crying? Or was it a real howl of indignation that it chooses to forget all about under a present pretext of being good in order to secure a bon bon?

Political circles were considerably excited yesterday over the Associated Press rumors of an attempt to compromise the difficulties among Louisiana Republicans by the various prominent leaders now sojourning in Washington. Exactly how much truth is contained in these statements, we are not just now prepared to inform the public, but we can give the assurance that the proposal to divide the opposing State committees, and form a new one, leaving Marshal Packard as chairman of the new organization, *did not* come from his excellency Governor Warmoth.

During the absence from the State of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the executive duties will be performed by Speaker Brewster, the Attorney General having given an opinion that he is the legal incumbent of the gubernatorial chair under the existing peculiar circumstances. It not probable that acting Governor Brewster will find his new responsibilities very burdensome, but in whatever he may have to perform we know that sound discretion and regard for the public good will be mnaifested.

The *Bee* says that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution were ratified by the State of Louisiana when the people were not represented in the Legislature, and that therefore they are not morally binding upon the community that was cheated out of its consent. Will the *Bee* explain explicitly what it means by this? Will it tell us directly and distinctly who are the people, according to its understanding?

The Democrats remind us of the man who walks on both sides of the banquette and in the middle, too, in its present attempt to sail with the colored people, with the Caucasians and the conservatives at the same time. Its legs twist about in a very angular fashion.

A Movable Sidewalk.

Mr. Speers, of Passaic, New Jersey, has patented a movable sidewalk, which he suggests will do away with street cars, and render the second story of the houses on the street upon which it is built as valuable as the first. This sidewalk is to be built ten feet above the ground, and is to have a continuous motion at the rate of ten miles an hour. It is to be reached by spiral stairs at each corner, and is to be covered by an awning to protect passengers in both summer and winter. On both sides there is to be a stationary sidewalk for the convenience of persons who are not desirous to move in any direction, or who desire to wait for the proper time to get upon the running sidewalk. As it would be impossible for parties to pass on to the moving sidewalk without great danger of a fall, cars are to be arranged thereon with instantaneous brakes, the driver upon which being signaled, puts down the brake and allows the passenger to enter by a side door. The driver is directed where to stop, which he does by again putting on the brake, and the passenger is at his destination, having been transported at the rate of ten miles per hour. These cars are to move on wheels of a dimension not to exceed eight inches in diameter, concealed from view in a groove in the sidewalk, and protected from any possibility of running off by wire flanges. What is here alluded to as cars are not such as are run upon the streets, but light settees, containing four seats and four pair of wheels, two of the wheels running upon the movable sidewalk and two upon the stationary platform. At a signal to stop the conductor puts on the brake, which raises the wheels on the moving section and lowers those that run upon the stationary platform. At the signal to start the reverse rule is observed. Thus the settee is put in motion or stopped by putting on or taking off the friction. The entire machinery of this sidewalk can be worked by engines located at short distances along the street.

The advantage of this invention, if it can be utilized, will be that the street can be relieved of the foot passengers in a great degree, the ground floors can be used for the heavy business and for vehicles, and the second story floor can be converted into a retail store. Mr. Speer has so much confidence in his invention that he intends to erect a movable sidewalk on one of the squares in Passaic this summer.

Large Clearance of Cotton.

The ship Adorna, Captain Davis, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 5140 bales of cotton and 6000 pieces of staves. This is the largest cargo of cotton exported on any vessel this season. Messrs. Decan, Zerega & Co. were her agents. The next largest cargoes were the steamship Memphis, which cleared on the twenty-eighth of December with 4902 bales, and the ship Advance, on the twenty-ninth of December, with 4871 bales, all of which was for Liverpool.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1872.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-sixteenth single number ticket, No. 14,432, class D, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of $50,000 on Saturday, March 16 1872, sold at the office corner St. Petes and Chartres streets, and that the amount was promptly paid, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, in a check on the Bank of America.

JEAN FONTAN,
Residence, Corner Goodchildren and Lizardi streets, Third District. mh22 1t 2p

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS March 19, 1872.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-sixteenth single number ticket No. 14,432, Class D, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of $50,000, on Saturday, March 16, 1872, sold at the office corner St. Peter and Chartres streets (Jackson square), and that the amount was promply paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, in a check on the Bank of America.

JOSE DE LA TORRE.
Residence No. 322 St. Claude street. mh20 3t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1872.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter single number ticket, No. 14,432, class D, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of $50,000, on Saturday, March 16, 1872, sold at the office corner St. Peter and Chartres streets, Jackson square, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, in a check on the Bank of America.

J. P. LARROUDE,
Milkman.
Residence—Bartholomew street, corner Marais Third District. mh20 3t 2p

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Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. 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.

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Secretary and Treasurer.
New Orleans, February 10, 1872. mh15 1mD&W

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VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
mh17 7t No. 28 Carondelet street.

KNOW THY DESTINY.
The London Wizard, Clairvoyant and Astrologer excels all others; has no rival in Europe or America; versed in the secrets of the Hindoo Magi and Persian Philosophy. Lovers reunited; lost affections restored; names of lovers given, and date of marriage. Fees reasonable. No. 53½ Rampart street, near Common. mh11 1y

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SCALE DEPOT
53.....Camp Street.....
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
AND
TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN MILLS
Of all descriptions and sizes. For sale at New York prices.
W. B. BOWMAN, Agent,
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These mills will grind with either horse, steam or hand power. 6c

SAMUELS & KNOOP,
(Late Samuels & Oliver),
DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions. Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yards
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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Plantation, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 18 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice box No. 558. jel 1y

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western dealers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules in the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all he sells as represented.
JAMES RAGAN,
Stonewall Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street.
de20 1y

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS
C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.
C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. jel 1y

JOHN GRAYER,
Proprietor of Phœnix Stables and Undertaker, No. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pacific railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on Livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Lead, Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patrons. jy22 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in use and ready to sew, to run by hand or treadle. Recommended by the medical faculty as the one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of lightness. First class machines of all kinds offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.
de16 1y M. S. HENDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE
MIRAMON,
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.
NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.
Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four posts), with teasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $40.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe24

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence,
152.....Julia Street.....
NEAR CAMP.
All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous Oxide and other anæsthetics administered. oct8

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.
SULLIVAN & BULGER,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
115 Poydras, next door to Camp street.
Dealers in Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials. Private house, ship and steamboat work promptly attended to. Box No. 226 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. oct8 1y

NOTICE.....NOTICE
BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER
Combines the original French patents and the American improvements, which have been adopted by the United States courts.
Has been adopted by the United States government and by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the leading railway lines and many of the prominent ocean and inland steamship companies, and is in almost daily use by the fire departments of the principal cities of the Union. It has the emphatic and practical indorsement of the wisest and most successful insurance writers; but its prime recommendation is its record of solid work done—
Over One Thousand Actual Fires Put Out and More than $8,000,000 Worth of Property Saved from the Flames!
For machines or any desired information address
A. M. GRANGER, General Agent,
Or call and see the machines at No. 19 Carondelet street, New Orleans. fe3 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE for $550, drawn by Pierre Deffes to his own order, and by him indorsed, the whole under his ordinary mark, dated the eighth of September, 1868, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from maturity until final payment, and made payable one year after date, at the domicile of the Bank of America, in this city. The public are cautioned not to buy or accept said note, the payment thereof having been stopped.
New Orleans, March 12, 1872. mh12 18*