

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 4, 1872.

An Indiana paper discourses learnedly about the "spring solstice." By and by he will have an essay on the summer equinox.

Sealed proposals for the sale of the city of eight wharf bonds will be received at the office of the Administrator of Finance until the fifteenth instant, at 11 A. M.

A lady says she means to have a "patron of a husband," but she'll leave him if he "jines any secret society." She says she "goes agin all kinds of sekrits and sich."

To-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, perform Percy Roselle, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." This evening he will appear in his great role of *Bulle*, the boy detective.

Mr. L. E. Lemarie, State tax collector of the Second District, gives notice that after the fifteenth instant the law will be strictly enforced against all delinquent license payers of that district.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe proposes to build the little church at Mandarin, Florida, that was burned last year. The Stowes, having originally built it. It is the only church in a section of 500 miles.

Thompson is not going to do anything more in conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hoghead, and she said there was none. He says that is not the right answer.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half past ten o'clock A. M., at his warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, fancy goods, counters, show cases, etc.

On the first of January somebody in New Orleans addressed a bouquet to a man in Decatur, Illinois. The bouquet has just reached him in a withered condition, having been sent to all the Decatur in the United States before reaching the right one.

Have you got your ticket in the grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for Saturday? Remember the capital prize of \$50,000 was won at the last drawing. Now is the time to buy tickets. We call on every one to take a chance.

Clergyman to man burying his fourth wife: "The Lord has indeed afflicted you. The mourner, indeed, replied, "Yes, yes, he has," and pausing a moment, and wiping his nose, he continued, "But I don't think the Lord got much out of me, for as fast as he took one, I took another."

Read the notice of the Board of State Assessors for the city of New Orleans, consisting of John W. Swords, A. H. Harris, B. P. Blanchard, John W. Fairfax, Jack Wharton and Charles W. Ringgold. Their office is established at No. 5 Cotton Exchange, entrance No. 157 Gravier street.

The head of a family in Omaha earns \$30 per month by his labor, two boys earn \$5 per week, and two girls earn \$6 more. Two girls beg enough to support the whole family and four boarders besides, thus leaving the money earned as a fund to clothe them and pay for the house lately purchased.

The bishop of Oxford, having sent round to the church wardens in his diocese a circular of inquiries, among which was, "Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" one church warden replied, "He preaches the Gospel, converses beautifully, but don't keep any carriage."

The women of Damascus, Illinois, take part in the discussions of the Farmer Club meeting. A recent conundrum was, "Shall we dress for comfort or for show?" It was, of course, decided to dress for comfort, and then they all went away, and at the next meeting each appeared with a "three-decker" head-dress and a "Dolly Varden" suit.

A New Haven M. D. has discovered a successful way of silencing the clamors of his landlord. When that grasping personage calls for the payment of rent, the doctor quietly shows him a skeleton in an inner room, and tells him "that man came here just two weeks ago with a bill." This is regarded as equivalent to a settlement in full.

The wife of President John Adams was born in 1744, and she says of her youth: "Female education, in the best families, went no further than writing and arithmetic, and, in some few rare instances, music and dancing." When the Boston schools were reorganized in 1790, girls were admitted during the summer months only, when there were not boys enough to fill them.

We are called upon to announce the death of Major J. B. Morey, foreign freight agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, formerly general freight agent. Deceased was widely and favorably known in railroad circles. He was in his usual good health on Tuesday as late as 7 P. M., but was shortly after attacked by a congestive chill, and died suddenly. His friends will accompany his remains from his late residence to the depot, this afternoon, for shipment to Canton.

A new trouble has fallen upon those who seek the glories of office in Connecticut. They are made the victims of a new species of blackmail. A man who aspired to the high honor of being sheriff of the county of New London has lately received a letter from a personal and political enemy which closes with this terrible threat: "I hold the cards to defeat your election, which I shall proceed to do unless I receive a check payable to my order before Wednesday, March 5, for \$100."

One of the great causes of high taxation and heavy license arises from the neglect of taxpayers to pay their taxes, and of license payers to meet their obligations promptly to the State government. Large sums are annually uncollected, and there seems a general reluctance to pay up. The State tax collector of the First District of New Orleans, George A. Sheridan, gives fair notice to those who owe for licenses that if they do not pay them before the fifteenth instant, they will be collected by legal means, which will involve heavy costs and some perplexity. We advise those who have not yet paid their State licenses in this district to do so at once, and save costs.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH TAXES.

The assessable property of this city is now, it is said, taxed, for State and municipal purposes, five per cent a year. Perhaps the real amount is a fraction less than this, but the point is not material, as it will readily be conceded that the taxes are high and burdensome. Our object in referring to the matter is to point out some of the causes of this taxation, other than those usually assigned by superficial writers and orators. It is a favorite hobby with the opposition that the great burden upon the people complained of is solely attributable to the extravagance of Republican officials and the multiplying of offices. This is not the case. It is undeniably true that we employ, on an average, two men to do one man's work, especially in the City Hall; that the salaries of all officials, State and municipal, are, to say the least, liberal. That is, they are nominally so, though not really excessive, since by the time the State warrants and city certificates of appropriation are converted into cash, the office-holders find their incomes materially diminished. All officials are compelled to receive these uncurrent money orders, as there is a chronic condition of depletion in both the State and city treasuries. But the taxpayers are compelled to pay the bills at their face value.

One of the chief causes, then, for the apparently high salaries and all other excessive expenditures is the inability of fiscal officers to pay promptly in cash. For no one, not even a sovereign State or a great city, can get as much for the same amount of money on long time as can be had for prompt pay. This cause is produced by the backwardness exhibited by taxpayers in discharging their duties, and also, in a large degree, to the depreciation in property.

The assessed value of city property does not exceed one hundred and fifty millions; probably one hundred and thirty is nearer the mark for practical purposes. This exhibit shows no material increase. On the other hand, the city grows in size and population, and the current expenses keep pace with this growth, without reference to the decline in the value of real estate. The Republicans has pointed out time and again the causes of diminished valuation of property and consequent decline in rents. We have no steady business. New Orleans does not manufacture any of the articles of domestic consumption. Our sole reliance is upon the tolls we collect from products passing through the city from the fields to market. We neither produce the raw material nor add to its value by skilled labor. There is, therefore, no demand for business stands for manufacturing purposes; no market for labor. The bulk of our capitalists are either foreigners, who never come to regard this city as their permanent home, or are agents of New York and Boston houses, who remain here five or six months in a year to dispose of the products of their home shops.

Our business men do not rally out and look for work. They sit still, although they expected prosperity to come to them. Some endeavor to keep up a lucrative business upon the capital of an old and respected name, forgetting that the system that worked successfully twelve or fifteen years ago is unfitted to the changed condition of affairs. The profits of business, therefore, diminish; rents decline in consequence, and real estate falls in sympathy. The aggregate value is under one hundred and fifty millions, when it should be double that amount. It does not require any very abstruse mathematical calculations to prove that the lower the value of assessed property the higher must be the rate of taxation. And we know of no better way to lighten the burdens of the latter than to improve the value of the former. How is this to be done? By falsely charging the responsibility upon the laws? By degrading the successful political party officials for no better reason than to replace them by men that can do no better? The fault is with the people themselves. Each man owes a duty to the public. He should study out the problem and do his best to solve it intelligently. He should ask himself what he has ever done that tended to promote the public credit and prosperity. Where does he send his orders for supplies? Does he ever indulge in the wicked pastime of frightening strangers out of the city by invented stories of yellow fever? Has he ever railed against quarantine because he happened to have a case of fireworks, or a consignment of cigars or half-decaying fruit, detained for ten or twelve days? Has he never laughed at the idea of yellow fever in one breath, and magnified its horrors in another, according to the impression he wanted to make on the mind of his victim? Has he never given currency to evil reports against a portion of the people of New Orleans, to effect a local advantage, which were circulated abroad to our injury? Has he discharged all his political duties with fidelity? In short, has he at all times conducted himself as a patriotic, public-spirited citizen should?

The public prosperity depends upon the profits derived from business. If there are no profits, or if they are misapplied, there will be no prosperity. And yet the expenses of the political household run on. They can only be made light by putting ourselves in an easy condition to pay them.

WHEREIN WE CAN BE SAVED.

Two instances that occur to us just now will serve the purpose of illustrating the causes of our present unwholesome commercial condition. A man of our acquaintance owns a house which is old and shabby, which he declines to repair because the present rate of rent will not justify the outlay. A small sum of money would put it in a condition to command double the rent at present returns, but our acquaintance refuses to spend this small sum because the present rent is not greater than it is. Another acquaintance in the interior owns a farm which he refuses to improve, because it barely makes a living from it as it is. Both of these parties could obtain the money to make their property worth double or triple what it will fetch at present, but they have not the courage to enter upon the work. They prefer to stand still and complain about their evil fortune rather than move on to improve it.

New Orleans is fairly illustrated by the two instances which we have noticed above. Her walls are weakening all around, her roof is leaky, her foundations are crumbling away, so to speak, and instead of repairing these breaks and dilapidations, our people stand upon their door sills and point to the small returns as an excuse for not doing that which would better themselves in every respect. Cities, like houses and farms, need improvement to make them profitable. If they do not go forward they must go backward, for there is no such thing as merely holding on forever.

ent, but they have not the courage to enter upon the work. They prefer to stand still and complain about their evil fortune rather than move on to improve it. She is the natural centre of immense industry. New Orleans is fairly illustrated by the two instances which we have noticed above. Her walls are weakening all around, her roof is leaky, her foundations are crumbling away, so to speak, and instead of repairing these breaks and dilapidations, our people stand upon their door sills and point to the small returns as an excuse for not doing that which would better themselves in every respect. Cities, like houses and farms, need improvement to make them profitable. If they do not go forward they must go backward, for there is no such thing as merely holding on forever.

We have the location for business, and the business is within reach of us, if we only adopt the usual devices that other communities employ to secure it. Our first duty is to forget the system that prevailed before the war of doing a mere commission business. Our next duty is to learn how to add something to the value of what passes through our hands. When we refused to be mere forwarding agents, New Orleans will become a purchasing and consuming market. The capital that is now engaged in buying cotton for Manchester is amply sufficient to buy for New Orleans, and the cotton that we send to England as lint and buy back in cloth, can be sold here, as it is now sold in Europe or in the North, wrought in a valuable fabric. How? Five hundred thousand dollars, or say a million of dollars, will start a mill. Europe will supply us with the labor. In Georgia three hundred factory girls have just been imported from Aberdeen for the purpose of working in a mill for the manufacture of woollen goods. If the money of Georgia can be turned to profitable and patriotic use in this way, why can not ours be made to do duty in the same way? We send sugar to Maine, where it is refined and resold to us, we paying the freight both ways, beside paying a handsome profit to Mr. Daniel Demmett's friends in the white pine State. Hides are dumped on our levee, sold to Massachusetts tanners, shipped North, wrought into boots and shoes and resold to us at a vast expense over what they ought to cost if we tanned our own leather and made our own shoes. If we had the factory girls from England and Scotland that are anxious to come here, they would make good wives for our own young men, not to speak of the industrious young men they would attract from abroad. If we had the refiners of sugar that we could get they would be consumers of everything else that we produce. And all these people would not only want houses, but they would bring with them, or attract afterward, numbers of other people who would need lands and tenements.

Take another view. The produce of the State that now pays a profit to strangers would pay all that it is worth to ourselves. And admitting that the expense of commencing this system in our own midst would be greater than it is elsewhere, we can offset this enhancement of expenses by pointing to the saving of freight insurance and other charges in our favor.

When the citizen who considers this subject at all looks at the rapid increase in the growth of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago and Milwaukee, he must consider that all these growing cities owe their prosperity, not to what merely passes through them, but to the value they add to these articles. This increase belongs to the city that creates it, and it remains there to assist in creating additional wealth. A bale of cotton is worth sixty dollars in this market in its raw state. If it was sent abroad in the shape of cloth or prints it would sell for about eight times this amount, or four hundred and eighty dollars. All this enhancement of price would belong to us instead of belonging to people at a distance.

We have the capital to inaugurate these necessary works, we need the skilled labor that is wanted to conduct them, and nothing but that lack of courage and enterprise which prevents our acquaintance from improving his home or his farm stands in the way of our improving our commercial condition.

THE ASCENDENCY OF PARTY.

In a very elaborate and able article, Mr. Colfax discusses the duty of the Republican in the present political crisis. He insists that it can not wisely surrender its present ascendancy. To our mind the fact is self-evident. The Republican organization has just begun practically its career. It has introduced many theories, but, excepting the primary one of the indivisibility of the States, they are mostly in the initiative. There is nothing, indeed, complete. The true, earnest, Republican looks upon his party much as the missionary does upon his religion. It is designed to accomplish great things. It is destined to eradicate false theories, instill pure political ideas and work the moral renovation of the government. No one, of course, puts theories too frequently coupled with it. But as in an earlier period of the government the Whig and Democratic parties subserved wise and noble purposes, so has the Republican party in this stage of the country's history met a great want, a practical necessity. It would be unwise in any event to surrender our party ascendancy, because in doing so we practically surrender our party principles. No mere local necessity will compensate for such a calamity. With the power of our party will pass away all the great measures it has undertaken. For when it ceases to rule, the opposition in some disguise or other will have the ascendancy. It may be called Democratic, or Reformers; but whichever it is, is certain to be opposed to the measures that secured to the Republican party the firm hold it has upon the people. Such a contingency may probably involve the repeal of the constitutional amendments; it would certainly lead to the annulment of the pro-

visions of the reconstruction laws, and the forfeiture of many of the rights secured to the colored man.

But this would not be the worst evil. The party once abandoned, could never be revived. The history of other parties are examples of what ours would become. Indeed, the abandonment on the part of Republicans of their party affiliations is precisely what our opponents wish for. It is what their machinations have all been designed to secure. This is the reason why they hold out to us, in glittering generalities, the glory of the reform movement—the prestige of the Democratic coalition. But they are insincere. It is not patriotism that urges them to this course. It is political ambition. They want to rule where the Republicans now reign.

But an adhesion to party principles does not involve a support of all the bad men that profess allegiance to the Republican party. On the contrary, we should get rid of them. Neither does it pledge us in opposition to the reform of political abuses. This is indispensable. It is upon this principle that the Governor and the Republican party in this State have labored so assiduously to purify the party and remove local abuses. It was this liberality of views in regard to party allegiance that brought about our legislative troubles. The coalition between the Democrats and the Customhouse Republicans imperiled the security of the State government and broke down the barriers of peace and order.

It is true that Republicans can differ about the best means to accomplish a given end, but once they destroy the allegiance of party and we may bid good-by to all our hopes of securing the prosperity and subverting the good of the nation. All the scattered elements of adverse parties will at once unite against us. The ascendancy we now enjoy will pass into other hands and the history of the Republican party can be written in its defeated Lopes and practical inability.

In this State we are pledged to reform. The Governor has set an example which, if Republicans reflect wisely, is the best record we can have. Devoted to the best interests of the State and nation, and preserving our party allegiance, we can secure the fruition of all we hope for or desire.

We repeat our hostility to any surrender of our party ascendancy, or any coalition with adverse elements which may possibly involve it. The *Bea* wants the colored people to read Mr. Singleton's speech and ponder it as the apple of their eyes. Our antique contemporary is full of concession to and sympathy for the negroes, provided they will accept Mr. Singleton as their guide and counselor. It is afraid, however, that its solicitude is in vain, as it sees strong symptoms among the colored people of sticking to the Republican party. If the *Bea* is not good at logic, it is certainly not because its eyesight is bad, for what it says is visible is certainly to be seen.

The Democrats held a meeting at Amite on the thirtieth of March at which they denounced the project of forming a third party as impracticable and absurd. As a matter of course, the Democrats will say this, as the formation of a third party throws them in the shade. Har-kari is not a Democratic virtue.

When the Reformers offer to do as much for the colored people, and for men who are and have been faithful to the Union, as the Republicans do, they will stand a better chance than they do now of being supported by these classes of voters. This is a suggestion that they can study at their leisure.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee having stopped still on Tuesday, concluded to go down a little yesterday, though no panic palpation or symptoms of a rapid decline made itself manifest in the patient whose pulse was felt several times, with \$9.50 as the result. Among the procession of umbrellas that poured through the streets on the first fall of the rain were not a few buyers, who had bought deliverable on Saturday and on Tuesday at ten and a half, anxious to save margins from the speedy mastication they sometimes undergo on the street. These did not seem to feel their "antes" were in great danger, and on the whole, took things quietly. One of these gentlemen ordered to buy at \$9.50, showing himself content of a future arithmetical progression; but the holder wouldn't sell. It is estimated that from 5000 to 6000 shares have been sold of late, to be delivered every day this week, and it is somewhat of an object to secure the margins. The sudden stop in the ascent has been attributed to the effort of certain parties who bought largely, with an eye to the election, to sell out all offering at the same time, and the attempt to sell being due to a discovery recently made that all efforts to secure control of two prospective vacancies were vain.

LEVEE HAVING STOPPED STILL ON TUESDAY.

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SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

ALARGE NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED. The attention of city and country purchasers is invited by our super stock, which may be arranged to suit at wholesale in Europe and the North, and may be ordered at. VERY LOW PRICES. Jointed, Lanceswood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest ever offered in the city; the best SINK LINES, Cotton, Gut and Gut LINES, REELS, NETS, and FISH BASKETS, every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Lures, and Bait, including Rods, Reels, Shot, Bass, Croaker, Perch and GRAYSON'S 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." mh3 12 2p

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. K. BUTTRICK & CO'S CELEBRATED PATENT, Send for descriptive catalogues at the office of WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO. No. 29 Canal street. Agents for the Singer Improved Sewing Machine. Now ready, the new "Dolly Varden" pattern, all sizes. 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, mh3 12 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. MISCELLANEOUS. ENGLISH. FRENCH. AMERICAN. GERMAN. SOAPS. OLANTZ BROTHERS & CO'S SOAP MANUFACTORY, Buffalo, New York. LOUIS SCHERER, Jr., No. 37 St. Charles street. Exclusive Agent for Southern States. CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY. LOUIS SCHERER, Jr., No. 37 St. Charles street. 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 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. 121 Canal street, mh3 12

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—SPECIAL AT-TENTION given to the method of State and city taxes at a liberal discount. Also, on hand and available at market rates, State Warrants, Certificates of Appropriation, Metropolitan Police Warrants, receivable for a portion of the above taxes. mh3 12

KNOW THY DESTINY. The London Wizard, Clairvoyant and Astrologer reveals all others, has no rival in Europe or America in the secrets of the Human Soul, and can give names of lovers absent, and dates of marriage. Fees reasonable. No. 53 1/2 Esplanade street, near the Customhouse. TARPAULINS.—TARPAULINS. C. H. ALLEY & CO., FANES BANK, No. 84 New Levee street. Between Poydras and La Fayette streets. Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will lend 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. Also, for order of Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, Boatmen, or other business, Tarpaulins, and orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. JOHN GAVER, Proprietor of Phoenix Stables and Undertaker, No. 35 and 37 Third Street, opposite Fontainebleau national Hotel, between St. Charles and St. Louis streets. Horses bought and kept on hand. Patent Metallic Hoop Springs, Mangles, Washers and plain Cottons always on hand. Special attention to the Proprietor, who hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a large and public patronage. mh3 12

\$60 AND \$85—WILCOX & GIBBS NEW SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew. Call on MRS. J. H. GIBBS, recommended by the medical faculty as the only Patent Metallic Hoop Springs, Mangles, Washers and plain Cottons always on hand. Special attention to the Proprietor, who hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a large and public patronage. mh3 12

NOTICE.—MIRIAMON. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. NOS. 29, 31 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans. Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with turning posts), and new style of Bedsteads, with Solid Walnut Marble Top Bureaus, \$25. Solid Walnut Marble Top Washstands, with drawers in bottom. Victoria Bedroom Sets in Walnut, Mahogany and India Rosewood, ten pieces, \$125. Spring Mattresses, made to order, \$25 and \$30. Mattress Ticks in Walnut, Mahogany and India Rosewood, made to order, \$15 and \$20. Also, an assortment of Looking Glasses at moderate prices. mh3 12

NOTICE.—BARCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Combines the original French patent and latest American improvements, which have been tested and approved by the United States government and by the Board of Superintending 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 constant use in all the departments of the present day in every part of the Union. It has the emphatic and practical endorsement of the wisest and most successful underwriters, but its prime recommendation is its record of solid work done—Over 1000 Times. The Grand Actual Fires Put Out and More than \$8,000,000 worth of Property Saved from the Flames! For machines of any desired information address W. M. BARCOCK, General Agent, or call and see a machine at No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans. mh3 12

MACHINERY. NOVELTY IRON WORKS. Corner of Delord and New Levee streets. WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR. mh3 12

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Erato and New Levee streets. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufactures of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Steam Mills, Driving Shafts, Saw Mills, Cotton Gines and Tearing Iron Columns and other Heavy Machinery. Also, Gas Engines, Steam Boilers, Reboilers, Gas Boilers, Bore Boilers, Low Pressure Horizontal Fire and Compound Boilers of all kinds. Pistons, Valve Gears and all kinds of castings, etc. mh3 12

J. S. SIBBONS & CO., No. 19 Canal, 7 Crossman and 4 Front Streets. DEALERS IN H. A. H. D. W. A. R. E. IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY. Nails and Castings, Hoop Sheet and Bar Iron, Sheet and Tinned Copper, Sheet Lead, Sheet Solder and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and other India Rubber Belting. Hoses, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc. "Self-Lubricating Packing." COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKS. mh3 12

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO. 185 Rampart Street. mh3 12

GEORGE ALICE, PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY. 185 Rampart Street. mh3 12

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street. mh3 12

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK, 51 Camp Street. mh3 12

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE SIXTH OF APRIL. Interest Will be Allowed from the First of April. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. DR. JULIUS HOMBERGER, No. 110 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 success in Deafness and Noise are most remarkable. The Doctor's trip to Europe will make it advisable that patients apply soon, and before the middle of May. Other hours particularly between eleven and two o'clock. mh3 12

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Disorders, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Stomachic Disorders, and all kinds of Catarrhs. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 35 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Address glass box 325. H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. mh3 12

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 55 ST. CHARLES STREET. A LARGE NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED. The attention of city and country purchasers is invited by our super stock, which may be arranged to suit at wholesale in Europe and the North, and may be ordered at. VERY LOW PRICES. Jointed, Lanceswood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest ever offered in the city; the best SINK LINES, Cotton, Gut and Gut LINES, REELS, NETS, and FISH BASKETS, every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Lures, and Bait, including Rods, Reels, Shot, Bass, Croaker, Perch and GRAYSON'S 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." mh3 12 2p

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

1872.....SPRING MEETING.....1872 POSTPONEMENT. Third Day, Friday, April 5. GRAND TOTAL PURSES AND STAKES OVER \$29,000. P. O. HEBERT, President.

FIRST RACE—The Minor Stake, for three year olds one mile, \$50 entrance, p. p. \$50 added, second horse to receive \$200, third horse to save his entrance. Value \$1500. 1. M. A. Sanford's b. g. by Lexington, dam Milled, by Imp. Genece. Colors—Dark blue. 2. M. H. Sanford's b. g. by Lexington, dam Katona, by Veneer. Colors—Dark blue. 3. H. B. Foley's ch. f. FLUSH, by Hawanna, dam by Amasa and Gen. M. 4. H. B. Foley's ch. f. by Brown Dick, dam by Bulletin; 57 pounds. 5. R. D. Mahone's b. 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. Genece; 57 pounds. 8. W. Cottrill's ch. f. BOMPING GIRL, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister. 9. W. Cottrill's ch. f. MAGNOLIA, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie, by Brown Dick; 57 pounds. 10. T. G. Moore's g. e. LONDON, by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edger; 59 pounds. 11. D. Swigert's f. f. MARGUERITE, by Lexington, dam My Lady, by Imp. Genece; 59 pounds. 12. D. Swigert's f. f. SYLVIA, by Lexington, dam Edith, by Imp. Sovereign; 59 pounds. 13. G. W. Billewitt's ch. f. GEORGINA WOODS, by Jack Malone, dam Lantana. 14. G. H. Rice's ch. f. by War Dance, dam Alexandria, by Imp. Sovereign; 57 pounds. 15. D. A. Wilson's b. c. by Planet, dam Red Rose, by Imp. Genece. 16. W. R. Babcock's b. f. by Bay Dick, dam by Imp. Scythian. 17. George Caldwell's b. b. c. RUFÉ HUNT, by Lightning, dam Nora, by Malmoet. 18. General A. Buford's ch. f. MALITA, by Lexington, dam Susan Harris, by Revenue; 57 pounds. 19. General A. Buford's b. c. DOMBSHELL, by Marion, dam Imp. Fleeting Moments; 59 pounds. 20. Steve Johnson's ch. e. JACK THOMPSON, by Jack Malone, dam Charlotte Thompson, by Imp. Mickey Free. 21. Charles L. Hunt's b. f. DELLA HERN, by Veneer, dam Etangeline, by Imp. Pelican. 22. John H. Stone's b. f. MARY FARRIS, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington; 57 pounds. 23. John H. Stone's ch. f. I. O. U. by Harry of the West, dam Isadora Hill, by Carr Bell; 57 pounds. Probable starters. (Nominator dead.) SECOND RACE—The Peasants, four year olds, winner of Bangumam stake to carry five pounds extra. Club Purse, \$500. 1. W. Cottrill's ch. f. SAUCEROX, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by Imp. Yorkshire; 56 pounds. 2. W. Cottrill's b. c. NATHAN OAKS, 4 y. o., by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington; 54 pounds. 3. T. G. Moore's ch. e. GEORGE WILKES, by Asteroid, dam Emma Wright, by Imp. Margrave; 54 pounds. 4. H. B. Foley's b. c. FORDYARD, 4 y. o., by King-Carroll, dam Lady Blessington; 54 pounds. THIRD RACE—The Metairie Cup, acceptances for all ages, two miles and a quarter, to which will be added \$100 and a cup valued at \$100 (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 Peasants stake wins the race, the second horse will get the cup, the winner to receive first and second money. Value, \$450. 1. Jerome A. Buford's ch. f. NELLIE GREY, 4 y. o., by Amosmole, dam by Imp. Sovereign; 54 pounds. 2. General A. Buford's b. c. HOLLYWOOD, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Miriam, by Imp. Genece; 54 pounds. 3. M. H. Sanford's b. c. MONARCHIST, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Milled; 54 pounds. 4. M. H. Sanford's b. c. PRINCE OF WALES, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, by Imp. Yorkshire; 54 pounds. 5. W. R. Babcock's ch. f. NELLIE HANSON, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Vesper L. g. 1. 6. W. R. Babcock's b. c. CONCORD, 3 y. o., by Australian, dam Nellie Veig; 54 pounds. 7. D. Swigert's ch. f. STOCKWOOD, 4 y. o., by Asteroid, dam Alabama; 54 pounds. 8. D. Swigert's ch. f. WANDERER, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Coral, by Veneer; 54 pounds. 9. G. W. Stewart's ch. h. BARNEY WILLIAMS, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Veiga, by Genece; 55 pounds. Probable starters. P. O. HEBERT, President. Communications must be addressed to W. M. CONNER, Secretary of the Course, Lock Box 722.

Quarter Street Races for the Meeting, \$12 00 Quarter Street Races for the Meeting, \$12 00 Admission to public stand, \$10 00 Members who have not received their badges will find them at the office on the course. The next 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 Bridge and Park Companies will leave the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets every five minutes during the races.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably more effective Blood Purifier and Anti-Spring Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is prepared. Parent Offices—No. 29 Baronne street. mh3 12 2p

CHEAPER THAN EVER. New arrivals by every steamer from the manufacturing districts of the North, in keeping with a SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. A call is respectfully solicited by C. LEIGHTON, At the old stand, mh3 12 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 21, 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 Exhibitors. Papers, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruit, Minerals, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute, and receive their receipts at the office of the Secretary, relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only exhibitors who can be added to the Association with the balance made up to the Association, will be allowed to exhibit. Those who are not yet admitted to the Association will be permitted to become stockholders, which will make their application for admission to the Association. For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. L. T. HERR, HONORARY Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans, February 28, 1872. mh3 12 2p

REDMOND B. MANNING, 29 Carondelet street. mh3 12 2p