

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN has had the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 31 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 11 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Englebein streets, Third District. K. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Second District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad is the only through all rail route to St. Louis.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell today, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Hon. J. S. Harris, one of the United States Senators from Louisiana, arrived in the city yesterday, and favored our office with a call.

The thermometer yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, was 39° at New Orleans, 18° at Cincinnati, 23° at Nashville, 35° at Augusta, 36° at Mobile, and 26° at Washington.

There are some substantial improvements in building going on in Elysian Fields street, opposite where the old depot building of the Pontchartrain road used to stand.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed George W. Trahan Parish Treasurer for Terrebonne Parish, and David S. King and Basile Broussard Deputy Constables in Vermilion Parish.

The numerous friends of J. M. G. Parker, Esq., will be rejoiced to learn that he was to leave Lowell for his home in New Orleans last Monday. His arrival here may be expected daily.

J. M. G. Parker, Esq., writes from Lowell, Massachusetts, that he received a barrel of oranges from New Orleans which went through in five days, and that not a rotten or frozen orange was in the barrel when it reached its destination.

A grand fancy dress and calico ball will be given by the German Louisiana Dramatic Association, at Mausein Hall, on Saturday evening, January 14, for the benefit of widows and orphans. We thank Mr. C. Bouch, chairman of the arrangement committee, for complimentary tickets.

San Francisco is excited over a marine monster stranded on the beach a few days since. It is nineteen inches long, has a horn on its head, another on its back, four legs like a seal, and a tail like a rat. It is of variegated colors, red, pink, white, rich brown, gold, silver and black, in stripes, spots and blotches.

The Weekly Times, a highly respectable London journal, referring to the lawless state of London and the inefficiency of the police, which has compelled the formation of a vigilance committee in the suburbs of Islington, urges the ratepayers to rigorous action, and suggests that if other measures fail, they should decline to pay the police rates.

A fellow stopped at a hotel at Pike's Peak, and on settling his bill the landlord charged him seven dollars a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the fellow. "No," said the landlord. "You did," retorted the wily looking fellow, "you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken. I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

A French bird-clock is exhibiting in Hartford, which is surrounded by a vine in which a humming bird flutters, and goes from branch to branch. Another bird drinks from a spring, and the water from a miniature fall is constantly moving. A musical box is attached, and plays popular airs.

"Spiritual manifestations" have broken out in the Louisville Courier-Journal almanac, and from the fact that the Christmas number comes to us without a line of editorial matter, we are constrained to the opinion that the manifestations visited the office in a bottle, and were of a most convincing nature.

At the postoffice in New York city, from 120 to 150 tons of postage are handled daily by the 800 employees there. Some 300,000 letters, and a much larger number of newspapers are passed through the mails at the same time. Last week, in two days, 70,000 letters, filling 150 sacks and weighing nearly 11,000 pounds, were mailed to various foreign lands.

The City Council held an extra session yesterday, and passed a resolution reducing the time (forty-eight hours) heretofore allowed for goods to remain on the levee after landing, and limiting it to twenty-four hours; the resolution to take effect on Tuesday, the third day of January, at noon. A resolution was also passed continuing all the present market contracts for one month longer.

The silk trade of Lyons, says a French paper, is sending immense quantities of goods abroad under the apprehension of a visit from the Prussians; the railways are constantly conveying innumerable bales. The station at Geneva is obstructed by them. At Marseilles one commissionaire is mentioned as having sent off Lyons silks amounting to 10,000,000 francs in value during the last few weeks; another has dispatched silks to the value of 40,000,000 francs. These goods are generally forwarded to English warehouses.

The Bazar Market, recently greeted in the vacant space between the French meat market and the Red Stores, is now in full operation. A majority of the stalls are rented, and are being filled up. A large portion of them are occupied by dry goods and fancy articles. One part is, however, devoted to fruits. The whole arrangement is very convenient to both buyer and seller. The place is protected from night depredation by an iron fence extending all around the building, and when shut up, completely enclosing the whole market. A visit to this market is worth while.

WHAT WE DO AND DO NOT UNDERTAKE.

We undertake to write editorials in such plain English as we can command; but we do not undertake to furnish to any one the modicum of brains necessary to comprehend the simplest proposition. We said the other day "it might be, that some one judge had intimated that an indictment for treason would not lie against such parties as General Lee, that more than one might have done so; but we did not know that one had." If any one will construe such language to be an admission on our part that even our federal judge had actually made a decision that an indictment for treason would not lie against a Confederate, we can not agree to furnish to such a reader the mental power necessary to see his mistake.

We were aware, too, of the case of United States vs. Chenoweth, in which it was held that "the act of thirtieth April, 1790, did not embrace the offense of giving aid and comfort to the rebels in arms against the government." (See note of the case in Brightly's Digest, Laws United States, volume two, page one hundred and fifty-three.) But we did not understand that case as affirming that no indictment for treason would lie against those who were actually making war on the government. We judged its purport by the note of it above referred to, the words of which convey no such affirmation, but if any reader can not so see, we shall not undertake to convince him, for how shall we make plain English plainer?

When the Times argues that if there had been any doubt as to the validity of the decisions, the law officers of the United States would have carried the cases to the court of last resort, we venture to reply:

1. That as no such decision was made as the Times contends for, there was no necessity for carrying any case up; and, 2. Those law officers could not have done so, had such been their desire. Such cases may go to the Supreme Court on a division of opinion between the judges sitting in the court below, but never on the mere motion or wish of the government officials.

While our pen is in, we may as well add that we did not admit that "Congress had to pass a new law to reach the offense of the Confederates," nor can we see how our language can be tortured into such an admission. The fourth section of the act of July 17, 1862, does not warrant the inference that Congress felt any compulsion to pass a new law to meet the case of those who had actually made war against the United States. It is easy to conceive many reasons sounding in expediency, rather than necessity, for the enactment.

As to the charge of "gross criminal libel, for applying the term traitor to those whom the law excludes from that class," it is sufficient to reply that the point in issue is, does the law exclude them? Even that question we do not care to discuss, but prefer to avoid it so far as we can with propriety. When compelled to meet it, we do not impugn motives.

No one doubts the purity of Washington. But had the American revolution proved a failure, what "tyro of the law" can doubt as to what would have been, technically, his legal status?

HARD TIMES KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Hard times is a serious evil, but life, in all its conditions, is an alternation of summer and winter. Business ebbs and flows, sometimes breaking upon us with great surging waves, lifting upon our wharves the argosies of trade, and then again quietly purring upon its shore in soft and gentle ripples, as if its care was to nurse the cockle-shells of commerce from disaster. Human nature prefers the flow of the tide, no matter how boisterous it may break along the coast, nor how strong may be the undertow that always sweeps out again a portion of the drift that came in with the flood. Adventurous traders stand upon the strand ready to grapple with the treasures that are floated in upon the waves, and while many win valuable prizes in the struggle, others are caught by the under-current and are beaten down by the merciless deluge. The summer sea is a burden to the spirit of the ambitious merchantmen, because it offers no advantage to the daring mind. Its movements are so regular and monotonous that trade can almost be entrusted to conduct itself. Profits are small and regular, and the careful buyer and the philosophic seller are the successful operators.

Girard and Astor were the representatives of that class of men who made fortunes out of legitimate commerce. Large margins were not sought in their regular transactions, but they built their immense speculations upon a careful study of many markets and upon the demand that existed for certain products. To their extensive information they added strict integrity in business, which enabled them, by commanding the confidence of merchants, to obtain such credit in Asia and Europe that, whether their orders were given for silks and teas in China, or goods in Holland, the invoice came at the time it was ordered. Such men might have succeeded with equal brilliancy in making profit out of the demands of a disturbed and disastrous period of war; but the chances are that they would not, because their system of business was based on profound calculations which are impossible in the midst of the fluctuations that prevail when armies are beaten or come off victorious, and when prices change according to the value of the currency in which the accounts are paid.

New Orleans is just now in the midst of a most trying calm. The lazy stream of trade has not been visited by a swelling tide since the great ebb commenced four years ago. Business has been slowly shallowing in our channels until now the bed of the stream is almost visible. Only the quietest men have been visited by accommodating appetites, because to them philosophy was a refuge against the absence of that turmoil which prevails when the ways of trade are blocked up by ships and drays and steam cars. And the expectation of the present does not

promise any sign that the stagnation is near its end. With cheap cotton on the levee, the surplus capital that feeds the movements of progress is not at hand to build us up. We must have a profit at the end of the year, or we can make no advance; and the farming that spends abroad what it should save at home will no longer suffice to redeem the ambitious metropolis of the South. New Orleans must do something more than rest her claim to commercial prosperity on the limited crops of cotton and sugar that now seek her wharves from the country. The circle of her dependencies must be enlarged not alone by extending her trade to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, but by building up with prosperous settlements the States that are tributary to her stores. St. Louis and Chicago did not grow out of the wealth of Illinois and Missouri, but they drew their largest augmentation from Europe. They created a flow of emigration that not only brought wealth, intelligence and muscle, but which also brought money. They sought to elevate every class of population by making them free laborers and capable citizens, and their next object was to make these people homogenous and steadfast settlers. If every emigrant brought an hundred dollars, and was himself worth, by his labor, three hundred dollars per annum, this was an actual increase of four hundred dollars for every man, woman and child added to the community. The rate of increase has been astonishing, and these inland towns now draw their support from neighborhoods that they have built up, and which can not part company with them. We, on the contrary, have brought Chinamen to fill our vacant places, and they bring no money, spend no earnings, feel no interest in the State, pocket their money, make no improvements, build no houses, and are about as helpful to the country as if they were so many mules. The cotton or sugar they raise will pass into the hands of a commission merchant, and from him, through Mr. Merrill, will go elsewhere to build summer residences, or seek investment in State improvements.

The cities of the West create their own prosperity by means that are within our control. They are not only feeding off the settlements which they have built, but they are spreading their lusty hands and ample supplies of capital to take from us the dependencies that we have not had the ambition or the ability to hold. Our dull times, therefore, are partly the effect of the present terrible war in Europe, but in the main they are the result of our own bad management in promoting ignorance among our own people, and stupid emigration from abroad. And as there is but little sign that these mistakes are understood sufficiently to be corrected the prospect is that we are to continue in a calm for some time to come.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The present hitch in the Atlantic Telegraph cable may inspire the parties who opposed the landing of the French wire in the United States with some sense of right at the injury they committed against the American people by their selfish movement. Congress left us at the mercy of a monopoly when it stopped to debate the question as to whether a foreign company might establish an independent telegraph line to France; and the members went back on their good sense when they listened to the argument that because a foreign power might hold one end of an Atlantic cable, it would be unsafe for the other end of the wire to be located in the United States. In the first place there is nothing between France and America that ought to or can be concealed, because we are friends now and are liable to continue so. In the next place, if we were mortal enemies the English cable would serve all the purposes of sending news to and fro, and we should be at a disadvantage if France held one end of the wire and the other end was on neutral territory on this side of the Atlantic.

But the main argument why the French company, or any other that asks the right, should be allowed to land cables and establish inter-oceanic telegraphy between Europe and America, is that we need every means of transmitting news that is attainable. Under the present monopoly, speculators have used the telegraph for their own purposes, and the public has been furnished doctored news in the interest of stock gamblers. And now, as a last evil, the line is partly broken, and the war intelligence is condensed to suit the limited facilities of the present wire. If that should break, we should have to wait on the steamers eight and ten days before the result of a battle was laid on our table.

Congress should resent the imputation that we can not guard ourselves against a foreign telegraph office, by at once granting to all companies the absolute right of landing all the cables they can possibly lay down between the United States and Europe. We need the news; we need it cheaper than it is furnished at present, and we need to be relieved from the danger of suffering a total suspension of all communication. Then, again, we ought not to be at the mercy of the present monopoly.

INSTINCT OR REASON.

An occasion was given to some Chinamen in San Francisco lately to debate the question whether animals were provided with reason or instinct. A favorite monkey that resided in the vicinity of their place of living, had manifested great antipathy to them as a people, and they, in return, had treated Joeko to some hard fun. At last the end of the war was reached, for, having caught the monkey chained up, John took advantage of the opportunity to stir the animal up rather wickedly with a pole. Unfortunately for the calculation of the Chinamen, the chain that bound Joeko broke, and he at once advanced on the celestials. They fled, but the animal did not follow. He deliberately attacked the clothes line, and was particularly careful to destroy the

finest goods that were in sight. When the Chinese rallied and recaptured their clothes line, they found that the vengeance of the monkey had been more expensive than if he had paid his attentions directly to their own faces and forms. What process of mental or instinctive suggestion prompted this animal to attack the clothes and to select for destruction the finest articles that were to be selected? Wisdom in California is vulgarly called "Sabe," from the Spanish word saber, and the conclusion of the Chinamen, in this instance, was that Joeko had "too much sabe." This credits the monkey with wisdom, as far as a Chinaman can settle the question.

The Times, speaking of the Generals Johnson and Lee, says: "The obligation they assumed on entering the national academy (West Point), was that in all other wars or public services wherein the original rights of their States were not invaded, their loyalty and obedience were due to the federal government."

After carefully looking over the obligation required of United States military officers, we can assure our readers that it contains no such qualification as the Times states, but is so worded that none such can fairly be inferred.

Why not spit it out in plain English that they took the ordinary oath, but believing in the political dogma taught in their States, that allegiance to the federal government was subordinate to allegiance to the particular State, they took it with a mental reservation that it did not, and should not to them, mean what its words imported.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The principal topic of conversation yesterday in Carondelet street was gold. The pressure was still great, and the price remained higher than New York rates. Of course, this can not last any length of time. Indeed, the "squeeze" may be considered at an end now, and next week the gold market will again be easy. It is stated that half a million is on the way to this city, and that much of it will arrive within three or four days. At the sale of government gold, yesterday, the awards were as follows: \$30,000 to Moore, Janney & Hyams at 111.01; \$50,000 to DeBays & Ogden at 111; \$10,000 to D. Buys & Ogden at 110; and \$10,000 to C. A. Valetan at 110.90.

Money is daily getting easier, and we no longer hear complaints of stringency in the market. Yet business has not recovered to any great extent, and operators appear to avoid the street for the present. There is no investment in any of the stocks worth mentioning, so that we must be content with giving our usual report of offers and bids at the board:

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Price. Includes Crescent City Slaughterhouse, Crescent City Bank, etc.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

What makes me feel pity, writes a war correspondent, are the youths of fifteen or sixteen years whom I find killed on the battlefield. They, at least, had the fiery, unthinking courage of youth, and put to shame in their patriotic fervor their elders, who prudently retired, took to flight, or gave their country evidence of having done their duty by letting themselves be captured.

Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson were crossing a lake together in the West Highlands, in company with a number of persons, when a storm came on with terrible force. One of the passengers was heard to say, "The two ministers should begin to pray, or we'll be drowned." "No, no," said the boatman, "the little one can pray if he like, but the big one mairn tak' an' car."

In sentencing a prisoner for perjury, the other day, Recorder Hackett, of New York, said: "I have often wondered that the Almighty has not destroyed this great city long ago, for I do not believe there is another community in the world where so much perjury exists as in this."

JUDGE HAWKINS AND THE SECOND WARD BOARD.

Office State Superintendent of Public Education, New Orleans, December 29, 1870. In the court's communication from Judge Hawkins printed in your paper of this morning, which purports to come from the "Second Ward Board of School Directors," and is signed by him as President, objections are presented to the circular of the twenty-second instant, issued by the State Superintendent, regarding the ward board's entering on the discharge of their legal duties, taking charge of the schools and employing teachers, etc. A positive refusal to comply with the directions of said circular is given in the name of, and as if issued by said board. The following is the language: "In examining the list we find no authority in him to ascertain the views of the board before again committing them to any course of action, or at least to be certain that they are not, at the time, doing what he declares they will not do. The advice so generously given by Judge Hawkins to the State Superintendent may not be entirely needless for himself-it may be still more so for the board (or himself) to ridicule by publishing in their name, opinions in direct opposition to their actions."

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

State Superintendent of Education.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelicans Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets.

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the thirty-first day of December, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the company.

Capital Prize.....\$50,000. Only 20,000 Numbers. TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS. The public are invited to witness the drawing, at 11 o'clock.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Gallery. It is not only the best best for the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Hamburgs, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.

It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.

Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York, no 21m and 22p

CHRISTMAS 'AND' NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

E. A. TYLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, 115 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Has now on hand the most beautiful and complete stock of goods suited for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

have offered to the public. General attention is directed to the

WATCHES, of all the best makers; CHAINS, TRIMMINGS, of all kinds; DIAMONDS, STONE, JEWELRY, FRILLS, KEMERALS, KITCHEN, and other fine sets; Lockets and Medallions; Bracelets in great variety; Gold Pens and Pencils, Thimbles, Crochet, Knives and other Clocks, real and imitation Bronzed Statuettes, and ornaments in Porcelain, Artificial Flowers, and a great variety of FANCY GOODS; New and beautiful patterns in SILVERWARE, SILVER TABLE WARE, of every description; PLATED WARE from all the best manufacturers, at factory prices.

Diamonds reset and Jewelry made to order. Watches and Clocks Repaired. det 24pm

C. H. MILLER, P. W. DOUGLASS, MILLER & DOUGLASS, (Formerly C. H. Miller & Co.), 50 and 52 New Levee street, 50 and 52 Corner of Matches alley.

LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.

FIRST PREMIUM Steam Candy Manufactory AND WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY.

Awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUMS and GOLD MEDALS at the Louisiana Mechanics and Agricultural Fairs in 1866, 1868, 1869 and 1870 for STICK and BARBER POLE CANDIES, PANCY CANDIES, COZ DROPS, DRAGONS, ORNAMENTED WORKS, LUM KINGS, SYRUPS, and different other candies.

Importers of FANCY ARTICLES, CREAM OF TARTAR, ESSENCES and ESSENTIAL OILS. Depot of all kinds of FIREWORKS. Agents for CALIFORNIA WINES and LIQUORS. All above mentioned goods will be sold at the lowest figures, and delivered to city and country customers, free of charge, at steamers and depots.

MILLER & DOUGLASS, 60 2m 23p

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors. DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 23 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my 22m 6m

PIANOS.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 129 Canal Street, 129

Would respectfully call attention to his large and complete stock of first-class

PIANOS and ORGANS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices: STEINWAY PIANOS, unequalled in tone and touch; KLEIN PIANOS, celebrated for their superior quality; HAINES PIANOS, reliable, good and cheap priced; PLEYEL PIANOS, just received from the factory. Every piano is fully warranted for five years, and satisfaction guaranteed. Sold at the lowest possible prices for cash or on time payments.

MASON & HALL'S ORGANS.

The best and cheapest Cabinet Organs manufactured. Price greatly reduced.

SHALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

such as Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Accordions, Etc.

BEST ITALIAN STRINGS for all instruments. The trade supplied at Northern prices. Catalogues and price lists sent free to any address. Pianos and Organs repaired for their superior quality. Sheet Music, Music Books, Instruction Books etc., and everything in the Music line constantly on hand. det 5m P. M. Sat 8u 2u 2p

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, DECORATION AND WALL PAPER.

P. MAILLARD, Corner of Royal and Beville streets.

MR. P. MAILLARD, having just arrived from Europe and the North, where he selected a fine stock of goods in his line, also a large assortment of Wall Papers of the newest patterns, which he will sell at the lowest figures. He keeps always on hand Pianos, Organs, Dining-rooms, Library, Reception-rooms, and Halls, all the best finished work, at very reduced prices; also a large assortment of Ornamental, Bronze, and Boule Furniture, fine China Dinner, Tea, and Washstand services, Early decorated, Also French and Venetian Mirrors, Curtains materials, Shades and Cornices, Bay, Meeting, etc.

Decorations made and orders filled at the shortest notice. All jobs, upholstering, and furniture made at low price for best work. det 3m 1m 2p

MRS. GOODALE.

221 Canal Street, 221

AT THE STORE OF MRS. A. M. PALMER, 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 Repe, Alpaca, and all desirable materials of the latest pattern. Ladies' Clothing, Morning Wrappers, etc. Wedding outfits made at short notice and in the latest fashion. det 1m 2p

LATEST NOVELTY.

Work-Box Sewing Machine within the REACH OF EVERY HOME. PRICE FIFTY DOLLARS.

Made by the celebrated Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company. Office and depots 182 Canal street. det 3p 1m 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. det 2p 1y

PELICAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BINDER Y.

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 BOOKS, BANK CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LETTER HEADS, CATALOGUES, BUSINESS CARDS, PLANTATION TICKETS, ORDERS, BILLS OF FARE, BY-LAWS, PAMPHLETS, TAGS, RECEIPTS, WEDDING CARDS, BALL CARDS, PROGRAMMES, VISITING CARDS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ETC.

Having long experienced the want and benefit to my customers of a FIRST-CLASS BINDER 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 manufacturers. Employing the best workmen, I guarantee my work to be superior in finish and durability to that usually furnished. Business men can save the trouble of correspondence for getting a set of books from Northern manufacturers, by giving their orders to me, and seeing sample of PAPER AND BINDING of some before being bound up. My rates are FAVORABLE NEW YORK PRICES.

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

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

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

MEDIUM, ROYAL BOOKS, SUPER ROYAL, IMPERIAL, COPIING BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, INSURANCE BOOKS, TRANSFER BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, SHIPPING RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS, EMINENT TURPIN, Proprietor, no 28 2m Corner Camp and Poydras streets.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

Large Stock of Ready Made Clothing. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. In the very best style.

CHARLES LAMM, No. 132 & 134 Poydras street.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

\$25 AND \$10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 100 Double-Barrel GUNS at \$8 and \$10 each. 200 Fine English GUNS at \$15, \$18, & \$20 each. 200 Double Tube Knives and Forks at \$1 and \$2 each. THE REVOLVERS at \$4 and \$5 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Thibodaux street. det 2m 2p

NEW AND FANCY GOODS.

KID GLOVES, VELVETS AND TRIMMINGS. GUEBLE & NIPPET, 137 Canal Street, 137

Have just received per steamer Fire Queen, 137 humber and ship Oakland a magnificent assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE FANCY GOODS, such as Kid Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Taffetas and Satin Ribbons; new styles of Ribbons for scarfs, Jet and Fancy Jewelry, Embroidered Slippers, Pancy Linens, etc.; Toys, Porcelain Dolls, etc.; Velveteens and Children's Carriages, etc.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Gloves, Collars, Cravats, Suspender, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Walking Gowns, Umbrellas, etc. GUEBLE & NIPPET, No. 137 Canal street.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Capital Over \$6,000,000. Annual Income Over \$2,000,000.

OFFICERS: R. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President. H. J. HALSBY, Secretary. HENRY T. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary. S. S. STEBBINS, Actuary.

Important New Features in Dividends and Modes of Insurance. SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY. Expenses Less than Any Cash Company. LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Insurers Receive the Largest Bonus Ever Given. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY OF ALL POLICIES. Policies Incontestable. ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED. All Policies After Two Years Non-Forfeiting. GOOD SOLICITORS AND STATE AGENTS WANTED.

B. MORDECAI & SON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR LOUISIANA, NO. 140 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS, no 1y 2p 2m 6m

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.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, December 5, 1870.