

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers:

- George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simo, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James L. Egan, Poydras Street. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

The New York Standard has entered upon its second year.

The weather last evening was so cold that fires were comfortable.

Canal street yesterday presented an attractive scene, when beautiful ladies were enjoying its promenade.

Mr. Conklin, internal revenue supervisor, has returned to this city from a visit to Washington and New York.

There were occasional drippings of rain last evening, but nothing like a shower till midnight, when rain set in earnestly.

Within a month ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, has been offered the presidency of three colleges, and has declined them all.

The Bremen steamship Frankfurt, which sailed on the seventeenth ultimo, arrived at Havana yesterday, and will probably be in this port to-morrow morning.

Mr. A. B. Chase will accept our thanks for complimentary tickets of admission to the festival of the "Flower Queen" at the National Theatre to-morrow evening.

There is a boy in Jefferson county, New York, sixteen years of age, who to-day measures six feet seven inches in height, and hasn't the heart to stop growing yet.

Two nieces of the late David C. Broderick, from Australia, have come on land in San Francisco to have the alleged fictitious will, under which the estate of the deceased was sold, set aside.

An act reorganizing the police juries of this State prescribing the manner thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation, appears in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

The following announcement lately appeared in a country paper: "Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear something to his advantage—his wife is dead."

The Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana have our thanks for complimentary tickets to the grand tableaux and ball, to be given at the Opera House on Wednesday, the seventeenth instant.

"London Assurance" will be performed at the St. Charles Theatre on Monday evening, twenty-second instant, by the Shakespeare Club. We thank the Shakespeare Club for complimentary tickets.

An old bachelor says that giving the ballot to women would not amount to anything practically, because they would insist that they were too young to vote until they got too old to take any interest in politics.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 58° at New Orleans, 53° at Augusta, 50° at Charleston, 58° at Savannah, 50° at Cincinnati, 49° at Louisville, 53° at St. Louis, 51° at Nashville, 62° at Key West, and 62° at Havana.

We publish this-morning an act to provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of New Orleans for the years 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issuing of bonds for the said purpose.

There is a tumult among the milk dealers of St. Louis because of the execution of a new law requiring them to furnish samples of their milk for analysis before supplying their customers. They intend to contest the law in the courts.

We publish officially, this morning, an act to incorporate the town of Brashear, in the parish of St. Mary, and to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Brashear, approved March 8, 1860, and all acts amendatory thereto.

Spoken upon this subject, it has been remarked: It is difficult to suppose that the same principle which the House of Commons applied to determine the proprietary right in this case will not apply with equal force to many others. Royalty is, more than it ever was in its origin in England. The revenue that used to be derived from the throne has all but passed away, and questionable privileges will no longer be admitted, simply because they are royal. The present is but a sample of the many which in the present of the people, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will be called upon to defend.

Their danger consists in their followers becoming thus accustomed to deflection which will ripen into revolt. The probable loss of a nominal proprietorship of Epping Forest is not of itself an appreciable misfortune to the Queen of England and her family, but the trial of such immunities as are left to the crown by a strictly judicial standard marks the approach of the time when the crown itself will be voted out of existence.

PUBLIC PARKS. All well regulated cities have their systems of public drainage and public parks. Both are deemed essential for the promotion of the physical, mental, moral and pecuniary condition of people dwelling in cities. If such things are necessary in colder climates, how absolutely essential they become here in the Sunny South. The short sighted policy that fears the expense of pleasure resorts has been overcome in all great cities, and no city can now be deemed first-class that has not inaugurated a comprehensive system of public parks.

If proof is needed to establish the fact that public parks of this description increase the value of real estate as well as promote the health and happiness of the people, we have only to refer to what the great Central Park has done for the city of New York. It has reclaimed a section that was deemed most unhealthy to reside in, and of little value. The land upon which it is laid out was described a few years ago as a rough, unsightly region of boulders and rocky hills, whose only adornment consisted of a few squalid shanties, inhabited by squatters of the lowest order. This has been transformed into a most charming place of resort for the people of New York. The rich and poor have been made happy by the change, and the adjoining lands, that were almost worthless, have become of immense value. Some of the handsomest and most costly residences of New York's wealthy people are now located along the lines of the Central Park and the avenues leading to it.

Brooklyn is also profiting by a splendid system of public parks. She has laid out one overlooking the magnificent bay of New York, that, for extent and beauty, bids fair to rival the famous Central Park of the great metropolis of our country. Chicago is another city that understands the value and importance of adopting a broad and liberal system of public improvements. She has several handsome public parks. The South Side Park was authorized by the Illinois Legislature in 1860. It comprises an area of one thousand acres, is elegantly laid out, and has several grand boulevards, or drives, leading to and through it. This is located in the southern part of Chicago. The Legislature has also provided for the building of three parks in the west division, of from one to two hundred acres each, at a cost of \$250,000 each. Lincoln Park is one of Chicago's finest parks. It is located in the northern division, on the lake shore, and comprises about two hundred and thirty acres. The Riverside Park, a private enterprise, is very large, embracing a tract of sixteen hundred acres. It is located on the Desplaines river, about six miles from the city, in a southwestern direction. It was designed to be interspersed with walks and drives, groves, arbors, fountains, etc., and the work placed in the hands of Messrs. Olmstead, Vaux & Co., the architects of Central Park, New York. The Riverside Park is delightfully located, and it is supposed will be the means of causing the erection of many stylish and costly suburban residences in its neighborhood by men of wealth. Union Park is located in the western division of Chicago. It is described as a beautiful enclosure of about seventeen acres, upon which over fifty thousand dollars have already been spent in the way of ornamentation. This park has done much to improve the surrounding land, and make it valuable as the abode of fashion and elegance.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CROWN.

A new danger threatens the British crown, and forms a new element in the movements of the British people tending to the subversion of royalty with all its costly paraphernalia. In the House of Commons, on the evening of the twenty-eighth of last month, a motion was submitted by Mr. Cowper Temple, one of the liberal members of that body, in favor of the reservation of a part of Epping Forest for a public park. In this motion he was supported by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, another liberal member. It was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, who belonged to the ministry. They argued that this property belonged to the crown, and not to the public. It was a very important question, and upon being submitted to the House of Commons, that body, by a majority of more than one hundred, decided against the government, and in favor of the people. This is one of the most significant questions that has been brought before the popular branch of the English Parliament, in which the rights of the people were involved as against the rights or claims of the crown. In this instance the latter has suffered an inglorious defeat. In defending the rights of the crown to the Epping Forest, or chase of Epping, as it is sometimes called, the leaders of the cabinet may be supposed to have discharged a sort of official duty in an indifferent way, and though the vote may not be construed into a no confidence one, yet it has a meaning which bodes no good to the reigning family or to the continuance of monarchy in England.

To one familiar with English history as connected with this great royal domain, the importance of the vote to which reference has been made, will be readily understood. It will be remembered that William the Conqueror was passionately fond of the chase, and to gratify that desire destroyed thirty-six parishes, pulled down thirty-six churches and despoiled the country for thirty miles around, in order to create the New Forest. His successors, Norman, Plantagenet and Tudor, all made unparalyzing use of the royal prerogative of indulging in the pleasures of the chase in these glebes of the crown. Down to George III. there was in the possession of the king sixty-eight forests, eighteen chases and upward of seven hundred and eighty parks. Among those which a board of commissioners appointed in 1787 declared to be royal property was the forest of Epping, or Waltham, the subject of the motion and vote in the House of Commons, to which reference has been made. Even under its present diminished proportions, this ancient royal pleasure ground is of noble dimensions. It is about ten miles long and about two and a half miles in width. It lies some six miles to the north of London, and is said, for many years, to be without those beautiful animals that formerly roamed through and inhabited that ancient and historic forest. It was once the great camping place of the English gypsies, and many are the stories and romances founded upon the acts of these wandering outlaws, the scenes and incidents of which have been laid there. From time to time considerable portions of it have been placed under cultivation, and, for many years, it has been the favorite holiday resort of the laboring classes of London. Doubtless, the reason that induced this action on the part of Mr. Cowper Temple was the fact of the great necessity that, inasmuch as these lands and this beautiful forest belonged to the people of the realm, it was their privilege to enjoy its beauties and participate in its pleasures. He was aware of the fact that for many years the park had free access to the Epping retreat, and in that respect had enjoyed what was really their own property. Before this attempt was made to obtain this forest, and to cut it up into small holdings for peasant farmers. This was done about two years ago by an association of workmen, who declared themselves as opponents of the English land-tenure system, which prevails under the laws of that country. These were revolutionists, too radical to obtain much encouragement, and were not sustained. The present movement, and the blow now aimed at English royalty, and at the influence of their ministerial defenders, has been struck by the cultured and reflective liberalism of the country.

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Most of our large cities have adopted a system of public parks, yet but few have gone into their construction so extensively as Chicago, whose people seem wonderfully gifted with the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise has made Chicago what it is in a comparatively short space of time. In a very few years it has grown to be a large and flourishing city. In little more than twenty years the people of Chicago have accomplished more in the way of building a city than is usually done in a century. If New Orleans has slept in the past, there is hope for her in the future. Her people are just entering upon a system of public works that, if thought of fifty years ago and accomplished then, would have had a most beneficial effect on the growth and prosperity of the city. If a perfect system of drainage and public parks had then been instituted, and a system of levees erected to protect the city against inundation, its commercial and sanitary condition would have been in a flourishing condition years ago. The swamp lands lying between the city and the lake would have been reclaimed and built upon, and city improvements extended to the lake. The Fair Grounds and City Park—in that event would now be the centre of the city extending from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, and instead of a population less than two hundred thousand souls, New Orleans would have at least a population of five hundred thousand. The same determination that lifted Chicago out of the mud and water could do it for New Orleans. And may we not hope that we have men among us who will commence and carry through the work that has been so long neglected to the great detriment of our city? The efficient drainage of this city established the way would be clear for adding to the health and comfort of our people as well as beautify the city, and improve the value of property. The Legislature has made provision for a city park by the passage of a law creating a fund for that purpose, and making it the duty of the Governor to appoint park commissioners. Governor Warmoth has appointed on this commission Hon. J. R. West, Judge H. C. Dibble, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Dr. A. W. Smyth, and Dr. M. A. Southworth, into whose hands the park will be committed.

True Charity. The common notion of charity is that it consists in giving money, or food, or clothing, or material aid of some kind to the needy; and this is certainly an important feature of charity; nay, an indispensable one. The very poor may indeed be destitute of things more important than food and clothing; but the necessities of the animal nature must be provided for before spiritual needs can be felt. This at least is the normal condition of the ordinary man, and to carry a copy of the Bible to a family in want of bread, as has been done by the mistaken charity of an overzealous but inexperienced female missionary, is to deserve such a contemptuous exclamation as that with which the indigent Irishwoman: "Arrah! and d'ye think, ma'am, we can eat the Bible?" It is not the Bible but its spirit that we should take with us to the hovels of the indigent; its spirit enhancing the value of our gifts so as to make them minister to the needs of the heart and soul as well as those of the body. And what is it that we all desire of our kind?

Is it gifts? Surely not! To a noble mind gifts are insults unless given in a spirit of love, which makes the richest offering a trifle in comparison with itself. A gift not halved by love is simply a bribe for some expected benefit, or an indirect payment for some received one. What we want of each other is respect, consideration, sympathy, love. And these, or some of them, are so imperatively demanded of their kind by all human beings that none can be found so low as to be satisfied without it. It is for this reason that the poor, as they are called, sometimes feel and display so little gratitude for the assistance they occasionally receive. Their hearts are not touched because the hearts of the givers are unmoved. "The world owes us a living," say they, and coldly swallow or pocket that share of the world's debt which a worldling carelessly pays.

It is not to be disputed, however, that aid given in a cold and indifferent spirit is immeasurably better than aid withheld. It is, as we have said, above, better to feed the body alone, than leave body and soul both to perish. But aid, thus coldly given, helps the recipient alone, and that imperfectly; while help, given in a spirit of love, like mercy, "is twice blessed." It blesseth him that gives, and him that gets. Accompanied by kind words and tones, it recognizes the essential equality between the two, and thus lessens the sense of obligation, which might otherwise embitter the gift.

Thus, it is our personal presence and sympathy that we should give to the destitute; and, united with such aid as their immediate necessities may demand, that best of all help—if it is in our power—help to help themselves. In sickness, there is no medicine more efficacious than the life-giving presence of a sympathetic, strong heart; no "pain-killer" like the touch of a loving hand. Charity, in its broadest sense, means love; and to those who would truly exercise this virtue, we would say, when you give, let love animate your gift; lavish not your selfish case-buying, when less love but more human kindness would multiply a hundred fold the value of your gifts.

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY. One of the defects in the act incorporating the Louisiana Levee Company is that it is not sufficiently explicit. Another is that it creates an additional tax upon the people when the complaint is general that the taxes are too high already. Another is that it leaves too many loopholes through which the company can escape responsibility for damages where it has neglected to keep the levee in repair. Another is that the work is limited, which is a piece of folly, considering the absolute necessity of being protected. When the company has exhausted the appropriation it will stop work, without regard to the requirements of the case. Another is, that it prevents national assistance, as Congress will hardly make an appropriation to assist a private corporation. Another is that the process by which the work is designed to be commenced is full of delays, requiring surveys and acceptances in advance of action. Another is that it authorizes the issuance of bonds before any work is done. Another is that the remedies in case of suit for damages are inadequate. Another is that in the event a judgment for damages consumed the fund, the State would then be left without levees.

If this list of objections does not arrest the attention of the public and compel its assent to the proposition that the Louisiana Levee Company is a monopoly which should be opposed in the interest of the State and of the people, we are at a loss to appreciate the measure which would meet with public disapprobation. The law is objectionable, too, from the fact that it endows this company with exclusive control over the levees of the State for twenty-one years. No matter what changes may take place; no matter how the agencies for building levees may be improved, we are to abide by the action of this single corporation in making our defense against the floods of the Mississippi. This of itself should operate to render the measure unpopular wherever it is read. The attempt to pass similar laws in Mississippi has been defeated, and, though the company has the legislative indorsement in Louisiana, the chances are somewhat reasonable that the law will fail in this State. The people are very much opposed to it, and conscience is its great enemy. We may laugh at these forces, but they are strong to destroy bad measures.

A passenger on one of the Canada railroads was insulted and abused by an employe of the road. The passenger surrendered his ticket on the demand of the brakeman, and when he was subsequently asked for the same he replied that he had given it up. The brakeman denied the assertion, shook his fist in the passenger's face, called him a liar, and used other insulting terms and gestures. The passenger reported him at the office, but the company retained the brakeman in its employ. The passenger sued the road for damages, and recovered five thousand dollars, the court instructing the jury that the case was one wherein exemplary damages, would be just, as the offense was very great.

Your temptant is always assuming to be a peaceful character. The Louisville Ledger assures the public that its only object is to unite the Democratic party in Kentucky, and yet it is laying about it with a big club against every man who differs with it in opinion. With apostolic blow and knock it is incessantly hammering the motherly Courier-Journal because that paper does not unify properly. Probably this self-praise from the Ledger is a sign that the Democracy in Louisville is uniting against its Bourbonism. If so, we hail it as a good thing.

Since Kentucky demands from Congress full amnesty for past political offenses suppose Congress proposes a trade with the Bourbons to this effect, that if they will forget all the degrees of color in the citizen the government will consent to forget all degrees in the guilt of those who rebelled against the republic. This might settle all the trouble, and as it is inevitably bound to transpire that all men will be pardoned and that all men will be accepted as legally entitled to the same rights, the quicker the trade is made the sooner we will arrive at the end of our present troubles.

Have your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitroxa Oxide Gas administered. July 24 1870

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. WATCHES! WATCHES! Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles K. Jaeger, Chaux de Fonds. Alfred Girard, Chaux de Fonds. David J. Maguin, Geneva. Henry Hoffman, Loele. Thomas Russell & Sons, London. Sole agent for the above watches. E. A. TYLER, No. 215 Canal street.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 161 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy Canton matting, white and checked matting, door oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosquito bars, curtsain goods, furniture covering, etc. my 12 1870

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STREAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME. For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 St. Charles Street, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE 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. Pat. guaranteed 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, No. 126 Poydras street.

A CARD. To the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HERNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. C. R. Sargent & Sons' ANGIOLINA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana. W. ALEXANDER GORDON, Sole Agency for the United States.

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 case to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 109 Canal street. M. K. HEDRICK, General Agent.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Entitled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and GREATLY EASINESS 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 General Southern Agency, No. 129 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. A. H. TRUE & CO., Sole Agents.

VIDE ET CREDE, SINE DUBIO. DR. J. M. MAGEE, SURGEON AND OPERATIVE DENTIST, No. 167 Canal street. Performs all operations pertaining to his profession, secundum artem. my 12 1870

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. det 2871y

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. det 2871y

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 breads.

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, at all seasons 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 @ New Street, New York. my 12 1870

BUSINESS CHANGES. THE COMMERCIAL FIRM OF ZALE & DALTONS, is hereby dissolved from and after this date. All parties indebted to said firm are notified to make no payment without the signatures of David Zale and P. H. Cotton. P. H. COTTON, Co-Liquidator, my 12 1870

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership of J. S. SENEZEAU & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the date of this date. All parties indebted to said firm are notified to make no payment without the signature of J. S. SENEZEAU. J. S. SENEZEAU, A. BERTUS, my 12 1870

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account, at No. 24 Bienville street. my 12 1870

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JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. det 2871y

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ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, at all seasons 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 @ New Street, New York. my 12 1870

BUSINESS CHANGES. THE COMMERCIAL FIRM OF ZALE & DALTONS, is hereby dissolved from and after this date. All parties indebted to said firm are notified to make no payment without the signatures of David Zale and P. H. Cotton. P. H. COTTON, Co-Liquidator, my 12 1870

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership of J. S. SENEZEAU & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the date of this date. All parties indebted to said firm are notified to make no payment without the signature of J. S. SENEZEAU. J. S. SENEZEAU, A. BERTUS, my 12 1870

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account, at No. 24 Bienville street. my 12 1870

MACHINERY. O'Rourke & Meagher. Steam Boilers, Engines, etc. No. 113 and 115 New Orleans street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence—No. 200 City street. Locomotives, Locomotive Pumps and Cylinders, Boilers, Grinders, Presses and Juice Boxes made at shortest notice, and all work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. my 12 1870

ARMSTRONGS' FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Erato and New Orleans streets. NEW ORLEANS, LA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Saws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Brackets, Buildings, Furnaces, Moulds, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revolvers, Gun Retorts, Railroad Cars, etc. Also, Low Pressure, Locomotives, Fire and Marine Engines, and all kinds of Steam Boilers and Boilers always for sale. Steamship and Steamboat Repairs promptly attended to. my 12 1870

D. C. McCAN, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Falcon, New Orleans, Notre Dame and Julia streets. Office, No. 135 Fulton Street. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Hoop and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gun Gearing, Furnaces, Moulds, Grate Bars, etc. Second hand Machinery and Boilers always for sale. Steamship and Steamboat Repairs promptly attended to. my 12 1870

FOUNDRIES. GEORGE CRONAN, (Successor to Bennett & Lurgan.) SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. Corner Magnolia and Erato streets, Near Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana. Blacksmithing and Ironwork in general, Vauls Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice. Office at the Foundry. my 12 1870

MISCELLANEOUS. PROSPECTUS OF THE TRIPLEX TIE AND WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY. Office No. 162 Common Street. The Triples Tie and Wood Preserving Company has been duly organized under the State law for the purpose of preserving and selling the valuable patents issued to Mr. A. B. Triples, in 1870, for the use of a new method of preserving wood from decay, applicable to cross-ties for railroads, bridge timber, and all lumber exposed to atmospheric influence, and for the purpose of manufacturing a superior tie to be furnished at about the first cost of the raw material. For crosses, to which for the present the attention is directed, the process is as follows: The ties are thoroughly impregnated with a vitriolic preparation, second, the sectional tie, composed of three or more pieces, each thoroughly seasoned, and each piece is impregnated with the vitriolic, then covered with the vitriolic preparation, and while not put together are well dried, making them stronger than if solid, and from all present experience it is believed practically indestructible. The process is so arranged that the ties are affected on the most favorable terms, the patentee reserving the right to sell the ties at a price to be fixed in full payment and compensation for the assignment of the patents for the whole United States. Already over one million of ties have been sold by more than one of the leading railroad companies of the North for the purpose of the right to use the two patents on their lines, and orders for the patent crosses are now in this city for more than one million of ties. The company, desiring that the manufacturers and dealers in ties should be enabled to purchase the same at a price that would be a fair and equitable remuneration for the patentee, are about to purchase or lease a conveniently situated mill, and to put up the machinery and fixtures necessary for manufacturing and undertaking any contracts or parting with any portion of their rights. To those persons attending to this they have decided on opening books of subscription to the capital stock of the company to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, ten per cent payable at the date of subscription, and the balance in four equal installments of twenty-five per cent, at intervals of not less than thirty days. Should it be deemed desirable to retain the ordinary mill connected with the company, the capital stock may be increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and the same may be increased to any amount that the subscribers will have the privilege of pro rata increasing their stock, without any additional subscription. All stockholders are on an equal cash basis, none of the stock having been given away or sold on credit. The number of ties of the Triples Tie and Wood Preserving Company, in the United States and the number in the State of Louisiana, is estimated to be over one million every five or six years, an estimate can be made of the probable demand for the ties this company proposes to furnish, and it is believed that the business of the company will be a profitable one. For a full and complete description of the process, and for a list of the names of the subscribers, and for a list of the names of the subscribers, and for a list of the names of the