New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.
James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.
John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Cincinnati's mania is to build a steamboat that will beat New Orleans time without using tar and rosin.

Senator Kellogg and Hon. L. A. Sheldon, member of Congress, send us valuable public documents.

The list of directors of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank is officially published in another column.

Colonel DeGrasse, of Texas, passed through this city yesterday, en route to Washington. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

The Natchitoches *Times* is soon to be enlarged to nearly twice its present size. The *Times* is on the wrong side in politics, but, as a newspaper, we can compliment it.

General Sypher writes from Washington that he will be in New Orleans about the twenty-fifth instant, to remain here during the holidays.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith tells the Farmers' Club of New York that much of the vinegar usually sold is sulphuric acid, and that its use is the cause of the early decay of the teeth.

Mr. A. J. Wedderburn, of Alexandria, Virginia, was married last week in that city. The young gentleman is the son of the late Dr. Alexander Wedderburn, of New Orleans.

Hon. John Ray has consummated an arrangement with a strong railroad firm in New York, by which the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas road would be speedily built.

The Baton Rouge *Courier* of the tenth was received at the postoffice here yesterday, the sixteenth instant, at ten o'clock. So Mr. Miller, chief clerk of the newspaper department informs us.

The Campbell Guards will give a grand mask and fancy ball at Mechanics' Institute on Saturday evening, the seventeenth instant. We thank the President of the committee, William E. Woodruff, for complimentary tickets.

The following persons, appointed as deputies by the Chief Constable of Vermillion parish, were yesterday commissioned by Governor Warmoth: Jacob A. Taylor, James N. Williams, Adolph Bernard, Eraste Thobeaux.

The Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana will give a grand mask and fancy dress ball for the benefit of their tomb fund, at Stonewall Jackson Hall, Elysian Fields street, on Saturday evening, of next week. We thank the secretary for complimentary tickets.

We find this pleasant compliment in the *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, Louisiana, by Mr. Daniel Dennett: "The New Orleans REPUBLICAN, as a newspaper aside from its political articles, is an able journal, and gives the foreign and general news in good shape."

Five bags of mail matter, chiefly or wholly papers, were burned at the scene of the accident above Summit, on the Jackson railroad. All that reached us of the mail due Thursday noon was charred pieces of the New York Sunday *Times* and fragments of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

The Deutsche Company calico party, at the hall corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley, on Saturday evening, the seventeenth instant, will be one of the nicest affairs of the season. Complimentary tickets to admit the New Orleans REPUBLICAN and two ladies have been received.

M. Laurent, who endeavored to supplement his income by threatening Napoleon, since he has been at Wilhelmshohe, with the abduction or death of the Prince Imperial, unless he "shelled out" a trifle of $20,000, has been sentenced by the Criminal Court of Brussels to six months' imprisonment and a fine of a hundred francs. No previous offenses were proved, or the sentence would have been more severe.

Mr. J. A. Gresham sends us a copy of the Atlantic Almanac for 1871, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston. It contains, besides the calendar, a vast amount of general and valuable information for daily reference, literary articles and illustrations. The price of the publication is only fifty cents, which, considering that the work embraces more than seventy large pages, is extremely cheap. It ought to be in every household and every place of business.

The grand jury of Washington have returned an indictment against Christopher P. Bowen, member of Congress from South Carolina, charging that in August last he married Susan Pettigrew King, of this city, while his former wife was still living. The friends of Bowen assert in his behalf that the records of an Indiana court show that he was legally divorced just before his marriage with Mrs. King, and that the documents showing this fact are on their way to Washington.

The State of Maine owns more shipping than any State in the Union except New York, its tonnage being 516,299, which is 46,000 tons more than is owned in Boston and all other ports of Massachusetts. The city of Bath, Maine, ranks as the fifth in the United States in the amount of shipping it possesses, and the two little towns of Belfast and Waldoboro, in the same State—places almost unknown out of New England—each own thousands of tons more of vessel property than the important city of New Orleans.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

It is a constant satisfaction, however poor the consolation may be, to receive as we do, from parties at a distance their printed confessions that we have not judged them amiss. These admissions are generally extorted from the victims of our censure, and come to hand with protests that they were gotten up on compulsion. Conscience is a terrible master, it is so ever present and so ever pressing in its demands, forcing the recalcitrant mind into that act of self criticism, which ends in making mankind better for an honest apology ro wickeder for an obstinate adherence to the wrong.

The Planter's *Banner* is the latest penitent in our sanctum, and its apology is none the less acceptable because it is made with all the clumsiness of a great big countryman. The *Banner* excuses its past delinquencies by gently folding and putting them away out of sight, and by filing a new bill of indictment against the REPUBLICAN. This is an awkward way of atoning for errors, but it is a way so well known in court that we shall not object to its adoption in journalism. Lawyers who have filed wrong pleadings quietly withdraw their petitions and submit amended averments. It is a delicate way of confessing and rectifying an error of the judgment, and as such is considerately dealt with by the court. The *Banner* has just done this very thing, withdrawing its former allegations to our discredit in the matter of indifference to honesty and utter disregard of principle, and entering an amended allegation to the effect that it is our fault to be constantly engaged in dressing up error so that it shall so nearly resemble the truth that the innocent public will not know the difference. At the same time, it adds a count or two which did not appear in the original cause of action, the same being that the REPUBLICAN has favored miscegenation, social equality, destructive labor strikes and dishonesty in office; and, further, that our heart has been rejoiced when good citizens were arrested, imprisoned and insulted; and that our love has abounded for the men who got up the riots at Donaldsonville. We might, in defense, set up that these allegations, being new, should be stricken out of the pleadings; but in order to meet the issue on its merits, we prefer to accept of them, and to plead that they are without foundation in fact. So the issue is joined.

The apology of the *Banner* is accepted, so far as it withdraws the allegation of our obliviousness to honesty and truth by charging that we defend these virtues by masking error in their dress, yet when it goes on to spoil its confession by laying at our door other and still more improbable offenses, the time has come to defend Rome by invading Africa. And in doing so it will be necessary to file a replication that the *Banner* itself is the advocate of all the evils it charges to our account; for, since we have never advanced them by word or thought, by line or sentence, there is but one implication, that the party which is continually agitating and demanding a point as the necessary result of a certain policy is itself the friend and advocate of such suggestions. This seems to be about as square an answer as can be made on that head.

We have not advocated miscegenation, social equality, riotous proceedings, nor the insulting of innocent prisoners. The *Planters' Banner* continually insists that these measures and actions are the ends and aims of Republicanism. We say they are not. Now, since the Republican party is in the ascendancy in Louisiana, and since the *Banner* insists that Republicanism consists in miscegenation, social equality, disastrous labor strikes, riotous proceedings, and so on, who is urging the success of these evils, but the paper that continually asserts it to be the duty of the party in the ascendancy to enforce such a rule of social and civil conduct? The REPUBLICAN stands arrayed against this policy, and the *Banner* stands arrayed in its favor, for it declares that this is the policy of the party in power. As a matter of course, it is the indirect fomentor and partisan of these wrongful measures, else would it insist as we do that Republicanism has no such principles to contend for.

That we have detested and denounced the rioters at Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville and Franklin, whether directed against the whites, against the negroes or against Dr. Mary Walker, the columns of the REPUBLICAN will amply and emphatically declare. That we have opposed dishonesty in office, the people of New Orleans will bear testimony. That we ever encouraged the insulting of any citizen, whether under arrest or in the enjoyment of his liberty. is at variance with our constant demand for peace and the supremacy of the law. Our platform is one of justice and political equality toward men, and of honesty and efficient duty toward the State. The record itself will show this condition of things, and all the *Banner* has got to do now in order to set itself right before the court and the public is to withdraw the amended pleadings, submit a full confession of its mistakes and submit to a judgment that the case be dismissed, with a recommendation from the bench that each party pay his own costs. Dennett is big enough to make this admission without subjecting himself to any reflection on his personal courage. And we are quite generous enough to accept it.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Here is a matter for the constitutional pundit of the *Times* to vent his lore upon. In granting certain privileges to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the State of Maryland stipulated as her *quid pro quo*, that she should receive one-fifth of the total receipts for passengers transported over the line. The road bound itself by this agreement, and for years kept its faith by paying the fifth. In 1868 the company refused to observe its agreement longer, and without yielding up its franchises, refused to yield the consideration which it agreed to pay therefor. The reason for this refusal was that it was unconstitutional for the State to tax travel or commerce within its borders. People are allowed to drift about in this country on railroads, carriages, horses or afoot without paying a license to the State. The courts have upheld this arrangement, and while Maryland loses three hundred thousand dollars, which the road pockets, the tax has been levied, and the people who paid it have not been relieved, for the money which has been taken from them is held by the company.

According to the law then, a conspiracy to fleece the public may be entered into and carried out, so far as the people are concerned, and then one of the conspirators may avoid his liability in the matter of dividing the spoil by setting up the plea which belonged to the people. Doubtless if the *Times* will duly consider this little constitutional controversy for a moment, we shall have a decision about this case that will rival the judgment delivered by the arbitrator who chastised the litigants and pocketed the cause of contention.

WHAT IS COMING?

English ideas are improving beyond a doubt. Cats are coming to look at kings with alarming freedom. The daughter of the Queen is not only affianced to a citizen, but an immense mass meeting of the people has demanded that she should draw her dowry from her mother, as the other daughters of Great Britain do. London is said to contain one hundred and thirty-seven thousand paupers, while Queen Victoria, without counting the revenues which appertain to her from the Crown property, is salaried at two million five hundred thousand dollars per annum. The people protest that she is rich enough to settle her daughter up in life, and they demand that Parliament shall no longer pension the royal family from a treasury that is overburdened already. This is coming to close quarters with the divine right, when the men that uphold the throne inquire if the burden can not be made less hard upon them. The divinity that hedges the king is in danger when mortal curiosity looks beyond the line and detects the weakness that holds the world in check.

COMING BACK.

It is gravely stated in a Tennessee letter that Andy Johnson, who will be remembered in connection with the American constitution, is so much better posted now than he was when he left Washington, that he is buckling on his armor to renew the fight against secession. It is said that the Tennesseeans have solemnly resolved that no man who was not a Confederate is worthy to hold any office of honor or profit in that State, and as this rule cuts Andy out, he is not prepared to indorse it as a measure of conciliation and humane reconstruction. So that in 1872 we shall probably see Brownlow, Johnson and Maynard in the same harness, working for the renewed preservation of the Union. The constitution, it is considered, will be taken care of when the government over which it is proclaimed is made fact in the minds of the people.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Some remarks in the REPUBLICAN a few days ago, touching the liability of banks on certified checks, have elicited a communication on the subject from the Hon. R. H. Shannon, which appeared in this paper yesterday. Mr. Shannon quotes from the national banking act to show that the point is settled as to national banks. But the issue in this case affects State banks and not national banks, and therefore the law does not apply to the existing controversy. Moreover, it does not appear that even the law, as quoted, touches the point in question at all.

That law declares that "it shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk or agent of any national bank to certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check; and any check so certified by duly authorized officers shall be a good and valid obligation against such bank; and any officer, clerk or agent of any national bank violating the provisions of this act shall subject such bank to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Controller, as provided for in section fifty of the national banking law, approved June 3, 1864."

Now, the interpretation of this paragraph seems to us to be very different from that which Mr. Shannon gives to it.

In making it unlawful for a bank to certify a check unless *the person drawing such check* shall have on deposit an amount sufficient to meet it, it is clearly assumed that the check is genuine. But a forged check does not answer to the description; in other words, it is no check at all. The certificate can not make it good; can not change its character as a forgery. But if the law applies to it, the officer certifying it would be liable to punishment, because the signer (or forger) would not have money on deposit to meet it. We rather think that Mr. Shannon has missed the true point in the case, which is the liability of a certifying bank on a forged check. As to liability on a genuine check, there is no dispute with regard either to State banks or national banks.

Yesterday was another dull day in Carondelet street, although the market held up with commendable firmness against the depressing influences of the weather. Slaughterhouse seemed to be a trifle stronger than the day before. The figure was still 24, but it was 24 bid instead of 24 asked. Parties seem to be separating from each other on this stock, and ranging themselves as bulls and bears. The bears have, thus far, been more depreciatory than demonstrative, and have not yet entered upon active hostilities. They seem, however, to have laid out a plan of campaign, with what success remains to be seen. One prominent operator, a gentleman possessed of great activity and ingenuity, and extremely fertile in resources—the same, in fact, who recently made the brilliant and successful raid upon Calcasieu Sulphur stock, yesterday paid $50 for the privilege of "petting" one hundred shares of Slaughterhouse at 22 within sixty days. This is a favorite method of running down a stock, and is, sometimes very effective. The bulls, on the other hand, express unlimited confidence in the stock, and predict a speedy rise. They say that it is really worth, at this moment, at least fifty dollars, and that a dividend could be declared in January. It is stated that applications have already been made to the company by several butchers, for the purchase of lots on the company's grounds across the river, and that $50,000 worth of the property could be sold at once.

The sales at the board last night were: 17 shares Louisiana State Bank at 96; $1635 State warrants at 71, and $1635 of same at 71¾, and 20 shares Germania Insurance at 72½.

One feature of the transactions at the board was a sudden and notable rise in Crescent City Railroad stock. Indeed, almost the whole line showed a rising tendency.

The following were the bids and offers at the board last night:

	ASKED.	BID.
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	24 00	— —
Ship Island Canal	— 35	— —
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company (ordinary, $10 paid)	— —	14 00
Louisiana Lottery Company	85 00	80 00
Sugar Shed Company	24 75	19 00
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad	6 25	5 75
New Orleans City Railroad	103 00	— —
Crescent City Railroad	73 75	72 00
Merchants' Bank	60 00	— —
New Orleans Bank	— —	41 00
Crescent City Bank	21 00	19 75
Union Bank	— —	31 00
Louisiana State Bank	98 00	96 50
People's Bank	— —	46 50
Lafayette Bank	30 00	25 00
Gold	1 10⅛	1 10⅛
American silver halves	— —	1 00
State warrants	— 72	— 71½
City seven per cent funding bonds, new	— 69½	— 69¼
City seven per cent funding bonds, old	— —	— 70¼
City ten per cent bonds	— 97½	— —
Mississippi Valley Levee Company	4 00	3 50
Mississippi Valley Navigation Company	3 75	3 25
Germania Insurance stock	72 50	— —
Gold, second call	1 10⅛	1 10½

DIED:

TODD—Friday morning, December 16, 1870 at one o'clock, CAROLINE BARRETT TODD, daughter of William M. Todd and Sarah A. Purcelle, aged seven weeks and two days.

The funeral will take place from their residence, on Milan street, between Live Oak and Laurel streets, To-Day, at twelve o'clock M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

THE TRIUMPH OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, AT THE Mobile Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY WITH GLORIOUS RESULTS

Six Premiums at one Fair, and all First Premiums, besides a Special Diploma for THE BEST MACHINE-MADE SHIRT,

While the competition was as great as ever known at any Fair. Who can doubt the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,

After such a victory? Ladies buy the best. It is Grover & Baker's. de17 2dp2t

FACTS FROM MOBILE.

FOURTEEN PREMIUMS TO B. T. WALSHE, FOR HIS MAKE SHIRTS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AND BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

(4) FOUR DIPLOMAS.
(1) ONE GOLD MEDAL.
(5) FIVE SILVER MEDALS.
(2) TWO BRONZE MEDALS.
(1) ONE SILVER GOBLET.
(1) ONE SILVER CUP.

AS FOLLOWS:

Diploma for Men's and Boys' SHIRTS.
Diploma for Boy's Ten-Year SUIT.
Diploma for Ladies' and Gents' TRUNK.
Diploma for Best UMBRELLA.
Gold Medal for Gents' ROBE DE CHAMBRE.
Silver Medal for Gents' Embroidered SHIRTS.
Silver Medal for Wedding and Party SHIRTS.
Silver Medal for display Boys' CLOTHING.
Silver Medal for Boy's Five-Year SUIT.
Silver Medal for Boy's Three-Year OVERCOAT.
Bronze Medal for SHIRT, machine made.
Bronze Medal for Boy's Fifteen-Year SUIT.
Silver Goblet for Best Men's FURNISHING GOODS.
Silver Cup, also for Men's FURNISHING GOODS.

IN FACT

OVER DOUBLE THE PREMIUMS Awarded to Any Other New Orleans Exhibitor.

All the above Goods, with a single exception, were out of regular stock, and are now for sale.

PRICES MODERATE, AND GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

At the PREMIUM SHIRT STORE, At the Premium Men's Furnishing Goods Store, At the PREMIUM BOYS' CLOTHING STORE, At the PREMIUM CHILD'S CLOTHING STORE.

No. 110 Canal Street, Near St. Charles, New Orleans.

A call and inspection of stock is requested.

B. T. WALSHE, No. 110 Canal street. de17 2t 2p

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NO AUCTION SHOES, NO PAPER SOLES OR PASTE-BOARD HEELS.

B. OPPENHEIM, 550 Magazine street 550

Has the honor to announce to his numerous friends and the public that he has opened a LADIES' FAMILY SHOE STORE, Where he has on hand, and is constantly receiving, direct from the best Philadelphia and New York manufacturers, a full and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes, Which he offers at LOW and REASONABLE PRICES, and guarantees to give general satisfaction.

Has also on hand, and constantly receiving, a large assortment of CHILDRENS' GOLD, SILVER AND COLORED SHOES At exceedingly low prices.

HE IS PREPARED TO SELL:

Ladies' cloth Congress boots at $2, $2 25 $2 50, $3. Ladies' cloth button boots at $3, $3 25 and $3 50. Ladies' cloth fox button boots, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $4. French kid button boots, at $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50.

Also a large line of Morocco and cloth Congress and high lace boots at prices within the reach of all.

N. B.—No auction shoes sold at this establishment. de16 17 18 21 23 24 25 2p

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, unrivaled for its Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, on easy terms, at twenty dollars less than machines sold by the Monopoly Agency, No. 199 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. Agents wanted. de16 1y 2p eod

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned citizens and merchants of New Orleans have seen with regret that a petition, bearing date December 5, 1870, signed by J. H. Oglesby, J. D. Warren and others, has been presented to the Common Council of this city, praying for the extraordinary privileges and franchises set forth in the words following, viz: "We ask to be permitted and guaranteed the right to enter upon said wharves and levees, including as well the wooden structures as all other portions of the public levee between said streets in the control of the city, with the right of constructing and maintaining thereon suitable fire-proof sheds or structures in no manner interfering with any of the public streets, or any grants that the city may have heretofore made any corporation or individuals; to hold the right of maintaining such sheds for the period of twenty-five years;" and, further, they "ask to be exempt from municipal taxation upon the value of the improvements and the capital embarked in the erection of the sheds and maintaining the wharves."

"We also ask a reasonable guarantee against any future inimical, prejudicial or discriminating municipal legislation, and that we may be permitted to collect and receive a small charge upon articles of merchandise sheltered and protected under the sheds," etc.

Now, to the end that your honorable body may not be led to believe that the petition referred to represents the desires and commercial interests of the business men and taxpayers of the city, we hereby solemnly enter our protest against the passage of any ordinance creating any such association as that proposed in said petition, because:

1. It would create a huge monopoly. The grantees would thus possess the entire wharf in front of the business part of the city, between St. Joseph and Common streets, where the great thoroughfares of commerce converge. It would compel all merchandise intended for or shipped from that portion of the city to be landed in remote and inconvenient places, or to be placed under the custody of this pet corporation, and when the goods were placed there they would be at the disposal and under the direction of its managers, who could, and would, doubtless, police their own premises, allotting and shifting them to suit their convenience, and always in subordination to their pecuniary interests; and such a hypothesis can be safely based upon the known infirmity of human nature.

Thus we can readily see that they would be enabled to force from an unwilling consignor or carrier fees and charges that otherwise they might avoid, in this way enriching the few at the expense and inconvenience of the many, creating an odious monopoly. Monopolies are the growth of tyranny and favoritism, and have always been the enemies of trade.

Already the wharves of the city have been too much appropriated to private uses.

The immemorial customs of all nations have considered the banks of navigable waters as public property, and most particularly should this be so in large cities; but the petitioners propose to subvert these ideas, which have grown hoary under the reverent respect of centuries.

And again, under the plausible pretences set forth in the petition, of aiding and protecting commerce, it is desired that the trade of this great port should be diverted from its hitherto broad and free course into a contracted mill race, leading it through the gates of a highly favored monopoly, in passing which it would inevitably have to pay a regular toll.

It would be laying an additional burden on commerce, and in effect a refutation of commerce between the States. A vessel would have to leave her accustomed and convenient moorings, or be forced to pay for covering her cargo when she would prefer to avoid that expense. Nor are storms of perpetual and daily occurrence in our mild and temperate climate. Nor is our system of police as utterly useless as would seem to be insinuated. Nor are the receivers and guardians of merchandise on our levee so irresponsible and careless. Under the old system, our commerce has not languished, and judging the future from the past of monopolies, no flattering vista of increased prosperity opens up to our view.

And lastly, what is the real meaning of this petition? It is, in effect, a modest request that the city of New Orleans will give to the petitioners the free use of her valuable batture, and the existing wharves in front of the most valuable portion of the city, to enable them to carry on an immensely lucrative private business, without taxation or competition.

It is not necessary to state the great and increasing value of the batture property, nor to suggest the immense gain the sale of such property would be to the city, nor to point out that upon the former batture the most valuable and useful storehouses of our city have been recently erected, nor to show the revenue derived from the annual taxes paid by the proprietors of this former batture property, nor to point out to your intelligent body that many worthy citizens who now pay for their licenses to carry on their occupations of receivers on the levee would be thrown out of employment.

For these, and many other good reasons, we have and do protest against the proposed ordinance.

W. B. Harmon,	Von Phul Bros.,
John T. Moore & Co.,	Boyle & Schexneider,
J. C. Murphy & Co.,	Chas. E. Slayback & Co.,
George Martin,	William M. Smith,
Washburn & Sears,	DuSonchet & Gilbert,
J. H. Hanna,	Eugene Sullivan,
A. S. Huntington,	William Gordon,
M. Dowling,	H. H. Wilson & Son,
Hadden, Overton & Burch,	Woolridge & Garth,
H. H. Bryan,	West & Nettelton,
John Chaffe & Bro.,	R. T. Torian,
John R. King,	Ed. Pillsbury,
Speake & Buckner,	Converse, Duxbury & Co.,
Stuart, Norton & Co.,	James C. Harris,
E. J. Gay & Co.,	William Dillon,
F. H. Doize,	William H. Sommers,
A. Poincy & Son,	Kennett & Bell,
Thomas Keefe,	Glover & Odendahl,
R. P. Burton,	Howard & Prestons,
Colbus & Almendinger,	J. M. Schwartz,
Generally & Aliex,	Joseph O'Brien,
Samuel Brook,	P. Keenan,
Fred. Del Bondio,	Schneider & Zuberbier,
C. F. Lauman,	Schwabacher & Hirsch,
Twitchell & Gomilla,	Foster & Gwinn,
J. Burnett & Co.,	Kirkpatrick & Kirth,
A. H. Rich & Co.,	J. C. Huey,
E. Conery, Son & Co.,	Margaret Haughery,
Henry Marks & Co.,	Violet, Black & Co.,
J. P. Harrison, Son & Co.,	T. & S. Henderson,
J. W. Champlin,	William A. Bell & Co.,
H. F. Given,	W. B. Camors & Co.,
Moran, Noble & Woods,	Thomas King,
John C. Rogers & Co.,	Shrepshire Brothers,

Pascal & Bisey, 74 and 76 Poydras street.
J. L. Dunnica & Co., 50 Tchoupitoulas street.
Marks & Pierpont, 70 Poydras street.
T. Faures, flour broker, 22 Poydras street.
Maxwell & Co., 82 Magazine street.
Gaschen & Tiblier, 56 New Levee street.
Lawler & Selby, 75 to 83 New Levee street.
R. A. Perdreauville, 32 Poydras street.
J. B. Vanhorn & Co., corner Poydras and Magazine streets.
Pini & Sidoti, 76 Peters street.
George W. Tait & Co., 105 Poydras street.
Hartwell, Chambers & Sedberry.
Thomas W. Shields, captain steamer Susie Silver.
J. F. Hicks, captain steamer Belle Lee.
J. Van Hook, captain steamer Carrie V. Kountz.
J. S. Sedam, captain steamer Commonwealth.
A. Porteous, boss drayman.
Thomas Hastings, contractor.
W. M. Tompkins, steamer T. L. McGill.
James Kelley, steamer T. L. McGill.
de16 2dp2t

FRENCH BAZAR.

In pursuance of arrangements made with several of the city railroad companies, and during the continuance of the Bazar, additional cars of the following lines will leave their respective stations, on Canal street, as follows:

Magazine, Prytania, Dauphine, Bayou at 12:15; 12:40; 1; 1:20 A. M.

Annunciation, Jackson street, Carrollton (as far as Napoleon avenue only), Claiborne at 12:20; 12:40; 1; 1:20 A. M.

By order of the President:

G. L. FEVRE, Secretary. de14

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870 Is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT. 25

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. de7 2p81y

PELICAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having lately received new MACHINERY and TYPE of the latest and most improved patterns, and a large assortment of Paper, Cards, etc., is now prepared to receive and execute the following with dispatch, and at very low prices, guaranteeing superior workmanship and first quality paper and material:

BILL HEADS,	BILLS OF LADING,
DRAY RECEIPTS,	ACCOUNT SALES,
BANK CHECKS,	BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTER HEADS,	CATALOGUES,
BUSINESS CARDS,	PLANTATION TICKETS,
ORDERS,	BILLS OF FARE,
BY-LAWS,	PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,	TAGS, BRIEFS,
WEDDING CARDS,	BALL CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,	VISITING CARDS,

MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ETC.

Having long experienced the want and benefit to my customers of a FIRST-CLASS BINDERY in connection with my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, I have, at great expense, fitted up one, with all the latest and most improved machinery, which will enable me to compete with Northern manufactures. Employing the best workmen, I guarantee my work to be superior in finish and durability to that usually furnished. Business men can now avoid the trouble of correspondence for getting a set of Books from Northern manufactories, by giving their orders to me, and seeing sample of PAPER AND RULING of same before being bound up. My rates are STRICTLY NEW YORK PRICES.

The following are some of the books that can be manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAP BOOKS,

Half Bound, Three-quarter Bound, Full Bound, Full Bound Corners, Ends and Bands, Full Russia.

DEMY BOOKS,

Half Bound, Three-quarter Bound, Full Bound, Full Bound Corners, Ends and Bands, Full Russia.

MEDIUM,	ROYAL BOOKS,
SUPER ROYAL,	IMPERIAL,
COPYING BOOKS,	DAY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,	BILL BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,	INSURANCE BOOKS,
TRANSFER BOOKS,	CHECK BOOKS,

SHIPPING RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS.

ERNEST TURPIN, Proprietor, no23 8a 3m Corner Camp and Poydras streets.

REMOVAL TO 167 Canal Street 167 FROM No. 9 Camp Street.

GLYNN & WINTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers IN BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS, Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store No. 167 Canal Street, Near Dauphine. no27 3m312p

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 187 Canal Street 187 INCORPORATED MARCH 15, 1855.

Officers:

L. F. Generes, President.
Thomas A. Adams, First Vice President.
Thomas Allen Clarke, Second Vice President.
Charles J. Leeds, Third Vice President.
Sam Jones, Jr., Treasurer.

Trustees:

Dr. W. Newton Mercer,	L. F. Generes,
George Jonas,	Thomas A. Adams,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	Charles J. Leeds,
Christian Schneider,	Carl Kohn,
David Urquhart,	John G. Games,

Samuel Jamieson. de10 2p 3m

SELLING OFF AT COST. Large Stock of Ready Made Clothing. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, In the very best style. CHARLES LAMM, de10 1m Nos. 192 & 194 Poydras street.

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10, 1870.

In accordance with the requirements of the eighteenth section of the national currency act, I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the "Teutonia National bank of New Orleans." J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, December 2, 1870.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifth day of December, 1870.

HILAND R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency. No. 1747 de10 2m

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

E. A. TYLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, 115 Canal Street 115 NEW ORLEANS, Has now on hand the most beautiful and complete stock of goods suited for HOLIDAY GIFTS Ever offered to the public. General attention is directed to the WATCHES, of all the best makers; CHAINS, TRIMMINGS, of all kinds; DIAMONDS, STONE CAMEOS, CORALS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, ETRUSCAN, and other fine sets; Lockets and Medallions; Bracelets in great variety; Gold Pens and Pencils, Thimbles, Crosses, mantle and office Clocks, real and imitation Bronzed Statuettes, and ornaments in Parian, Artificial Flowers, and a great variety of fine FANCY GOODS; New and beautiful patterns in SILVERWARE. SILVER TABLE WARE of every description. PLATED WARE from all the best manufactories, at factory prices.

Diamonds reset and Jewelry made to order, Watches and Clocks Repaired. de4 2dplm

MRS. GOODALE, 221 Canal Street 221 AT THE STORE OF MRS. A. M. PARRISH, Assisted by Mrs. Lincoln. Has on hand, and constantly arriving from the well known factory of A. Goodale, New York, ready made Ladies' Underclothing, Walking and Shawl suits, dresses in Reps, Alpaca, and all desirable materials of the latest patterns; Infants' Clothing, Morning Wrappers, etc. Wedding outfits made at short notice and in the latest fashion. de14 1m 7p

[illegible] 32 The rooms of this club are open each day to members and their guests from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 10 M. to 2 P. M. no29 1m4p

L. C. LEVI, 108 Canal street 108. Having removed to his New Store, No. 108 Canal street, three doors from the corner of St. Charles street, would respectfully invite examination to his elegantly fitted up establishment and choice and beautiful stock, which consists in part of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE, Etc. His assortment of Marble, Verde Antique and Fancy Work is also very beautiful and rare. And in Bronze, Mantel and Hall Ornaments, Clocks, etc., can not be surpassed in the South. All kinds of precious stones set to order. Silver Ware made to order. WATCHES and CLOCKS REPAIRED BY THE BEST WORKMEN. Having secured the services of Major William C. Driver, so well known in connection with the jewelry business of this city, he asks the attention of the friends of that gentleman to his stock. Mr. Louis Kaufman still presides over the Watch Department of the house. no27 1m 2p

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia. NEW ORLEANS.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Decks, Verandas, Awnings, etc.

Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. no19 6m

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN. D. MERCIER, Corner of Dauphine and Bienville Streets, Is now in receipt of his fall stock from his manufactories at the North, consisting of MEN'S BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, SHIRTS AND CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES. He also has just opened a splendid assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, in the piece, WHICH HE WILL MANUFACTURE TO ORDER at the shortest notice, in the latest styles. His prices are still fifty per cent cheaper than those of any house in the city. Come and look at the stock. no20 1tip tjsl

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different machines the machine best suited to the use for which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 139 Canal street. Agents wanted. no22 2ptf M. J. HEDRICK, General Agent.

DR. A. CRANE, 153 St. Charles Street 153. DR. A. CRANE, founder of the Brompton Hospital inhalation treatment in America, Physician for the cure of throat and lung diseases, scrofula, cancer, catarrh, asthma, the eye, ear and all chronic and female diseases, can be consulted at 153 St. Charles street, between Lafayette and Girod, New Orleans, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. no26 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD FOR DECEMBER.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, New Orleans, November 30, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of GOLD will be received at this office upon the following days to twelve o'clock noon:

TUESDAY, December 20 100,000
TUESDAY, December 27 100,000

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

CHARLES CLINTON, Assistant Treasurer. de1 2 4 6 11 13 18 20 25 27

FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

DR. A. C