

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1873.

REDUCTION IN PRICES. From this date, the price of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will be twelve dollars per annum, six dollars for six months and three dollars for three months. Single copies from newdealers and at the counter five cents.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW. In order that our employes may have an opportunity to greet their friends on this New Year's day, business in the office will be suspended, consequently no REPUBLICAN will be issued to-morrow.

The internal revenue collections in this district for the month of December were \$193,139 11.

The dearest object to a married man should be his wife, but it is not infrequently her clothes.

As Connecticut has no deer, the woods are being stocked with wild Texas huffers, for the benefit of sportsmen.

The offices of the internal revenue collector will be closed to-day in conformity with New Year's custom.

The Customhouse will not be open to-day, this being the initial day of the new year, which all people celebrate.

A married pair in Kentucky, aged respectively nineteen and thirteen, have applied to the courts for a guardian.

The Export Mercantile Advertiser and British Prices Current for December 8, has been received. It is published in London.

The Louisiana National Bank gives notice that coupons on New Orleans city bonds will be paid by that bank on presentation.

The postoffice will be open to-day only from 9 A. M. till twelve o'clock M., in order that employes may enjoy the New Year's festivities.

The directors of the New Orleans Sugar Shed Company have declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on and after the tenth instant.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 4 above zero at Omaha. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 85 at New Orleans.

Pretty little lace caps to wear at breakfast are very popular with young married ladies. They save an immense deal of trouble in arranging the hair.

A woman is said to have come to town at Springfield, Illinois, the other day, to buy a lower jaw for her son, who had been blowing down a gun barrel.

"When I put my foot down, I'll have you to understand," says Mrs. Nopoker, "there's something there." On investigation it turned out to be a No. 11 shoe.

The Germania National Bank directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the sixth instant.

The directors of the New Orleans National Banking Association have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the tenth instant.

Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, branch No. 1, will give their second grand fancy dress ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Saturday evening. Complimentary tickets received.

A prince and a son-in-law of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, was summoned upon a jury in Rome the other day. He refused, saying he could not be troubled about such trifles. The judge fined him 1000 livres.

Lydia Thompson, who is now playing at St. Louis, authorized Chief of Police Mc. Donough to sell the babe of cotton presented to her by the public at Savannah and distribute the proceeds among the poor and needy.

"How far is it to Cuba creek?" asked a traveler of a Dutch woman. "Only about a little ways." "Is it four, six, eight or ten miles?" impatiently asked the stranger. "Yes, I think it is," serenely replied the untraveled gatekeeper.

Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at the picture of an Irish orator: "You can see the very quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it." Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who said: "He meant arral coming out of it."

Mr. Morgan Case has found a new will made by his brother, Seymour N. Case, the eccentric lawyer of Hartford, which takes another disposition of the estate and leaves Morgan of the responsibility of taking care of \$150,000, of which, under the previous will, he was the legatee.

Mr. H. Conquest Clarke, who has for two or three years so acceptably filled the position of secretary to the City Council, has declined a re-election. He has been offered a more responsible position under the State government. We learn that Mr. Dan Scully will succeed Mr. Clarke at the City Hall.

We learn that Mr. A. P. Harrison, formerly chief clerk in the office of Administrator Remick, has been appointed assistant administrator of finance by Mr. Schneider, in place of Mr. E. H. Chadwick. The public will perhaps regret to lose sight of the familiar face of Mr. Chadwick, in whose hands business has always been so promptly and courteously dispatched, but they will at the same time have occasion to congratulate themselves that Mr. Schneider could have brought to his aid the services of an able or more able assistant than he has selected.

In the stock of Mr. Jayme Magi, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, the buyer will find every variety of real Havana cigars, as well as every quality. The economical can purchase a fragrant "weed" for the trifling sum of five cents, while the profuse can gratify his taste with a more expensive cigar. But it is the same 1 1/2 cigars at Mr. Magi's as with every-thing else the truly wise seek their gratification in the medium. His fifteen cents cigars are good enough for anybody. Go and try them.

IS IT HECTOR OR BOB ACRES?

Congress is told by a class of people pretending to represent the State of Louisiana, that we are at present subjected to a set of rulers who are robbers, who have no abiding place or business except as outlaws, and who are only endured because the power of Congress upholds them. This statement is supplemented, first, with a demand for the withdrawal of all protection on the part of the national government toward these rulers, in order that their sense of personal safety may induce them to fly away to their Northern dens (which is a complimentary way to speak of the homes of Congressmen) as vultures retire before the hunter's advance; and secondly, with a caution that if the demand is not satisfied the petitioners can not reasonably be held responsible for the blood and thunder that will result. In other words, the nation is instructed that unless the present government of the State of Louisiana is surrendered into the hands of these men who claim to have a title to it, which the United States interrupts the forcible closure of, there will be a little dispute carried on with firearms and gimlet knives to settle the matter, and the blame will not be chargeable to the party making these demands.

As we pretend to be a part of the people of Louisiana, and perhaps the best part, too, in whose name this impudent petition is presented, we take this early occasion to deny its authenticity, and to protest against its fidelity to the wishes of the community in whose name it pretends to have been written. There is not a statement in the entire petition that is capable of being supported, and we are fully as posted on this subject as any other authority in the State, being a part of the people ourselves; and there is no disposition entertained by any intelligent and sensible portion of the community that we are familiar with to alter or modify the existing order of affairs in Louisiana, except in the way provided by law. Congressional authority has no influence in imposing our present government upon us, nor in upholding it, except such salutary influence as its well known desire and design to maintain the public peace may have. Therefore the demand is open to the suspicion of being a counterfeit, as pretending to represent communities that deny and protest its facts and suggestions; and as being a bagatelle, as making demands and uttering threats that no solvent principal will ever consent to adopt as his own.

In conclusion, then, treating this appeal, protest, caution, petition, or what-it-is-name, as the emanation of a responsible class, we have this to say; that whenever it desires to open fire or unclasp its gimlet knife the Republican party feels prepared to deal with it. This is the word with the bark on. The United States soldiers are here, it is true, and they are intelligent men, whose duty it is to preserve the peace, but they are few in numbers and of very equitable disposition, consequently the resistance that is inaugurated against despots and vultures will not provoke them to any very rigorous interference. The road seems to be open to the awful catastrophe suggested by the dissatisfied classes, and it is one of the virtues of a really chivalric man that he does not tarry long in making blackguard speeches, but vents his wrath and splits his victim in the shortest space of time. And since it is a well settled conclusion that there is to be no change in affairs in Louisiana, except for the better, under Kellogg, where is the propriety in deferring the day of bloody war longer than is absolutely necessary to the making of cartridges and the oiling up of knives? It is plain to us that if the truculent language which is daily being addressed to the nation (and which is paid for in the shape of advertisements from those who suppose that bombast is the stuff that rules the world) comes from Hector or shall have a fight, but if it comes from Bob Acres we shall have a retreat behind the federal soldiers. In either case the public will find its attention alienated from a constant roll call that meant merely a grandiloquent order of the day.

A NEW LEAF.

There are seasons of pause and retrospect, when even the most thoughtless feel impelled to examine their moral position; to criticize their conduct; to analyze their motives; to measure their progress on the road of self-culture; to ask themselves the important questions, "Am I fitter to die?" "Am I fitter to live?" All commemorative days furnish such occasions, but especially birthdays, and most especially the birthday of a new year. It is idle to object to such self-examinations, and the naturally resultant resolutions of amendment, that they are usually futile, that our future lives are the necessary offspring of the past, and that no man can be other than his past life has made him. The history of Christianity is the history of individual reformations. A single great thought earnestly received, taken to heart, may make the reprobate of today the incontinent saint of to-morrow, separating as with a giant the life of a man from that of a beast, and into two distinct parts. It is only coming to one's self, that is all; seeing things as they are, recognizing the morally right as the only thing to be done, and everything else as folly and vanity. And vain indeed must be the man who can stand on the boundary line which separates the old year from the new without some such retrospective and introspective thoughts. Nor should such reflections be confined simply to one's private character or domestic relations. The duties of citizenship are as important as any that devolve upon a responsible being; and he who neglects them can not plead in extenuation that he is a good father or husband, son or brother; that his name is good "on change"; that he is a church member, a contributor to numerous benevolent funds, a peaceable, law-abiding man, who pays his taxes and wrongs no man. But can all our citizens claim even this negative civic virtue? Notoriously they can not. On the contrary, hundreds of them are

banded together with the avowed object of obstructing the machinery of government as far as in them lies, bolstering each other up in wrong doing, and vainly trying by force of numbers to make that which is wrong seem right. Others are bent upon the still greater wrong of defeating the will of the majority in the selection of our State officers; and in order to carry their point are sacrificing the commercial welfare of the State, hindering business, alienating capital, discouraging immigration. Would it not be well for these headstrong agitators to embrace this season of reflection to examine into their conduct and detect, if not utterly blinded by prejudice and self-interest, the error of their ways, to resolve to reform them altogether, and instead of keeping up the unwholesome agitation which is blighting the prospects of this sorely tried people, to give their influence heartily to the cause of good government, salutary reforms, internal improvements, the extension of commercial facilities, the bettering of the condition of our city and citizens generally by the prompt paying of their taxes, and in every other suitable way upholding the State and city government? We hear much grumbling at the wickedness of the times; but if each grumbler would put himself completely in the right, or as nearly so as possible, he would contribute just so much toward the reforming of society. This is a good day upon which to turn over a new leaf.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF CONGRESS.

The *Pietyone* appears to be alarmed lest Congress will shirk its duty in the Louisiana matter. It has done its best, in its feeble irritating way, to show that a case may be presented, the decision of which will solve the whole problem. In its issue of yesterday it has the following:

In our last issue we endeavored to show that the Congress of the United States could not escape the responsibility of either supporting President Grant and his military despotism in Louisiana, or repudiating it in consequence of the two clauses in the constitution of the United States—the one declaring that "each house shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members," and the other, that "the President of the United States shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, and the votes shall then be counted."

Now, the only thing we can object to in the above extract is the obvious implication that for some reason or another the Congress will attempt to dodge the issue; that when any question is presented to either house of the national Legislature, in which our affairs are involved, there will be such a cowardly shirking of duty that no positive conclusion will ever be reached. We can see no reason for any such fears. Congress is entitled to the presumption that it will do its duty in this matter, without regard to any fears the members may entertain of the result. The Republican party of this State are entirely willing to accept the arbitrator, and abide by the decision. It has already appealed to the courts of Louisiana and to the United States court for this district. It has laid its case also before the President and his Cabinet, and in each case the decision has been in our favor. We have no fears that Congress will decide otherwise or fail to decide promptly. It is the arbitrator of all others to which the Republican can look with the greatest confidence. We invite, eye, even welcome the interposition. And whatever the decision may be, the Republican, who is loyal, will cheerfully abide by it. Can our enemies, who are not, say as much? Will they, after having been driven from court to Cabinet, and from Cabinet to Congress, after they have been defeated in all, and finally condemned to be in the wrong, quietly acquiesce, or will they keep up their agitation by the invention of new forms of contention?

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE.

We publish below, as a sample of "Southern" literature, the letter of "Candor," in which he sets forth what he blindly supposes to be the cause of all the trouble in the late rebel States. We are perfectly willing to let this letter go forth to the civilized world, as it shows for itself conclusively, authoritatively and plainly the spirit that pervades the enemies of Republicanism in the South. It discloses the animus that influences those who would build a Chinese wall around the fair acres of this sunny land, and shut us up to stagnation and decay. As Mr. Candor very truly observes, his sentiments are not universal, but they are, nevertheless, too prevalent for the best interests of Southern communities.

FORTITUDE IN AFFLICTION.

The fortitude with which some people can contemplate the afflictions of others is remarkable. Yet these same heroes, when touched ever so lightly themselves, roar a howl about their griefs with all the strength of their lungs. We have a case in point. The *Pietyone*, for instance, gives its experience in this wise:

A BATCH OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. John E. Leet has carefully compiled from the affidavits on file in the Circuit Court a mass of testimony, which we publish on the second page of this morning's REPUBLICAN. It will show to an astonished world what stupendous frauds were attempted to be practiced upon the Republicans of this State. We file this evidence in the case of the people against the dishonest officials. It was upon the facts herein related that Mr. Kellogg fell when he fled his celebrated bill in equity. This is the evidence he asked to have perpetuated. It was with a full knowledge of all the facts disclosed by this testimony before them that the board of returning officers made a declaration of the results of the election. They gave Mr. Kellogg a majority of 18,000, at the same time that some of those who had examined the matter thoroughly declared that it ought to be 30,000. It is the introduction of this testimony, which can not be rebutted, that has aroused the ire of the plotters and lobbyists, and sent a delegation to Washington. We send the facts after them, and to all the world.

stands here, which crops out in a universal antipathy to those who come here from the North to pursue honorable callings. For the sake of honor and a southern pride and manhood, I desire to say you are quite "universal." There are many people in the South who are still remaining true to their fathers and all the glorious old teachings and memories of this sunny land, and will never cease to dislike the Yankee, whom they regard as an infidel, and feel pain, if not disgust, at his coming to the South. There are many, very many of our people who will never forget that the Yankee, contrary to the original compromise that resulted in "secession," and the constitution itself, in gross violation of all the laws on the subject, and in utter disregard of good faith, honesty and decency, robbed us of our slaves, and in doing so the highest of them trod upon their solemn oaths. Each man who took a part in this robbery, directly or indirectly, deserves a cell in a penitentiary, and should not be respected more than an ordinary convict. There are many who will not forget that the Yankee burned our cities and towns, burned our bridges, and destroyed our farms, mills and workshops, destroyed provisions, insulted and violated our women, maltreated children and old men, and committed every base and filthy deed that a man's imagination can conceive. These base acts are wholly indefensible, and will never be forgotten.

You will read contrary declarations by editors who in great array deny their support from the Northern vandals; who are perhaps Yankees themselves, or associated with them. You will hear speakers and others who are true to their fathers and their mothers, who venerate the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Henry, Randolph, Hayne, Calhoun and all the best of our great deities in the past, and who think and feel with Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Semmes, Early and kindred spirits; who treasure the writings of DeBow, Fitzhugh, Redsox, Hammond and other distinguished authors; who regard the soil which they think or speak differently now are hypocrites at the present time, or they were hypocrites in the past.

NO MORE FILLIBUSTERING.

The *Times*—the "brains and capacity" *Times*—endeavored to get up a sensation before a few more than the usual number of lodgers obtained quarters at the city lock-up during the recent cold snap. A raid on Cuba or a filibuster expedition into Mexico was the least vivid imagination of its editor could see in this ordinary event.

A FALSE ALARM.

The *Times*—the new *Times*—the substitute affair—declares that "the members of the Legislature" are numerous arriving in town. This one of the *Times*' papers means these so-called legislators who give adherence to what was once known as the Lyceum Hall assembly.

A REFORM THAT IS NEEDED.

It costs fully twelve dollars to transfer a piece of real estate in New Orleans, no matter what the price of the purchase may be. The notary charges ten dollars, and the outside fees amount to three dollars more. This sum has been paid over and over again in transfers where the value of the land did not exceed one hundred dollars. Such extortionate charges as these merely destroy the negotiability of landed property, because the poor are as often staggered from their desire to secure a homestead by the expenses of the purchase as by the purchase itself. A protest executed upon a note is charged for at the rate of five and six dollars. In the West, where fees are rather liberal because the country is new and the people unsettled and indifferent, it only costs three dollars to protest a note, and five dollars to execute an entire transfer of real estate. If we had less to pay for buying houses and lots we might buy and sell more of them; but when a poor man secures the price of a lot, the price to be paid in a series of notes, and finds that the cost of commencing the investment will amount to more than the first payment on his purchase, he is either retarded in his trade or is disgusted with its incidents. There is great room for reform in this business, and upon the voluntary motion of the notaries in modifying their rates.

stand all the afflictions of the persecuted all over the world—the burning of heretics, the horrors of the French revolution, the grievances of the fathers of the American republic, the sufferings of the poor slave, and all manner of torture, except that of being deprived of the pleasure of cheating the Republican party out of its victory.

A POLITICAL DYSPEPSIA.

In discussing the old question of the fall of empires and the fatal condensation of republics, according to the approved rules of academic elocution, the *Pietyone* says the South has been given over to the besom of destruction in being surrendered to the dominion of the negroes. If we had as poor an opinion of the white folks that constitute "this people" as the editor has who indites such nonsense as the above about them, we should advise ourselves to seek a country where the besom of destruction was less distinctly apparent to the naked eye. When the people of the South quit fighting each other, and agree to live as men should live, this distemper concerning the "besom" will die out, perhaps, but until that happy time comes the political stomach will find itself affected with a dyspepsia of this sort that will afflict it whether or no.

QUESTION FOR THE UNHAPPY.

If the Republican party is to run away to its "dens in the North" before the awakened fury of the *Pietyone* and its disaffected cohorts, who is to make the cotton and the sugar? There will be a hungry and destitute land left to the State authorities when the Republicans are driven out of Louisiana, to make room for the excessive superiority of the Democrats who occupy our palaces by virtue of some shrewdness in working negroes that their fathers had.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans have not yet elected teachers for the year 1873. In order that there may be no misapprehension, this public notice is given that all the contracts between the board and the teachers expire with this day. The salaries cease with the expiration of the contracts. The board will elect teachers for the year 1873 before the opening of the schools.

NEW YEAR GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HEBERT-MIRET & PINSARD, 119 Canal Street, 149. Have received a large assortment of FINE CHOCOLATE, Of the celebrated houses of Guerin, Boutron, de Paris. Also, choice FRENCH BOSSONS, of the houses of Bossier, Gonache and Staudin, of Paris. FROZEN AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, And a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES For Holiday presents. Our stock is entirely NEW, and is recommended for its novelty.

NOTICE TO THE SEVERAL TAX COLLECTORS OF THE STATE.

THE ATTENTION OF TAX COLLECTORS, outside of the city of New Orleans, is called to the fact that joint resolution No. 2 of the General Assembly, promulgated this day, vests the office with additional duties, and extends the term for a full adjustment of their accounts with the State, for thirty days after the twentieth day of December, 1872. The board will make a final settlement. A strict obedience is required to this notice, to the effect that the amount of the collection of their taxes up to date, must be paid for with the State resolution. Tax collectors desiring to comply with said instructions are invited to all considerations as regards the indulgence provided by said resolution.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chartered by the State of Louisiana, Office, Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets. Parties desiring Life Insurance are informed that this company issues Policies of Insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable, and are issued with promptness and liberality.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

OF NEW ORLEANS. (Established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal Street. THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS. Capital Stock Paid in, \$500,000. Average Deposits, over, \$1,000,000. FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 20, 1872. Six and a half per cent. to depositors. One and a half per cent. to depositors. Bank open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN.

20 and 41 St. Charles Street, 40 and 42. HANSAFABRIC AND DEALERS IN FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. THE CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT. MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HALF BOOTS, SUCK WEAR, GLOVES, RUBBER GOODS, THEATRICAL GOODS, TRUNKS, EMBROIDERED. The Largest Stock of Fine Goods in the City.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand

DISTRIBUTION OF \$83 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold. Amounting to \$37,485.

will take place under the following scheme:

Table listing prizes and amounts: 1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000; 10 prizes of one thousand dollars each, \$10,000; 20 prizes of five hundred dollars each, \$10,000; 40 prizes of two hundred dollars each, \$8,000; 80 prizes of one hundred dollars each, \$8,000; 160 prizes of fifty dollars each, \$8,000; 320 prizes of twenty-five dollars each, \$8,000; 640 prizes of ten dollars each, \$6,400; 1280 prizes of five dollars each, \$6,400; 2560 prizes of two dollars and fifty cents each, \$6,400; 5120 prizes of one dollar and twenty-five cents each, \$6,400; 10240 prizes of fifty cents each, \$5,120; 20480 prizes of twenty-five cents each, \$5,120; 40960 prizes of ten cents each, \$4,096; 81920 prizes of five cents each, \$4,096; 163840 prizes of two cents and fifty cents each, \$4,096; 327680 prizes of one cent and twenty-five cents each, \$4,096; 655360 prizes of one cent, \$6,553.60.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

entitled the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Lottery. For admission to the Fair should be particular and get their tickets early, as the number of tickets is limited, and they can only claim draw prizes on their numbers.

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Advertisements for M. Scouler, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Statuettes, Music Boxes, Fancy Goods, and other services.