New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 3, 1872.

In Russia women are permitted to act as druggists.

Hon. C. B. Sabin, formerly of Houston, has been appointed city attorney of Galveston.

The deficiency of the Opera Association this year is $15,000, and not $35,000, as previously stated.

A satin bed-spread is on exhibition in New York, richly embroidered in gay colors, the price of which is $3000.

We learn from private sources that Governor Warmoth was at Louisville yesterday, en route to New Orleans.

The "Probabilities" are a little obscure, but seem to indicate rain to-day. If so, the races will probably be suspended.

Barnum announces that "300 employes will be embraced" in his circus and museum. Put us down for one—the beautiful Circassian.

It is said that the troubles of the last year have weighed more heavily on the shoulders of Brigham Young than all his years and wives.

Consumptive patients are sent nowadays to Gautemala. The city stands 5000 feet above the sea level, and the climate is one of perpetual spring.

A New London man wants to know whether the people are to be their own souvenirs or are they to have a manacle form of government.

William Moody, who claimed to be the first white child born in Cincinnati, now lies paralyzed and destitute in that city, at the age of eighty-two.

Savannah was the first city in the United States that had a paid fire department. In 1820 members received twelve and a half cents an hour while on duty.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at five o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 105 Constance street, First District of this city, household furniture and movable effects.

There is little or no evidence of a reduction in the cost of spring materials, but there is a decided reaction in favor of less expensive fabrics for suit and street dresses.

The Norristown (Pennsylvania) *Herald* says: "London claims 700,000 cats—which is not a single cat too many to have in case England refuses to settle the Alabama claims. Remember Paris."

Rev. Robert Collyer refuses the Indian commissionership on the ground that the Indians might kill him before they found out what a good fellow he was; and because he thinks that there are other men better for such work.

The practical ladies of the Quincy, Illinois, Methodist Church have divided the city into fifteen districts, and appointed a committee over each, whose duty it is to visit all the sick and distressed and minister to their wants.

Coliseum Place Baptist Church was opened last evening to enable Rev. J. C. Hartzell to lecture on temperance to the Young Men's Christian Association. The audience was not large, but the subject was temperately discussed.

A Meriden man had his watch so magnetized by a lump of iron ore from Pilot Knob, Missouri, that it was useless. No Meriden jeweler would touch it for fear of magnetizing his tools, but one in New Haven made it as good as new.

"What are you digging there for?" asked a loiterer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, zur," the answer came. The man watched the operation until the joke got through to the roots of his hair, and then moved on.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the right, title and interest of William R. Miller in and to a certain judgment. For particulars, see advertisement.

The barge Grapevine, loaded with corn, while being towed down the river by the steamboat A. J. Baker, was slightly damaged at Springfield landing, whereby 600 or 800 bags of corn were wet. The Grapevine now lies at the elevator, in this city, with the remainder of her cargo—7000 or 8000 sacks—in good order.

It is only in this country that such extravagance is practiced as the employment of the very richest silks for the ordinary purposes of street and walking wear. In France, and especially in Germany, "material" suits are worn by ladies of rank and position, and even in Paris rich silk and velvet costumes are only brought out upon important occasions.

We have received the first number of the Galveston *Standard*, a semi-weekly Republican journal, of which Hon. G. T. Ruby is editor. Mr. Ruby is a clear thinker and vigorous writer. In State politics, the *Standard* will pursue a straightforward Republican course, sustaining the State administration in all its measures for the good of the people. It supports the national administration.

"A Noble Lord," being the sequel to "The Lost Heir of Linlithgow," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is said to be the best book that this popular authoress has ever written. "A Noble Lord" will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, uniform with Mrs. Southworth's other works, and will be sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, postpaid, by the publishers, on the receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them. The following new books are having immense sales, and should be read by all. "John Jasper's Secret," being the sequel to Charles Dickens' "Mystery of Edwin Drood;" a new and enlarged edition of "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," by Charles G. Leland; "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz; "A Noble Woman," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "Cyrilla," by the author of "Initials;" "Kate Kennedy," by Mrs. C. J. Newby; "Monsieur Antoine," by George Sand, and the popular poem of "Beautiful Snow." Send to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for their illustrated catalogue.

Sixteen Hindo firms do business in London.

PROTECTION FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

The American system of government as understood and practiced in the United States has inculcated a policy looking to the encouragement of home industry, and this, to be just and equal, should embrace the industry of every State and Territory of the American Union. A republican form of government, honestly administered, looks to the interest of all classes of its citizens, and will protect them from the damaging results of governments adversely administered in the interest of the few. Protection for American industry in the manufacturing line was successfully advocated by that great champion of home industry, Henry Clay. In his day protection for our agricultural interest was not deemed of as great importance as protection for our manufacturing interest, because in our Southern States slave labor was used to compete with the cheap labor of European and other governments administered to benefit the few at the expense of the toiling millions. The abolition of slavery in the United States has certainly assisted in making the protective system become the settled and general policy of the country.

It is now unmistakably aiming to protect all classes of American labor. We find it at work to protect our Atlantic fisheries and enable American labor, performed under the inspiration of republican government, to successfully compete with the same kind of labor performed in the fisheries of the British provinces. This is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, not as a means, it is true, of adding directly to the revenues of the country by the collection of a tax, but is to be brought about by the giving of bounty by the government as a means of encouraging American citizens to continue a branch of industry that annually adds millions of dollars to the wealth of our country. This is certainly a new feature in the way of encouraging American labor, but that will not detract from its merits if it enables our countrymen to successfully compete with the cheap labor of the British provinces. Existing treaties may prevent the assessment of duties on fish brought into the United States from the British provinces, but they can not prevent our government from encouraging American labor. And if it is right to protect American labor and American interest in one section of the country and one branch of business, it is right to extend that protection so as to meet the wants of all.

The changed condition of the Southern States since the war renders it necessary that the protective system, which is regarded by some as the "settled policy of the country," should be extended to Southern labor. It is true our protective system in the days of Mr. Clay was confined to our manufacturing interest, but as we have made progress it has been discovered that other great interests in our country in which labor is involved need protection. Among these interests are now plainly and unmistakably enumerated our mineral, agricultural and fishing industries. Our country has got to extend its protection to American labor wherever it is needed.

Senator Frederick A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, recently delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States in favor of retaining the duty on rice imported into this country. It appears the Senate Committee on Finance had recommended that the duty on rice be removed, and this gave occasion for the remarks of Mr. Sawyer. He said one of the most important agricultural interests of the State he had the honor to represent, and of two or three other Southern States, made it his duty to oppose the recommendations of the Finance Committee in regard to rice. In the course of his remarks he said special reasons existed at this time why the kindest care and most generous aid should be extended to the industries of the Southern States. He believes their material prosperity one of the most certain cures for a large part of the evils under which they suffer socially and politically, and that a large increase of their productions will render their relations with the manufacturing and commercial parts of the Union more close and intimate. He depicted the ruin war had brought upon South Carolina and other Southern States, and said that while the slave had become a free man the boon had been acquired at the expense of an entire disorganization for the time being of the labor system of the South. Yet with all these difficulties Mr. Sawyer believes most of the old industries are reviving, and that with the fostering care of the government at this time the South, under the impetus that free labor will give her, will rise to a higher state of prosperity than it ever before enjoyed.

Mr. Sawyer continues his remarks in regard to the duty on rice in the following pointed manner:

We ask now that when one of our domestic products comes into competition with those of other countries, where labor and provisions and clothing and shelter are cheaper than with us, the producer of that article in Carolina or Georgia shall receive the same protection as is given to the producer in other States. The protective system having been established, the doctrines of free trade having been repudiated, let protection be afforded with as much impartiality as is practicable. We do not ask for a permanent retention of the rate of duty now by law placed on rice. We do not believe it will be needed. The aid we ask is but temporary. We do not ask to have the duty increased; we simply ask to have it stand as it is.

What the Senator has said for South Carolina and Georgia applies also to Louisiana, where rice is becoming an important product. A joint resolution passed the Legislature last winter asking Congress not to remove the duty on rice, and this was instigated by a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the rice planters of our State.

A VERY BLIND LEADER.

Mr. Singleton made a speech at the Tenth Ward Reform Club on Monday night which merits the decided reproval of every good citizen who really desires to effect a salutary reform in the political condition of the community. The difficulty with Mr. Singleton is this, that he has not looked at both sides of the political problem that he attempted to discuss; and this is easily accounted for by the very eulogy which the *Times* passed upon him in introducing his remarks to the public. Let him read the speeches of Messrs. Marks and Fenner, and the criticisms that have been made upon those calm and fearless utterances, and he will probably discover the line of difference that produced the result which he deprecates. But to do justice we must let the people see what Mr. Singleton says:

The colored men were not represented among those present. Why was this? Why do they withdraw from the contest? The speaker could not understand what the ideas of the colored people were in holding aloof from such a party as the Reform party, after being recognized and promised every political right. They were suffering alike with us from mismanagement and misrule. If they were not with us, they were against us. If so, then let them take the consequence of their own acts. If they were determined to force a black man's party and a white man's party—a war of races—the sin was upon their own heads, and the result would be terrific. God forbid that it should come to this; but if it did, every sane person must know what would be the result.

The great cause of complaint here set forth is that the colored people do not attend the Reform clubs, and the deduction is at once made that because of this abstention the negroes have determined to inaugurate a black man's party and a war of races.

The *Times* subscribes upon the back of this charge the following indorsement:

There is too much reason to apprehend that the colored people have fallen too largely under the influence of the pestilent class of Radical demagogues, who for their base ends have labored so incessantly to keep up their prejudices and suspicions against the good citizens who compose the Reform party, and against all citizens who have permanent and real interest in the State and a sincere and unselfish desire to secure and establish on a permanet basis the rights and welfare of all.

Without discussing the evident inconsistency that exists between the charge of Mr. Singleton that the negroes are bent upon having a black man's party and a war of races, and the assertion of the *Times* that they are wedded to their radical leaders, we pass on to the discussion of the merits of the case.

In the first place, then, the colored people are averse to attending public meetings where they are liable to be disturbed by Democrats as the Reformers have been on sundry occasions. In the second place, they dislike to attend at political assemblages where they are patted on the backs familiarly, but where they are not permitted to return the familiarity. In the third place, it is unpleasant for them to be told that they are to have all the rights of any other class of citizens only at the ballot box. Has Mr. Singleton ever examined these points from the standpoint of the colored citizen? If he has not, then he has forgotten the first rule of military and political strategy. Every man who aspires to direct other men should put himself in the place of those he desires to lead, in order to ascertain what they want. He can not hope to be a leader by merely asserting his own desires in the premises, but he must be able to promise something to the body of his supporters. This is the deficit in Mr. Singleton's politics.

The negroes do not assert the design to create a black man's party by simply abstaining from attending a Reform club. If their absence testifies to anything, it may be interpreted to mean that the Reformers do not promise them what they want. Messrs. Marks and Fenner understand this, for they have suggested the things which the colored people are entitled to, and which must be given to them before they will ever consent to relax their strength by dividing it up with men who promise a great deal but perform only a tithe of what they offer.

Mr. Singleton's abstention from politics has unfitted him for the task of solving the political problem that now vexes the State. He enters the arena to meet an element of strength that he does not know how to wrestle with, and his first effort is not only a failure, but it is an offense against society, because it offers an opportunity for the occurrence of that very calamity which he pretends to deprecate. If white people commit a wrong against the negroes, that is bad enough in all conscience; if they challenge them to resent the wrong, that is a serious aggravation of the first evil. And this is just what the protege of the *Times* has done; first, by denouncing the colored people for not attending a meeting where they were to be treated as inferiors, and, secondly, by accusing them of a wicked purpose, and then defying them to adopt it.

The *Times* does not believe what Mr. Singleton asserts, because it sets up a contrary suggestion. And yet it has not the moral courage to point out to its friend the pit into which he is likely to lead his friends. A man must be very blind who thinks he sees a war of races in the existing state of society.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Twenty-six persons arrested as Ku-Klux in the State of Mississippi have confessed their guilt, and been condemned to limited terms of imprisonment. These parties were the mere instruments of other men, and their punishment has been tempered to correspond with their low estate. Their families must endure the consequences of their condemnation, and society will probably discover hereafter that the punishment which the law has justly inflicted on these twenty-six misguided people will return to plague itself, for the families of these men will grow up under the false impression that their protectors were condemned for something that was not properly a crime. If they do, then the children of these Ku-Klux will be, like the fathers, law-breakers and pests. Who is responsible? The answer is at hand, that society is itself to blame; for it teaches the unjust lesson, and practices the wicked policy, that the colored people are not entitled to the same treatment that white people are. Sensible men denounce the negroes, and stupid people take this denunciation as a warrant that they may abuse the race that is abused by the better class of society. Mr. Singleton and the *Times* are the really guilty parties, for they assert things against the colored folks that provoke the lower order of their own partisans to pursue the negroes as enemies. If what Mr. Singleton said at the tenth ward reform club was really the truth, who would blame his hearers for considering that it was their duty to treat the colored people as enemies? Democratic orators and newspapers in every direction are constantly insisting that the negroes are doing this and that thing against the people, and the ignorant whites, taking all these assertions to be true, and feeling that the only way to defend themselves is by beating, killing and burning the negroes, go about the business with a will, and do not stop until they find themselves under arrest. The men, then, who are really responsible for the lawlessness, and for the misfortunes of society, and of the ignorant Ku-Klux, are those who spread these incendiary doctrines.

Mr. Singleton's wrath at the colored people for not attending Reform meetings may well be retorted upon the Reformers in this, that they not only refuse to attend Republican meetings, but they constantly refuse to read Republican newspapers. If it is a sin in the inferior race, as the Reformers consider the negroes, to abstain from going to hear their political opponents, it is certainly a greater sin in the superior race to be guilty of the same offense. It is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Singleton never attended a Republican meeting nor subscribed for a Republican newspaper in his life. If he had ever done either of these things, he would long since have discovered that the Republicans were entitled to the votes and confidence of the colored people, because they are more liberal to them in every respect than any other party in the State. And every man goes where he is treated the best, Mr. Singleton not excepted.

The attempt to disturb and break up a Reform meeting in the third ward has not resulted as the Democrats thought it would—in driving the Reformers into their snare. On the contrary, the best citizens of the district are coming out to show by their presence that they do not intend to see the political interests of the country captured entirely by rowdies. As Republicans we must express our entire sympathy with the Reformers in their intention to effect their purposes by peaceful means, even in spite of the Democracy.

Mr. Singleton is the latest protege of the *Times*, for the very defective reason that after having abstained from politics a long time he now enters the arena with the ridiculous idea that because the people do not attend Reform meetings they are bent on inaugurating a war of races. Nonsense.

If it is really true that the city of New Orleans owes the sum of sixty-six millions of dollars, as the grand jury asserts that she does, the Democrats have certainly behaved quite as badly with us as they did with New York. Mr. Booth ought to tell his club about this debt.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The cotton demand has improved, the morning news from Liverpool breathing into its body the breath of a new life. Since the new impulse prices have bettered an eighth to a quarter, and the improvement is such that buyers fight shy of engaging, under the idea that prices will gravitate back again to poor rates. The news spread through the whole cotton family and doctored the household like new wine, and in the morning hours it was estimated the sales would reach 9000 bales.

The uncommunicative nature of the stock market yesterday, in the minds of those who set themselves up, or are set up, for authorities, looks as if Levee had come to a standstill in its upward movement, and is either getting ready to go down a bit or else stop at the same station, preparing for a fresh start after the movement has been rubbed down and more fodder is in the crib. Whatever influence has been at work, the fact is certain that, using the words of one of the initiated, "buyers are not so plenty to-day, the demand is weak, and the condition dry." That there is some profit in Levee is proved by the number of suits against the company to lay hold of its stock, inasmuch as no one enters an action where *nulla bona* is likely to reward his search, unless the demand is for sentimental damages, which, as its name implies, ends usually in moonshine.

The late scramble for stock resulted as such grabs usually do, in a very few gentlemen owning a very large number of shares, so that the directors' election, about which the street is engaged in talking, will boil down to a mere form, the detail having been settled in the "good old way" for which large corporations are famous. As to the sales, ordinary rules from $7 50 to $7 75, 100 shares having sold at this price, holders asking $8—$7 50 being offered. Preferred, $2 50 paid, obligates the payment of $10, $10 25 and $10 12½, according to the number of shares, while on the $3 paid there is fifty cents more than in these figures.

Ammonia is quoted at $16, $18, $19 and $19 50, the wide spacing between these figures being due to the unsettled demand which has not yet made up its mind the relationship between this stock and the felt-covered super-heated steam-boiler furnace-divested apparatus that daily travels between Napoleon avenue and Carrollton and vice versa.

Except in city ten per cents the current of city securities casts up nothing remarkable. These are mentioned at 93¼ (1871), and $2500 sold yesterday at this rate, with more to come.

It is whispered city sevens are now in the engine shed getting up steam for an onward movement; several prominent travelers in the vale of brokerage getting in readiness to take passage whenever "put the screws" becomes in order. At present the rates are unpronounceable.

City railroad stocks will do well to hang on, St. Charles street selling for $75 50, and "New Orleans City" at $119 50—an expected dividend looming up near by.

Bears are hugging all the vitality out of Slaughterhouse stock at present; it is convalescing slowly at the rate of $17. Somebody convulsed the market yesterday with an order for fifty shares.

Louisiana State warrants are improving as the prospect of the funding bill being signed draws near.

At the Board of Brokers last evening 10 shares New Orleans National Banking Association were sold at $34 50 per share, and 25 shares Stern's Fertilizing and Chemical Manufacturing Company at $100 25 per share. The offers and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	110⅛	110
Louisiana National Bank	112 00	110 00
State National Bank	— —	101 50
New Orleans National Bank	— —	97 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	32 00	— —
Citizens' Bank	137 50	133 00
Hibernia Bank	130 50	— —
Lafayette Bank	50 50	45 50
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company	— —	74 00
Mutual National Bank	— —	96 50
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	— —	5 00
New Orleans City Railroad Company	— —	177 50
Crescent City Railroad Company	68 75	68 25
Orleans Railroad Company	50 00	39 50
New Orleans Gaslight Company	— —	150 00
Jefferson City Gaslight Company	63 00	55 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	19 00	15 00
Louisiana Lottery Company	65 00	— —
Sugar Shed Company	19 00	— —
Louisiana Levee Company (preferred) $3	10 37½	— —
Louisiana Levee Company (preferred) $2 50	— —	9 25
Louisiana Levee Company (ordinary)	7 75	7 25
Ammonia Propelling Company	19 50	— —
Barbarin Gaslight Company	9 00	3 00
Pneumatic Propelling Company	—	75
Louisiana Jockey Club	65 00	— —
Louisiana sixes (old)	63	—
Louisiana State warrants, 1872	62	—
Louisiana State warrants, 1872 (small)	—	62
City seven per cent funding bonds (old)	60½	—
City seven per cent funding bonds (new)	70	—
City ten per cent bonds, 1871	92¾	—
City seven-thirty certificates	—	70½

The following comparative statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of Great Britain and the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, has been prepared at the Treasury Department, Washington: Receipts, Great Britain, $362,516,000; receipts, United States, $359,000,000; expenditures, Great Britain, $345,334,000; expenditures, United States, $239,826,984; public debt, Great Britain, $3,532,041,600; public debt, United States, $2,192,380,997; amount of bonds redeemed to date is as follows: First call, $91,850,850; second, $10,479,250; third, $11,867,500.

It is said that American copper cents circulate in Japan at three times their home value.

DIED:

D'MEZA—On Tuesday, second instant, A. H. D'MEZA, Esq., aged forty-two years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 214 St. Charles street, This Day (Wednesday) at half-past four o'clock P. M.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

1872.....SPRING MEETING.....1872

Third Day, Wednesday, April 3.

GRAND TOTAL PURSES AND STAKES OVER $20,000.

P. O. HEBERT, President.

FIRST RACE—The Minor Stake, for three year olds; one mile; $50 entrance, p. p.; $700 added; second horse to receive $200; third horse to save his entrance. Value, $1050.

1. M. A. Sanford's b. g. by Lexington, dam Mildred, by imp. Glencoe. Colors—Dark blue.
2. M. H. Sanford's b. g. by Lexington, dam Katona, by Voucher. Colors—Dark blue.
3. H. B. Foley's ch. f. FLUSH, by Hiawatha, dam by Ambassador.
4. H. B. Foley's ch. f. by Brown Dick, dam by Bulletin; 87 pounds.
5. R. D. Mahone's gr. f. by Lightning, dam Laura Spillman.
6. R. D. Mahone's b. f. by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
7. W. Cottrill's b. g. YOUNG HARRY, by Harry of the West, dam by imp. Glencoe; 87 pounds.
8. W. Cottrill's ch. c. ROMPING GIRL, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister.
9. W. Cottrill's ch. f. MAGNOLIA, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie, by Brown Dick; 87 pounds.
10. T. G. Moore's g. c. LONDON, by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edgar; 90 pounds.
11. D. Swigert's b. f. MARGUERITE, by Lexington, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe; 90 pounds.
*12. D. Swigert's b. c. SHYLOCK, by Lexington, dam Edith, by imp. Sovereign; 90 pounds.
*13. G. W. Dillehunt's ch. f. GEORGINE WOODS, by Jack Malone, dam Lantana.
*14. G. H. Rice's ch. f. by War Dance, dam Alexandria, by imp. Sovereign; 87 pounds.
15. R. A. Wilson's b. c. by Pioneer, dam Red Rose, by imp. Glencoe.
16. W. R. Babcock's b. f. by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian.
17. George Cadwallader's b. c. RUFE HUNT, by Lightning, dam Nora, by Mahomet.
*18. General A. Buford's ch. f. MALITA, by Marion, dam Susan Harris, by Revenue; 87 pounds.
*19. General A. Buford's b. c. BOMBSHELL, by Marion, dam imp. Fleeting Moments; 90 pounds.
20. Steve Johnson's ch. c. JACK DOWNING, by Jack Malone, dam Charlotte Thompson, by imp. Mickey Free.
21. Charels L. Hunt's b. f. DELLA HERN, by Voucher, dam Evangeline, by imp. Eclipse.
*22. John H. Stone's b. f. MARY FARRIS, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington; 87 pounds.
*23. John H. Stone's ch. f. I O U, by Harry of the West, dam Isadora Hill, by Cary Bell; 87 pounds.

*Probable starters. †Nominator dead.

SECOND RACE—Mile heats, four tour year olds; winner of Bingaman stake to carry five pounds extra. Club Purse, $700.

1. W. Cottrill's ch. f. SAUCEBOX, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire; 101 pounds.
2. W. T. Campbell's b. c. NATHAN OAKS, 4 y. o., by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington; 104 pounds.
3. T. G. Moore's ch. c. GEORGE WILKES, by Asteroid, dam Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave; 104 pounds.
4. H. Gaither's b. c. LORD BYRON, 4 y. o., by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington; 104 pounds.

THIRD RACE—The Metairie Cup; sweepstakes for all ages; two miles and a quarter; to which will be added $1000 and a cup valued at $1000 (the gift of Mr. M. H. Sanford), $50 entrance, p. p.; second horse to receive $200, third horse to save his entrance. In the event that the Preakness stable wins the race, the second horse will get the cup, the winner to receive first and second money. Value, $2150.

1. Jerome & Bufford's gr. f. NELLIE GREY, 4 y. o., by Commodore, dam by imp. Sovereign; 101 pounds.
*2. General A. Buford's b. f. HOLLYWOOD, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe; 101 pounds.
*3. M. H. Sanford's b. c. MONARCHIST, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Mildred; 104 pounds.
4. M. H. Sanford's b. h. PREAKNESS, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, by imp. Yorkshire; 116 pounds.
*5. W. R. Babcock's ch. f. NELLIE RANSOM, 4. y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light; 101 pounds.
6. W. R. Babcock's b. h. CONDUCTOR, 5 y. o., by Australian, dam Nettie Viley; 110 pounds.
7. D. Swigert's ch. c. STOCKWOOD, 4 y. o., by Asteroid, dam Alabama; 104 pounds.
*8. D. Swigert's ch. c., WANDERER, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Coral, by Vandal; 104 pounds.
9. G. W. Stewart's ch. h. BARNEY WILLIAMS, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Volga, by Glencoe; 115 pounds.

*Probable starters.

P. O. HEBERT, President

Communications must be addressed to "W. M. CONNER, Secretary of the Course, lock box 722."

Quarter Stretch Badges for the Meeting.....$12 00
Quarter Stretch Badges for single day..... 5 00
Admission to public stand..... 1 00

Members who have not received their badges will find them at the office on the course.

The first race each day at precisely half past three o'clock.

In case of postponement a red flag will be displayed from the veranda of the St. Charles Hotel.

The street cars of the Metairie Ridge and Park Cemeteries will leave the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets every five minutes during the races. ap2tf

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. JULIUS HOMBERGER,

No. 140 Canal Street,

Will treat medical and surgical diseases of the EYE. The treatment of diseases of the EAR by the Galvanic Current is a new feature, and its successes in Deafness and Noises are most remarkable.

The Doctor's trip to Europe will make it advisable that patients apply soon, and before the middle of May.

Office hours particularly between eleven and two o'clock. ap3 1m 2p

GEORGE ALCES,

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY

AND

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO,

185.....Rampart Street.....185

(Below Canal street).

Lock box No. 243. ap2 3m 26p

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS, all styles and sizes.

Send for descriptive catalogues at the office of WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 89 Canal street, Agents for the Singer Improved Family Sewing Machine.

Now ready, the new "Dolly Varden" pattern, all sizes. ap2 1m 26p

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC

Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP,

The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peerless.

Parent Office—No. 29 Baronne street. ap2 3m 26p

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK,

51.....Camp Street.....51

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE SIXTH.

Interest Will be Allowed from the First of April.

ap2 5t 2p

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

New arrivals by every steamer from the manufacturing districts of all the leading articles in keeping with a SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

A call is respectfully solicited by C. LEIGHTON, At the old stand, Corner Canal and St. Charles streets. mh31 2t2p

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda Mineral Water.

The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 56 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Address glass box 325.

H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. mh26 2m 2dp

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 4m 2p

E. A. TYLER,

115.....Canal Street.....115

Has received ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-FIFTH SECOND WATCHES,

Of the best makers; a good assortment of plain Watches, horse-timers and watchmen's detectors.

Also, a large lot of Shell and Other Goods,

All offered at reduced prices. mh26 12t 2p

$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 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.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer. New Orleans, February 10, 1872. mh15 1mDkW

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. mh 9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal street.....168

Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at very low prices for cash. Also, just received, new China Matting, in White Check and Fancy. mh26 1m 2p

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

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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." mh6 1m 2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN, GERMAN SOAPS

Of LANTZ BROTHERS & CO.'S SOAP MANUFACTORY, Buffalo, New York.

LOUIS SCHERCK Jr., No. 37 Natchez street, Exclusive Agent for Southern sales. mh31

CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY.

LOUIS SCHERCK, Jr., No. 37 Natchez street. mh31

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION

OFFER FOR RENT THREE STORES IN THE Exposition Building,

TWO ON ST. CHARLES STREET AND ONE ON CARONDELET STREET.

These stores will be about eighteen feet front (on the street) by thirty feet deep, and will open at the rear into the Exposition, thus rendering them, for many purposes, the most valuable locations in the city. Apply at the temporary office of the association, No. 122 Carondelet street. mh26 2t

WASHINGTON EXCHANGE,

21.....St. Charles Street.....21

The undersigned, having purchased the WASHINGTON EXCHANGE, would be happy to see his numerous friends and the public in general call upon him. None but the best of liquors will be kept.

A first class LUNCH will be served daily, from 10½ A. M. to 1 P. M. JOHN BRUNO, Late of "Ruby." mh26 7t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—SPECIAL attention given to the payment of State and City taxes at a liberal discount. Also, on hand and for sale at market rates, State Warrants, Certificates of Appropriation, Metropolitan Police Warrants, receivable for a portion of the above taxes.

J. HERNANDEZ, No. 11 Carondelet street. mh23 1m

KNOW THY DESTINY.

The London Wizard, Clairvoyant and Astrologist 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. mh13 1m

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 for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja5 3m

JOHN GRAYER,

Proprietor of Phoenix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black 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 patronage. ja28 1y

$60 AND $65—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew; to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are 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. HEDRICK, 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 foot-and-head posts), with teasters, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus $30.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $30.

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. fe 11 1y

NOTICE.....NOTICE

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Combines the original French patents and twelve American improvements, which have been attained 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 by 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 underwriters; but its prime recommendation is in 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 Canal street, New Orleans. fe 20 3m

BANKS AND BANKING.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14

(Under the City Hotel.)

Officers.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President
Dr. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.
WM. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee.