New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 20, 1871.

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 Englehin streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

We have received from United States Senator Kellogg a copy of the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Hon. L. A. Sheldon, who represents the Second District of Louisiana in Congress, sends us a copy of the Message and documents of 1869-70.

The shortest cut to wealth known in these latitudes is a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery if a person is blessed with but an ordinary share of luck.

In our court reports our readers will find a pleasant notice of one of the jurors, Mr. Fortier, an old citizen of Louisiana, and a gentleman of education and culture.

Mr. Levy showed so much skill in "tooting his horn" at the Phillipps concerts, that some lawyers have declared that he is what is called in the civil code a natural tutor. This is a joke.

We received the Mobile *Tribune* by mail last evening, the first time the Mobile papers have been distributed and ready for delivery from the New Orleans Postoffice on the same day they are printed.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 39° at New Orleans, 31° at Augusta, 36° at Charleston, 29° at Cincinnati, 62° at Key West, 35° at Mobile, 29° at Nashville, and 36° at Savannah.

In some of the city school-houses of Boston, on account of the extremely cold weather, the scholars have studied in their overcoats, and gymnastic exercises have been resorted to as a means of warmth.

The Shreveport street railroad cars were suspended on Saturday last, as in consequence of ice on the tramway of the road the smooth shodden mules could not travel. After awhile the mules were rough shod and the cars resumed their trips.

The increase in the number of adult persons in the United States who can neither read nor write is attracting great attention at present, and furnishes a powerful argument to the advocates of the policy of making at least a primary education compulsory.

Sacramento, California, papers mention among the recent passengers from the East, on the way to San Francisco, a Japanese youth, said to be son of a high dignitary of his native country, accompanied by an American lady, to whom he was recently married.

One of the Baptist churches in Chicago is to have a chime of seventeen bells, covering two octaves, one of the largest in the United States. The largest bell, a B flat, weighs nearly four thousand pounds, and the cost of the whole will be seven thousand dollars.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has been shown a bale of cotton in a warehouse, that was grown before the war, about eleven years ago. Having laid in the seed for a long time, it presented a fine and oily appearance, seemed to be in a good state of preservation, and was sold at the market price.

In our advertising columns, J. C. Murphy & Co., No. 34 Poydras street, give notice that they have on hand and for sale a superior quality of Irish potatoes, imported the present season. They have also seed potatoes, peachblows, pinkeyes, and every variety of the potato kind. Besides which, every kind of Western vegetable produce can be found at the house of J. C. Murphy & Co. The long experience of this firm enables them at all times to offer the very best articles at the lowest prices.

Mr. Caleb M. Jenkins, of Scituate, Massachusetts, is the father of seventeen healthy children. Neither Mr. Jenkins nor his wife are above fifty years of age, and are both in the full enjoyment of health. What is quite as funny as the rest is, that two of his enterprising neighbors have promised him, one $1000, and the other $300, whenever his children shall number twenty. Under this stimulus it is said that the prospect is very fair that Mr. Jenkins will get his $1300.

A deplorable picture of official imbecility was recently exhibited at Bordeaux, where the members of the French government—Cremieux, Chadourdy, Fourichon, and others—made a frantic rush for a lot of foreign papers, among them the German *Cologne Gazette*, on the arrival, to find out what had really happened during the previous week to the army of the Loire. Gambetta, who is now a traveling minister, keeps all the news to himself, and maintains the other ministers on starving rations as regards military intelligence.

It is now stated that it is the policy of Brigham Young to ask Congress to authorize a convention to form a State constitution for Utah, which convention will form a constitution with a provision prohibiting polygamy, and will thus present the question of the erection of a State government with the polygamy objection eliminated. It is suspected that Brigham is not sincere in the polygamy matter; but how can we go beyond a constitutional prohibition? And if with this prohibition and with a population of over one hundred thousand, we refuse a State government, the exclusion will be put directly on the ground of religion.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD.

Our position is very easily stated. The city government contends that in order to lessen the expenses of the corporation, the present police arrangement must be so altered that the cost of sustaining the force and the power of determining its strength shall be left to the Administrators. We favor this suggestion. The Metropolitan Police Board replies that the cost of the police, as at present organized, is but little greater than it was when the city did control the force, and that the extension of the corporate limits and the consequent increase of patrolmen will account for the excess of expenditure. Besides, the Police Board insists that the number of policemen was not objected to at the proper time by the city, and that therefore the board is not wholly responsible for maintaining the force at its present standard. And, furthermore, as the special tax that is collected by the city for the use of the board is a specific and separate revenue, the support of the police can not be counted as a general charge on the city treasurer, and therefore the Administrators are not responsible for its expenditure.

This pleading is special, and it is weak. In the first place, the Metropolitan Police law was passed in order to effect a riddance to the city of the very force which cost so much and which was so effectively despotic in the year 1867. In the next place, the law was passed in order to determine and close out certain baneful political combinations that existed to the detriment of the city, in the historic period known as the Monroe era. The members of the Police Board know this to be so, and they further know that they were sustained in some rather exceptional proceedings, in their earlier organization, because it was thought better to endure their mild irregularities rather than to fall into evils of greater magnitude. In fact, the system was adopted as an ultimate remedy against an outrageous evil, and as an experiment as to what result it might produce. All this is and was understood by the board, and they should have appreciated the fact that a time would come when the system would have to undergo discussion, preparatory to its continuance or suspension. In this argument the management of the board and the confidence of the public in the city authorities might well have been accepted as the basis of future conclusions.

The present city government has the public confidence, and this is the solution of one branch of the argument. In the next place the failure of the Police Board to do the best it could in reducing expenditures is the solution of the other end of the argument. The board has maintained an excess of patrolmen and detectives in the service, and in the second place it has kept up an expensive establishment in the way of offices and employes. It is furthermore a costly arrangement throughout, the organization of the board, the machinery of its movements, and the retinue of its clerks being unnecessarily expensive from the fact that the system was adopted and set in motion by a Legislature more directly engaged in suppressing an evil than in devising a permanent arrangement. The legislative mind was simply bent upon providing a substitute for Monroe's police, and its main object was to create a power that would support the officers of the State in enforcing the enactments of the law-making power. And the reference of the board to the old police system as a defense of present improprieties is therefore singularly unfortunate, since it was to do away with the evils that then existed that the present force was organized.

In the matter of expense and the exemption of the present city administration therefor, the protest of the board is not admissible. The Administrators are held responsible for all the taxes they assess against the community, and the very gist of the municipal protest is that the city is compelled to levy this tax in order to meet the requisitions of the Police Board. The city desires to regulate the expense of the police force herself because she contends that one-half of the tax that is now levied might be made to cover the entire outlay. And of one thing we are certain, that the return of the police to the control of the city would at once dismiss a small army of employes who now subsist on the patronage of the board. Besides, the city could regulate the expense still lower if the matter became pressing, and it would be optional with her to employ men, as good men can be employed, at less rates than are now prescribed by the law.

For these reasons it is easy to see why our position is so easily explained.

THE SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY.

The card published yesterday morning by the above company, certainly places it in a better light than the popular estimation has heretofore held it, and will doubtless remove much of the prejudice which has grown up against it since the act No. 102 became a law. So long as people supposed they were to be coerced into using earth closets or commodes, they were naturally arrayed against the company. Men do not like to be forced into measures for their benefit even. But the assurance that everybody is now, as heretofore, free to employ the company or not, just as they may choose, will have a tendency to induce many to examine into the merits of the system who would, without such admitted freedom of action, have been very obstinate.

A company that invites, but does not seek to compel public patronage, presents strong reasons for public attention and respect. And the weight of testimony to the merits of the system introduced by the Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, is largely in the affirmative. The Fellows of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Captain Swayne keeper of the Parish Prison, nearly all the physicians connected with the Board of Health, Dr. J. O. Noyes, and a number of business men who superintend large establishments, testify unequivocally to the great advantages of the earth closet system; from which the conclusion is irresistible, that it has merit, and is worthy of careful examination before it is rejected.

We do not desire to see the worst features of the Slaughterhouse bill incorporated into any more laws in this State. That act is in the main judicious and promotive of the public health and convenience; but it contains provisions repugnant to the free ideas of Americans, which go far to neutralize all the good there is in the law. If our friends of the Fertilizing Company will keep clear of coercion, as they promise to do, they will have nothing to fear from a want of liberal patronage.

IMPROVEMENT OF RED RIVER.

We publish in another place to-day an article from the Shreveport *Bulletin* urging State aid for the removal of the Red River Raft and the closing of Tone's bayou. The latter is an outlet of Red river, through which runs a prodigious volume of water into the neighboring lowlands, thus forming lakes, lagoons and bayous to return again to the main stream at a point some miles below. The river, between the outlet and where the water again returns, is, in consequence, greatly reduced in size and depth, to the serious detriment of navigation, especially during low water. To economize this waste, and secure all the available water to the uses of navigation, is an object of high public interest, and could the people be assured that any reasonable sum appropriated for the purpose would be economically, intelligently and faithfully applied, they would cheerfully consent to the outlay.

There can be but one opinion as to the propriety or necessity for improving the channel of the second river of importance in Louisiana; but the selection of those to whom the work shall be intrusted, and the manner of its accomplishment, are questions of such vital importance as to require serious consideration.

In our judgment, the Legislature should require some of its numerous engineers to proceed to Red river, make a thorough examination, and report the result. We do not want a job contrived out of this business. While the State could well afford to pay for substantial benefit, not a dollar should go out of the public treasury unless a complete removal of obstruction to the navigation of the Red river shall have been effected.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

Nearly all the ward boards have met the school question in a highly proper spirit. As a rule, they have organized and virtually ratified the action of the City Board, so far as the appointment of teachers was concerned, and, in general, endeavored to preserve the school system intact, so far as not inconsistent with an apparent necessity for change. They are entitled to all commendation, and receive the general approval of the public. This course was in accordance with the advice of Mr. Conway, the State Superintendent, and was the obvious one to pursue. So general had been the rule, that we began to entertain the hope that no more vexatious questions would arise upon the subject, but that the teachers, pupils and all concerned would be permitted to remain undisturbed until the new bill prepared by Mr. Conway shall become a law. The bill is a very excellent one, and will, in our judgment, meet the case as nearly as could be desired.

The Fourth Ward Board, however, is an exception. Almost upon the eve of their retirement they meet and upset the schools in their ward, giving to the pupils teachers who are strange to them and, we believe, inexperienced in the profession. Old and faithful teachers, without any assigned cause, are arbitrarily and summarily dismissed for new ones, who have not even passed an examination and received certificates as required by law. Of course such pretended appointments are illegal. The action of the Fourth Ward Board is an infraction of the tacit comity which has been observed by all the other authorities, whether doubtful or unquestioned.

It looks very much as though the Fourth Ward Board wished to signalize their brief term by the exhibition of a little tyranny ever helpless school teachers. We submit, this is not manly. It is unjust. It is illegal, and should be disregarded by the teachers. The latter should appeal to Mr. Conway and Superintendent Carter, who will doubtless advise them to continue in the discharge of their duties until removed by competent authority, or for good cause.

BLAIR IN LOUISIANA.

The election of General Blair as Senator from Missouri reminds us of a curious scene at a Seymour and Blair barbecue in Carroll parish, in 1868.

It is well known that Blair tried planting in that region in 1867, and came to grief most dreadfully.

The barbecue in question was presided over by that learned young lawyer, Professor Drake, and one Terrill, a colored blacksmith, who had been hired for the occasion to appear in the extraordinary character of a "Democratic nigger," was set up to make a speech, and especially to abuse the Yankee carpet-baggers. He pitched in with great vigor, and at last cited a case in point.

"Fellow-citizens," said Terrill, "I knowed one of these Yankee carpet-baggers who came down here to impose on my people. He took a big piece at Milliken's Bend, and hired a big lot of freedmen, and they worked all the year for him, and he never paid 'em a picayune, but just got on a steamboat and ran away to the North. *I heard his name called here to-day. It was Baer—Gideon Baer.*"

Whereupon there was a sensation, in the midst of which Terrill was pulled down by the coat-tails by Mr. Drake, and sent to the rear.

SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP.

This is the system of penmanship now usually taught in commercial colleges and our more advanced public schools and seminaries.

Its founder was Mr. Platt R. Spencer, a modest, unassuming, but most worthy citizen of Ashtabula county, in the State of Ohio, where he lived to a good old age, where his extraordinary attainments with his pen were not more admired than was he esteemed and respected for his intelligence, integrity, and many superior social qualities, by almost all the first settlers of that portion of the Buckeye State.

How well he deserved his extended fame as a penman, and to be the founder of a system, we were reminded the other day by being shown a specimen of his work which, if not in his best style, would certainly be hard to beat.

The document is in the possession of our friend Colonel Charles Case, and is his diploma or certificate of admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the year 1838, written on parchment, by Mr. Spencer, in German text and other ornamental hands, and tastefully flourished off.

It seems that Mr. Spencer was a personal friend of the Colonel, had given him lessons in the art which was his specialty, and proposed to write him his diploma on parchment as a memento of their friendship. The result was the beautiful document exhibited to us.

It is now more than thirty-two years old. Like its owner, the parchment begins to tell of age; the hand that wrote it is forever at rest, but the admirable letters and flourishes of the pen stand out fair as new.

Thus does the beautiful survive, though the material passeth away. Thus live friendship and the memory of friends, though the welcoming hand may be grasped no more.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Yesterday was marked by an extraordinary panic in Levee scrip. In the morning the stock was pursuing its usual course, having recovered from the shock it received a few days ago; but in the afternoon some ugly rumors were circulated, and in a few moments some wildly excited persons rushed into the street, offering Levee at 1¼, then 1, then 75c, and then anything they could get. As these persons were supposed to be in legislative secrets, they were, of course, unable to find any purchasers, and so the stock for a time went a begging. It was confidently stated that the bill had been brought up in the Senate and had been defeated, but this was soon discovered to be a mistake. The truth was that nothing was done, but persons presumed to be well informed, stated that definitive arrangements had, yesterday morning been made to kill the bill. Whether or not this is true remains to be seen. Slaughterhouse retained the *status* quo yesterday, though it was a shade weaker in the evening.

Other stocks were quiet. Sugar Shed was the object of some inquiry; but not enough to constitute a material movement.

Lottery appears to have strengthened under the pressure upon it. There are no sellers now in the market, and it is doubtful whether the stock could be bought for less than 75, if at that figure.

By a resolution of the board, Chatanooga first and second mortgage bonds were placed on the list.

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

Crescent City Slaughterhouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Lottery Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Company	[illegible]	— —
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	— —	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	— —	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	— —
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	— —
Canal Bank	— —	[illegible]
People's Bank	— —	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	— —	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American silver halves	— —	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	— —	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds (face $670 40)	— —	[illegible]
Jefferson City bonds	— —	[illegible]
State six per cent bonds (old)	— —	[illegible]
City consolidated bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	— —	[illegible]
City bonds in favor of railroads	[illegible]	— —
City seven per cent funding bonds (old)	[illegible]	— —
City seven per cent funding bonds (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City seven-thirty certificates	[illegible]	— —
Bank of New Orleans city certificates	[illegible]	— —
Mississippi Valley Levee Company	[illegible]	— [illegible]

Another of the inconsistencies of Kentucky argumentation is seen in the indignant assertion of the Kentucky Democracy, that because a negro is allowed to testify in court he is put above the white man. According to this inflammatory declamation, the Democracy in the South ought to be at least six or seven layers under the colored element, for every time a step has been taken that put the colored people in possession of any of their long withheld rights, the Democracy has set up the protest that the negro was being put on top of the white people again. And yet, the Democracy manages to keep about rather lively, notwithstanding the amount of "nigger" that has been put over it. It would be interesting to hear the testimony of John Forsyth and J. R. Eggleston, of Mobile, on this subject, since they have had some fearful experiences in pulling out from under this embarrassment.

The *Courier-Journal* has become so everlastingly sensible, that the Louisville Democracy of Kentucky has actually contributed one hundred thousand dollars to start another Democratic paper in Louisville. The money that bought the broom with which Mrs. Partington attempted to keep out the sea was not a more stupid contribution than this same Kentucky effort to roll back the flood that has already submerged the prejudices of the *Courier-Journal*, and which will yet wash Kentucky clean of her Bourbonism.

The *Times* notices with approval Mr. Carl Schurz's statement that "the white race degenerates in the tropics." This is rather severe on "genuine Creoles," and "old residents," *et id omne genus*.

Potter Palmer's Grand Hotel in Chicago will cost $1,250,000 will be modeled after the Louvre, and will be opened when four hundred lodging-rooms are completed, probably in 1872. It will take two years to finish the whole structure.

Edwards' New Orleans City Directory for 1871 can be obtained at all the principal stationers.

French officers living in Germany on parole have recently begun to run away so frequently that stringent measures have been adopted. Henceforth ten officers will be sent to a casemate for every one breaking his solemn engagement and attempting to escape. Nor is this the only unpleasantness that has arisen. At Coblentz, Konigsburg, and other places, French officers have come into disagreeable contact with the public in consequence of using offensive language in beer houses and cafes. The three hundred and fifty thousand privates, too, begin to give trouble. They were pacific enough until proclamations bearing the signature of the French government found their way to the fortresses in which they are detained. Since then some have tried to escape, and many others evinced a mutinous disposition, necessitating the proclamation of martial law to keep them within bounds.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc28 1y

DR. HARRISON'S LECTURE.

Professor J. S. Harrison will deliver a lecture THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Hall of the Dental College, No. 67 Carondelet street. Subject: The reciprocal influence of the external and internal world in the development of mind and the formation of character.

Ladies and gentlemen, as well as students of law and medicine, are invited to attend. ja20 1t

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja22 2dp4w

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle) NEW ORLEANS.

Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871, Can be obtained at all the principal stationers. ja19

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of January, 1871, 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. ja20 1t 2p

A CARD.

I desire to announce to my former friends and patrons that I have associated myself in business with Mr. W. A. Whitmore, under the name and firm of WHITMORE & BARRINGER, at Nos. 117 and 119 Front street, New Orleans, where we are prepared to do all kinds of Boiler, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work in the most improved manner and style, at the lowest cash prices. And in thanking my friends for their former liberal patronage, and in asking a continuance of the same to the new firm, I would say to all that are in want of any thing in our line they will find it to their interest to give us a call before leaving their orders elsewhere.

JOHN L. BARRINGER.

New Orleans, January 11, 1871. ja13 1mo 2p

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK IN The Southwestern States.

E. A. TYLER, No. 113 Canal Street,

Has now fully opened his new goods comprising in part, as follows:

Diamond Sets, Diamond Bracelets, Brooches and Rings, Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Opal and Coral Rings, Jacot Watches, in the finest gold cases, Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, all celebrated makers. Silver Tea and Table Sets, Silverware of all kinds.

Fancy Goods, Bronze Clocks, and Mantel Ornaments of the most beautiful description, etc.

The public is invited to call and examine. ja10 2dp1m

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 Cornered, Ends and Bands, Full Roseate.

DEMY BOOKS,

Half Bound, Three-quarter Bound, Full Bound, Full Bound Cornered, Ends and Bands, Full Roseate.

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

SHIPPING RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS.

ERNEST TERPIN, Proprietor,

no27 8a 3m Corner Camp and Poydras streets.

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

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

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, de4 1y 2p No. 186 Poydras street.

KRUG & CO., RHEIMS.

In a card dated May 1st, 1870, Messrs. Krug & Co. of Rheims, gave notice that from and after the first of September the wax around the neck of their Champagne bottles would be suppressed, and a plain tin capsule bearing the seal of their firm substituted to it. Said modification having been interfered with to a certain extent by the war in France, we beg to inform the public that the wine now shipped by Messrs. Krug & Co. is put up as well under the old wax style as under the new one with capsules. We also bring to the knowledge of our customers that owing to the difficulty of obtaining baskets they are sometimes replaced by boxes.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO. New Orleans, January 16, 1871. ja17 6t

HAVANA CIGARS.

Just Received per Steamship, A large lot of the CHOICEST HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. HAVANA TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' MATERIALS.

FERNANDEZ & VILLA, ja1 1m Corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.

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 makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.

no22 2p7 M. S. BEDRICK, General Agent.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. de16 3m Su & Tu 1y

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS AT $8 AND $10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS.

500 Double-Barrel GUNS at $8 and $10 each.
200 Fine English GUNS at $12, $15, $20 each.
300 dozen Table Knives and Forks at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Fine REVOLVERS at $8 and $10 each.

For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 51 Tchoupitoulas street, Between Poydras and Lafayette streets. de22 1m2p

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU, 43.....Peter Street.....43 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. fe18 2p 1y

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, Over $6,000,000.

Annual Income, Over $2,000,000.

OFFICERS:

H. STOKES.....President.
C. Y. WEMPLE.....Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY.....Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE.....Assistant Secretary.
S. N. 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 ON 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. nov1 2p3t&3m eod

REMOVAL

TO 167.....Canal Street.....167 FOR 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 3m3t2p

ZABLE & DALTON, 62.....Camp Street.....62

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

ZABLE & DALTON, ap6 1y 312p No. 62 Camp street.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1871.

We certify that we have made a critical examination of the Official Map of Louisiana, published by T. S. Hardee, Special Engineer, and recommend it, not only as a work of art, but one which will be found useful to every merchant and householder having any interest in the State.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, WILLIAM J. McCULLOH, Former Surveyor General of Louisiana. M. JEFF THOMPSON, Chief Engineer Board of Public Works. J. A. D'HEMECOURT, Deputy City Surveyor of New Orleans. HENRY VAN VLECK, Chief Engineer New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. W. H. BELL, City Surveyor. B. H. GREENE, Chief Engineer New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad. JOHN LYNCH, Surveyor General of Louisiana. CHARLES A. WHITNEY & CO. Agents. JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad. PIKE, BROTHER & CO. EDGAR STEEL, Publisher, 22 St. Charles street, Third Floor. ja15 6t 112p

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, DECORATION AND WALL PAPER.

P. MALLARD, Corner of Royal and Bienville streets.

MR. P. MALLARD, 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 Parlors, Bed-rooms, Dining-rooms, Library, Reception-rooms, and Halls, all the best finished work, at very reduced prices; also a large assortment of Ornaments, Bronze and Biscuit figures, fine China Dinner, Tea, and Washstand services, finely decorated. Also French and Venetian Mirrors, Curtain materials, Shades and Cornices, Rugs, Mattings, etc.

Decorations made and orders filled at the shortest notice. All jobbings, upholstery, and furniture made at low price for best work. de20 1m2d9t

FERTILIZERS, LIME, CEMENT, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Thomaston, Alton, Cape and Sugar LIME.
Rosendale and Louisville CEMENT.
LARD OIL, COTTON SEED OIL.
Lubricating and Tanners' OILS.
PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES and PAINT OILS.
TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and COAL TAR.
FINE BONE DUST.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
SULPHATE OF LIME and OIL CAKE MEAL.

A full supply in store and for sale by LOUIS BERNOS, Agent, de7 3m 1t 2dp 29 Natchez street.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

S. SILVERSTEIN, 193.....Poydras street.....193 (Corner of Carroll street), DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.,

Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has reopened at the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. oc23 6m 1t2p

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. P. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK.

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. The SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.

They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 95.....Canal Street.....No. 95

From whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price.

He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

All which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc25 6m 3t 2p

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 5, 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

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequaled for the production of elegant and wholesome

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, 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 say 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. no20 6m eod 2p

STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MARTIN'S OLD STAND, 113.....Canal street.....113

The best stock of Leathers always on hand, and a fit guaranteed.

Custom made goods for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, in every variety.

Give me a call. J. POWERS, dell Su2p3m 113 Canal street.