

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 10, 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.

Mr. J. H. Jack has been drawing fine houses at the Mobile Theatre, during the present week.

The prospects of President Juarez for a reelection to his present position, in Mexico are said to be very good.

General Reynolds, Senator elect from Texas, was in Galveston Monday evening, on his way to Washington.

Mr. Treasurer Roberts, of the Academy of Music, has our thanks for courtesies, in the shape of tiny Japanese toys.

The weather this week is excellent for planters, and develops the buds and blossoms of our mid-winter flower gardens.

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

Last chance to see the Japanese. Four performances more. New and astonishing feats at each entertainment. Do not fail to see them.

There is a horrible rumor going the rounds that the crustaceans deposits of Italy are to be again washed by aspiring young Americans on busts.

Such was the popularity of the Japanese troupe at Mobile, last week, that they will return there next Monday, and perform at the Mobile Theatre.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Thomas Divine, Sheriff of Assumption parish, and E. C. Harf, Commissioner of Deeds, New York city.

It is said that a most valuable concession has been made, by the Mexican government, to the Anton Lizardo railroad project, headed by General Rosecrans.

Pennsylvania has 78,000 run-millers and 16,780 school teachers. Supporting the schools costs \$5,868,729. The value of the liquor consumed is \$31,487,000.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 61° at New Orleans, 41° at Augusta, 50° at Charleston, 36° at Cincinnati, 69° at Key West, 61° at Lake City, 62° at Mobile, 40° at Nashville, and 53° at Savannah.

We have received from Hon. L. A. Sheldon the report of Mr. Wells from the select committee on the causes of the reduction of American tonnage. The report is mainly devoted to the consideration of mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico.

The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement of the United States Quartermaster's Department of the continuation of sale of army clothing, etc. Parties desiring to make a profitable investment will find it to their interest to attend.

The Fourth District Central German Republican Club, the largest and most active organization among the many German Republican clubs here, will meet this evening at the Temperance Hall, Captain F. Sprangle presiding. All Germans are cordially invited. See notice elsewhere.

Hon. L. J. Souer, chairman of the special committee on insurance affairs in the House of Representatives, publishes this morning an important communication to the first, life, marine, and accident insurance and assurance companies incorporated by or agencies doing business in the State of Louisiana, and the public in general.

We have received, with the compliments of William H. Green, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and John Learson, secretary, complimentary tickets to the grand gallo ball to be given by the Benevolent Association of the Young Veterans of 1862 to 1865, at the hall of the Frances Anis, on Robertson street, for the benefit of the relief fund of the association.

Captain George H. Ren, a Missouri State Senator, originator of the horse line, and President of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He contemplates buying the tobacco John A. Wood, and says that he will build the finest tobacco float out of the machinery of the Shark, that was sunk on the nineteenth of last month. Captain Ren proposes to remain in the city about three weeks.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company have resolved upon laying down over a mile of square block granite pavement along their city track and depot, and have awarded the contract to John Coleman & Son. One vessel from Boston, loaded with square blocks of granite, is already here, and five others are on the way. The senior Mr. Coleman had long experience in paving with square block granite during his association with Mr. George Cronan, and he understands the business thoroughly.

A good many who were disappointed in not being able to buy tickets at the Academy of Music, this week, relieved their disappointment by purchasing tickets in the single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery that takes place to-morrow. They feel that if they can not enjoy the hope of seeing Little "All Right," they can at least enjoy the hope of being all right themselves when the wheel of fortune decides their fate. As the time when the drawing will take place is near at hand, it will be well for all who would like a prize to buy a ticket.

SOVEREIGNTY. We notice of late in the journals of New Orleans attempts to re-establish, by lengthy and labored arguments, the doctrine of State sovereignty. "The times have been that when the brains were out of the man would die," and one would suppose that the doctrine in question got so terrific a fracture of the skull in the late war that we should hear no more of it. But some heresies have a strange vitality, and the sagacious Solomon long ago remarked that even though you bury a fool in a mortar, yet the foolishness will not depart from him.

For the benefit of our younger readers we will briefly state the reasons why, as matter of fact, the States of our country are not sovereign, and to save words and spare the feelings of our Democratic neighbors, we will use the State of Rhode Island as an example.

It is not necessary to inquire what the mighty commonwealth of Rhode Island was in the time of Roger Williams, or even in 1783. The practical question is, what is she under the constitution of the United States under which we now live and have lived with considerable happiness since 1787?

First—It is a well settled principle of public law that a sovereign State may establish such a form of government as it may choose. But Rhode Island has not this right. If she should yearn after a king, and attempt, for example, to confer this dignity on Mr. Sprague, as William I. her uncle Samuel would say, "no!" So, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Second—It is well settled that a sovereign State may coin money, emit bills of credit, and make legal tender. But Rhode Island has not these rights. So, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Third—It is well settled that the establishment of posts, postoffices and post-roads is an attribute of sovereignty, and one of increasing importance. But Rhode Island has no rights in this regard; and so, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

The most industrious collector of postage stamps will never find one with the head of either Jencks or Sprague on it.

Fourth—It is well settled in public law that a sovereign State may establish a State religion, prohibit the exercise of other forms (except in domestic life, possibly, and exact such tests as it chooses). But Rhode Island can not do this; and so, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Fifth—It is well settled that every sovereign State has a right to form with other powers whatever treaties may appear to be conducive to its interests, provided such treaties do not violate the rights of some third sovereign party. But Rhode Island has not this right, and in this respect she is not sovereign.

Sixth—It is a rule of public law that sovereign States are of equal dignity, subject to certain rules of ceremonial. But Rhode Island has no such right. If her Governor should seek admittance to a congress of sovereign powers he might be admired as a very worthy gentleman, but he would receive no official recognition. So, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Seventh—It is a rule that "no nation is obliged to give an account of its actions." There is no court in which one sovereign can be sued by another. It takes a war to settle a litigation between sovereigns. But Rhode Island may be sued in a court of the United States, and so, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Eighth—The right of embassy is a cherished right of sovereignty, and ambassadors have many sacred privileges in virtue of their character. But Rhode Island can send no ambassador, and so, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Ninth—A sovereign power can always declare war. This is her method of enjoying the luxury of going to law. But Rhode Island, formidable as she is, has not this privilege, and so, in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Tenth—A sovereign can in time of peace keep an army and a navy, of any size, and no other sovereign has a right to say she shall not, though the latter may respectfully inquire, perhaps, what it all means. But Rhode Island can not exercise this cherished right, and so in this respect, she is not sovereign.

Eleventh—A sovereign may make treaties of all kinds with other sovereigns. But Rhode Island can make no treaty, and so in this respect she is not sovereign.

Twelfth—It is a great attribute of sovereignty to lay embargoes, and to impose duties on imports and exports, and generally to regulate commerce with other sovereign powers. But Rhode Island can do none of these things, and so in these respects she is not sovereign.

Thirteenth—A sovereign State can exercise the important right of asylum. She may harbor all the criminals on earth, and it is only by her own consent, tacit or express, that she gives them up. Hence the numerous treaties of extradition. But Rhode Island has not this right. If Uncle Samuel chooses to give up a fugitive from the justice of Russia her consent is neither required nor requested. So in this respect she is not sovereign.

We might go on at some further length with these illustrations, but we believe that "thirteenth" should be the limit of the longest sermon. That our State has "rights" is very true, so have other and smaller political corporations, such as counties and cities; but to say that they are "sovereign" in the secession sense is simply absurd.

PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS. One of the duties which the Legislature owes to the poor people of the State is to pass a more comprehensive and liberal homestead and property exemption law. The Revised Statutes and the Code of Practice contain the general features of such a law as is wanted, but if the provisions of articles six hundred and forty-four, five and six of the Code of Practice are not made more comprehensive, the writ of execution will still continue to be an engine of oppression. As at present, the law probably goes too far in some respects, while in other regards it falls short of securing just what is needed to protect all classes of society. This, however,

may result from the different situations of the parties to be interested, the exemption of two thousand dollars worth of property in the country being, doubtless, designed to protect the farmers. Probably it is necessary to secure to farmers one hundred and sixty acres of land, as this has come to be considered the customary homestead exemption; but under the constitution, and in States where smaller divisions of the land are provided for, perhaps sixty acres would come nearer the mark. It should not become a settled idea of our domestic arrangements that every man must have one hundred and sixty acres of land, for that is more soil than any one man can have a use for, and the State is bound to consult the interests of the largest number rather than the fewest.

But wherein the Revised Statutes and the Code are both defective is in regard to town property. There is no exemption of houses and lots in the cities of the State, but the law confines itself to the country, and is specific only as to one hundred and sixty acres, with certain necessary adjuncts thereto. We desire to have a homestead and a property exemption law that will be adapted to New Orleans.

Such, for instance, as the security of a house and lot of a given value, or goods and chattels to the same amount. Possibly it might be wise to limit the amount of property so exempted to two thousand dollars, if it is in the shape of a house and lot; or one thousand dollars if it is in the shape of personal property. The reason why we make this difference is that the owner of real estate to the extent of two thousand dollars would probably pay his debts in the course of time, or he might add other value to his property, so as to subject it ultimately to the payment of his liabilities, while the owner of one thousand dollars in personal estate is never considered so stationary or responsible.

One of the main objects of these exemption laws, is to discourage the credit system, and another is to protect the industrious citizen from ever being entirely prostrated by any sudden reverse of fortune. The public can always guard itself from being injured by refusing to extend credit, in cases where the pay is doubtful. If men are honest, the community can seldom suffer; but sometimes they are unfortunate, and then they should be protected from being thrown entirely upon the mercy of the world. With enough left to rally upon, the chances are always in favor of their making fair settlements with their creditors.

The main feature, therefore, of any amendment to the Code should be to fix the extent and value of the homestead and personal property exemption in the city. And the easiest way to do this, is to amend the articles of the Code, rather than to pass any general law on the subject.

A SEWERAGE SYSTEM REQUIRED. In comparing the histories of other cities embraced within the boundaries of the United States with the history of New Orleans, it will be perceived that this city is among the oldest in the Union. It was founded over one hundred and fifty years ago, long before the declaration of American independence was thought of, and at a time when New York, the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, was but a Dutch settlement of insignificant proportions, and some time after William Penn had planned the foundation of a new city that took the name of Philadelphia. It must be remembered that New Orleans, though first settled in 1717, did not become an American city until after Louisiana was ceded by the first Napoleon to the United States, which took place in 1802, at least so far as government was concerned.

After the cession had taken place and Americans from the old States of the Union began to come here, a very perceptible change took place in the business prospects and growth of the city. A new impetus was given to public improvements, and before many years the principal streets were paved and gas was introduced for lighting the city. As the American population increased, other changes, deemed necessary for the proper government and police regulation of the city, were proposed and adopted, until finally quite a jealousy was aroused in the minds of the old inhabitants against the enterprising newcomers. The old settlers found themselves growing rich by the increased value of their property, caused by the new public spirit that had been infused into society here by the new-comers; and not being satisfied to sell at a fair price or improve where improvement was necessary, and continuing to view with jealousy every move that was made by the American portion of the population to improve the city, they finally drove them to the necessity of crossing Canal street and laying out a new section of the city that was to become the most flourishing and beautiful in the course of time. Many improvements were made under the new order of things, and New Orleans has continued to grow, but not as rapidly as many other cities have grown that have sprung up like magic within a comparatively few years.

Other improvements are essentially necessary for the rapid and, at the same time, wholesome growth of this city. A perfect sewerage system is required to be established whereby the city can be kept clean and, as far as possible, dry. It is believed that a thorough system of underground drainage will not only give us the means of having a clean city, but it will be the means of reclaiming the swamp lands in its rear, between the city and the lake; thereby adding to the wealth and beauty of the city and the health of its inhabitants. It may be safely said that if a thorough system of underground drainage had been established here fifty years ago, that this city now would be one of the largest, most beautiful and flourishing cities on this continent. It is generally conceded that the want of an adequate system of drainage has been the great cause of disease in this city. In other words, it is

believed that this city can be made as healthy as any in the world, providing its swamp lands can be reclaimed, and it can be kept clean and dry by means of some system of drainage that will be effective. Nothing has tended more to keep back the growth of this city than the epidemics that have visited its people from time to time with such fearful effect. It is a noticeable fact that whenever this city is visited by one of these scourges it takes it year by year, others are driven away, and a large number who were intending to come here to live are deterred from doing so. This is the chief reason why New Orleans has not kept pace with other cities whose history dates back with hers, and whose locations and natural commercial advantages are really no better, and in some instances not so good as she enjoys. And, for this same reason, other cities have sprung up within our own recollection that have had to contend with similar disadvantages, but having the men to direct their destiny possessed of the nerve, public spirit, energy, and brains necessary to overcome all obstacles they have continued the march of improvement until they have far outstripped older cities. Chicago is a noticeable instance of this kind. Located originally on low and wet ground, it had many difficulties to surmount in order to become a healthy and flourishing city. A few years ago it was described to be without waterworks, without any system of sewerage, without paved streets, without sidewalks, and with houses that made it essentially a wooden affair; and without gas, and mud in every direction, a most disagreeable if not dangerous place to travel through night or day. In 1848 Chicago had a population of 18,000 inhabitants, and its condition was as above described. She now has a population of over a half million, and by the enterprise, energy and indomitable will of her public men, has become one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of this or any other country. Her public buildings can not be excelled, and her system of public parks and improvements are on a scale commensurate with the genius and enterprise of her people. She is emphatically a city containing all the modern improvements—in fact, a first class city.

Give New Orleans a system of sewerage that will do for her what has been done for Chicago—raise her out of the mud and give her people dry land to stand upon, and a clean and healthy location to dwell in—and there is no earthly reason why, with a system of public parks and improvements that are found in all well improved cities, she should not become speedily one of the most splendid, flourishing and charming cities to live in that is to be found anywhere under the broad canopy of heaven. Let our city fathers and the Legislature now in session reflect upon this vital subject, and see if there can not be an effective system of drainage established for this city.

IN THE LEGISLATURE. It is not infrequently happens that legislative bodies may, not infrequently, be compared to a high-stepping horse, which makes tremendous noise, but does not get forward very fast. The Legislature of Louisiana is no exception in this respect. But we make the remark in no spirit of censure, for we believe it is in the nature of things. There are new suggestions come up in which a great deal can not be said on both sides, and each member feels as if a duty would be discharged were he to remain silent and the frequent clash of words.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced, according to notice, by Mr. Butler, of Rapides, to authorize Eugene McCarty to sue the State. It may be that Mr. Butler thinks it a duty to introduce any measure respecting the interests of a resident of the district he represents; but it is to be hoped that Senators will not feel it a duty to sanction every measure to bring the State into litigation. The money that McCarty wishes to get from the State by means of a suit, was paid long ago by the various individuals who had suits in the Sixth Justice Court, during the time that McCarty was suspended from the functions of Justice of the Peace by joint resolution of the Legislature. There is plenty of proper and legal ways whereby to dispose of the State money.

It looks probable that the finale of the Donaldson election troubles will take place in the Legislature; for in the course of yesterday's session a resolution was introduced to the effect that whereas, it is alleged that John A. Chevers, District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, and R. Beauvais, Judge for the same District, "have conspired and wilfully joined together for the purpose of obstructing the operations of the law; and in violation of their oath of office set at defiance the laws of the State, and, actuated by partisan influences, have sought to annoy, harass and persecute certain citizens," etc.

The resolution calls for a committee to be appointed by the Chair to investigate the official acts of Chevers and Beauvais, send for persons and papers, and report to the Senate such recommendations as the nature of the case shall demand.

We are afraid it is going to be rough on Chevers, who appears to have shaped his course after the example of that wonderful wise man of whom Mother Goose records "that he jumped into a briar bush and scratched out both his eyes." But, we apprehend, the comparison ends here, for although John may "jump into another bush," he will hardly succeed to "scratch them in again."

About this time the proceedings were slightly spoiled by the remarks of a member, who was riled at something that had been said, of which we could not catch the purport, but who hinted at responsibility elsewhere. We would like to remark here that we believe the Legislature of this State transcends most legislative bodies in the snavity of deportment which the members exhibit toward each other. And this is the most praiseworthy, when we reflect upon the elements of bitter party antagonism that

exist among them. No matter how exciting the theme of debate or how excited the members become in the eagerness of opposite contention, there is nothing but the most courteous demeanor exhibited, even in the most ardent opposition. They may get angry, but there is always "methinks in their madness."

Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution which requires two daily sessions—one at 11 A. M. and the other at 7 P. M. The same Senator was not so fortunate in his efforts to manufacture a new parish—*ad est*, to cut off a slice from East and West Feliciana, and call it Feliciana, without any affix or prefix. It certainly will not increase either the size or resources of the State to make new parishes out of slices from old ones. The only thing increased will be the number of offices. There should always be very strong reasons indeed for following, in ever so small a way, the first Napoleon's re-arrangements of territory, and reasons are not thought to exist in this case.

Mr. Todd introduced a bill to purchase certain records, surveys and other archives and land titles now in possession of Mr. John Livingston. The papers which it is proposed to purchase, include the colonial history of Louisiana, with the indices and surveys of the Spanish Surveyors Generals Trudeau and Pintado. It will be a judicious act of the Legislature to obtain for the State the possession of archives that are so well calculated to throw light upon the early history of colonial Louisiana territory, and to clear up any ambiguities that might possibly arise in regard to land titles in some parts of the State.

After the Senate had concluded an executive session the only important business transacted was the debate upon and final passage of a bill for the relief of Colonel J. O. Nixon, formerly State Printer, and late editor of the New Orleans Crescent. The business of this bill detained the Senate for some time after the regular hour of adjournment.

The proceedings respecting this bill were tinged with no party spirit, but the large majority who carried it through, as well as the small minority who opposed it, were evidently actuated by a conscientious spirit of fair play.

In the House, yesterday, at the commencement of the proceedings, Speaker Carter took occasion to make a few remarks previously to the prayer, which did great credit to his common sense, and were well received by the members, as they deserved to be. The Speaker said, in effect, that, without making any pretensions to piety, he thought the conduct of members during the prayer offered by the Chaplain as improper and unsuitable; equally so was the running around by the pages. He expressed a hope that there would be a reform in this respect, and that a little more devotion might be maintained.

We have noticed that the Speaker seems to possess a remarkable influence in the House, for when at a later hour of the session, during the time that the chair was filled by a member, and the "noys" had become so excited over some matters of debate as to reach the boundaries of the obnoxious, the Speaker resumed the chair, and talking to them in a stern though fatherly manner, there at once ensued a "religious silence" while the yeas and nays were called.

The matter which caused the excitement was upon a request of Mr. Wands to have more time to report as chairman of a committee of investigation.

The sum of \$250,000 had been appropriated at the beginning of the session, and the committee, of which Mr. Wands was chairman, had been appointed to investigate the manner in which the money had been disbursed. The committee had ten days allowed to make a report, and at the expiration of the time they asked for an extension. After considerable debate the committee was discharged.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Kinsella, which looks to the abolition of lotteries in every shape or form. We shall take occasion to give an examination into the practical workings of the bill.

There was nothing of salient importance before the House.

Is it necessary to print paragraphs with scanda? The Times, of last evening, contained an exploded insinuation that Mr. Theodore Tilton, of Brooklyn, has deserted his wife. It may be considered amusing to read such scandal, but if the writer is desirous of seeing a pair of indignant eyes blazing on him out of a good woman's head, he had better repeat this sensational story in the presence of Mrs. Tilton. A New York reporter tried it the other day, and Mr. Tilton had to interfere in behalf of the interviewer.

ON CARONDELLET STREET. The following were the bids and offers at the board last night:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder Name, Bid Amount, Offer Amount. Includes Louisiana National Bank, Crescent City Bank, etc.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Canal and Poydras Streets. e29 1y

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

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

NOTICE. The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the eleventh day of February, 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.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, \$5 AND \$10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$8 and \$10 each. 200 Fine English GUNS, at \$15, \$18 and \$20 each. 200 dozen Table Knives and Forks, at \$1 and \$2 per dozen. FINE REVOLVERS at \$4 and \$10 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Telpontoula street, between Poydras and Lafitte streets.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! FOR SHORT IS PRICELESS! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER CO., NEW YORK.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. In sole agency 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.

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 unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 65 New Street, New York. SLENDID STOCK. NEW JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

M. SCOLLER, Camp street. Having visited the Northern States since THE GREAT ROBERTS AT HIS STORE, has returned with one of the Largest Stocks of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

REMOVAL. No. 9 Camp Street. GLYNN & WINTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers.

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. JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE. THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

The Southwestern States. E. A. TYLER, No. 113 Canal Street. Has now fully opened his new goods, consisting in part, as follows:

Diamond Sets, Diamond Brooches, Brooches and Rings, Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Opal and Coral Rings, Jewel Watches, in the most 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 Milled Ornaments of the most beautiful description, etc. The public is invited to call and examine. Jan 29/71

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. INCORPORATED MARCH 15, 1850. Officers: E. F. General, President; Thomas A. Adams, First Vice President; Thomas Allen Clarke, Second Vice President; Charles J. Levee, Third Vice President; Sam Jones, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871. Can be obtained at all the principal Stationers.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN & CO., 91 and 96 Canal Street. JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Mr. JOSEPH E. KELLER has entire charge of the Watch Department.

Mr. GUS. STANTON has entire charge of the Masonic Department. Masonic Jewels, Books and Regalia always on hand. Seals and Presses for Lodges, Solarium, Banks, etc., promptly executed.

Mr. JOHN STUMPF has charge of the Jewelry Manufactory. Diamond, Ruby and Jewelry carefully repaired. Mr. CHR. KICHLER has charge of the Silverware Manufactory.

Silver Presentation Plate made to order; Badges for Societies, Clubs and Companies promptly designed and made. The Very Best Pocket Spectacles on hand. We import all goods direct from the factories, manufacture on our premises, and offer our stock at prices that can not be equaled.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN & CO., 91 and 96 Canal Street. BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED WILSON'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Branch. Corner of Camp and Poydras Streets, C. M. STRELA, Manager. Open nightly until twelve midnight, and all night on occasion of balls, etc.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, 43 Peter Street. Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND. LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. 6/15 1y

REOPENING. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machines could be had, and the workings of the machine could be seen, and the different makes of the machine be seen, and the use to which they are desired to apply to. To such a Mart we invite you at 102 Canal Street, Agency for the General Agent.

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING. SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of Wood Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, 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 prevents the rusting and expansion of the metal. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. 5/15 1y

A CARD. In connection with COLEMAN'S MILL FACTORY, No. 28 Telpontoula street, New Orleans, I have established a new branch of my business at the St. Charles Hotel, a depot for the sale of COLEMAN'S LATEST IMPROVED UNIMOLNEY Corn and Wheat Mills.

These Mills are so well and favorably known, having been before the public for over twenty years, that a description of their peculiarities and advantages is unnecessary. In addition to a stock of MILLS FOR ALL POWERS AND PURPOSES, I am prepared to fill orders for Mill Stones, Mill Iron, Mill Picks, Gin Bands, Mill Bands, etc.

I should be pleased to receive the orders of my friends and others needing anything in my line. H. DUDLEY COLEMAN, No. 41 St. Charles street. New Orleans, January 11, 1871. 1/15 1y

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 that if we 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, No. 117 Front Street. 1/15 1y

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195 Canal Street. (Corner of Carroll street).

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, has, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and well 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 a 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. e22 1y

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK. NEW ORLEANS. In accordance with the requirements of the eighth section of the national currency act, and to the Teutonia National Bank of New Orleans. J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

THURSDAY DEPARTMENT. Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, December 2, 1868. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, has been organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the issue of national currency," approved June 30, 1864, and to provide for the circulation of the currency, do hereby certify that THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, is authorized to conduct the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifth day of January, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBERT, Controller of the Currency. No. 1747