New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 12, 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 Enghien Streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

The most durable, simple and reliable lock stitch sewing machine is the improved Singer.

The weather continued chilly yesterday, rendering fires and winter clothing necessary to comfort.

Michigan possesses the champion mother. She recently presented her startled husband with five girls, "all in onst."

A religious journal jokes in the following outrageous style: "A girl may as well hang up her fiddle when she loses her beau."

An old lady made the following speech at a women's meeting in Chicago the other day: "I demand equality for all the sexes!"

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

The trains of the Mobile and Ohio railroad now arrive at Mobile on time, the damage by the late flood having been repaired.

A resolution has passed both houses of the Connecticut Legislature, declaring Mr. Jewell elected Governor. He will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

The Waters House, No. 61 Front street, having been closed for repairs, will open to-day with lunch, as usual, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. The public are invited to call.

We have received under the frank of that gentleman the speech of Hon. Charles H. Porter, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives April 4, on Ku-Klux legislation.

"Our Shirt Polka," dedicated to Messrs. Leighton & Hayman, champion shirt-makers, is published by Louis Grunewald, No. 129 Canal street. It was composed by. J. Schrenk.

Shippers of freight by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad are notified that a revised local tariff will take effect to-day, and that copies of the tariff may be had at the main office, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Love induced a Wisconsin girl to set fire to her father's barn last week, and then the old gentlemen agreed to let his gentle daughter marry the man, preferring safety to sentiment.

According to a Washington correspondent, "when the capital of Pennsylvania is removed to Philadelphia, General Cameron will build a magnificent residence in West Philadelphia."

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 43° at New Orleans, 52° at Augusta, 55° at Charleston, 60° at Savannah, 43° at Cincinnati, 47° at Louisville, 50° at St. Louis, 47° at Nashville, 62° at Key West, and 62° at Havana.

We are informed by a note from Mr. A. P. Williams, principal of the Gravier school, No. 300 Gravier street, that this school will give a basket picnic at the City Park to-day. An invitation is extended to the REPUBLICAN editors to be present.

Hon. Horace Greeley will reach New Orleans on Sunday, and remain here during Monday. It is understood that generous hospitalities will be tendered him by prominent citizens of this city. Mr. Greeley will leave for Houston next Tuesday, where he will deliver an address.

That Captain B. T. Walshe, of No. 110 Canal street, is one of the most honorable merchants in the city is attested by an advertisement this morning, withdrawing certain defective goods from sale, and requesting that such as have been sold should be returned and the money will be refunded.

A Portland, Maine, lover who was told by his friends that he had engaged to marry a fool, said to them that the girl he had chosen "had certainly some qualities to shine in a fashionable circle. She had plenty of apathy, was tolerably illiterate, was brilliantly vain and fertilely capricious, acquiesced with every one, and diffused universal smiles."

Another trial was made of the new motive power, ammonia, in Canal street, yesterday. The success of this motive agent can no longer be doubted. Every trial proves more and more its adaptability for the purpose of a motor for vehicles. We understand that arrangements are already in progress to adopt the ammonia engine on one of our city railroads.

The condition of national banks on the sixth instant was as follows: The national bank circulation outstanding is $314,972,440, and the national gold bank circulation issued to date $440,000. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks was as follows: For circulating notes, $361,191,000; for deposits of public moneys, $15,866,500; total, $372,057,500. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $687,200.

The creditors of the First National Bank will be glad to learn that the Controller of the Currency has determined to pay them a dividend of fifteen per centum. The money will be paid here as soon as the receiver can prepare the checks for the proper amounts, to be sent to the Controller for his signature, when they will be returned to the receiver, who will deliver them to the proper parties. It may take twenty to thirty days to get all the checks ready. The checks will be drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city. Attention is called to other matters of importance in the receiver's advertisement.

AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

That the American people have been divided in their views on the question of their nationality, or, in other words, the power or authority to which they owe their allegiance, ever since the foundation of the government of the United States, is well known to every one at all familiar with the history of the country. This division of sentiment first showed itself in the discussions that arose in the Continental Congress, under the confederation that was formed to effect and render complete the separation from the mother country. Soon after the independence of the colonies was acknowledged, they set to work to form a constitution of government, which scheme was at the time by the whole civilized world regarded as an experiment, nothing similar in form and proportions ever having been established before by or for any people. The men of the times, taking counsel from the long line of governments that have preceded them, did not fail to discover a solid progress in the course of humanity. They saw from the retrospect a tendency of mankind to a larger liberty, and that in each successive step society was advancing, and slowly but surely enlarging the boundaries of human freedom. Thus favored with a long line of precedents, though all of them were more or less involved in despotic and arbitrary power, and their own revolt being animated in a great measure by the direct infliction of this arbitrary power, they became quickened in their notions of liberty, and sought to establish a government for themselves on the broad principle that all men are created equal. That this was the pervading sentiment at the time needs only to be affirmed. To the array of great men who then appeared on the stage of action must be credited in a large degree the result. The conflict of opinion was bold and powerful. The convention that met in 1787, having before them the work of founding a new State, had also before them the many attempts and the many failures at forming a republican system. Some government must, however, be established. A notion—new fledged—had emerged from the revolution. If the disordered condition in which the new society found itself involved were allowed to long remain, the fruits of the revolution would be valueless; and anarchy or a relapse into the former condition of subserviency to despotism would inevitably follow. But while they were compelled, from the very nature of the circumstances under which they were placed, to establish a government, and the prevailing sentiment of the times being adverse to the erection of a despotism or any system containing monarchical features, yet on the other hand the adoption of a republican system was no easy task. One of the prominent difficulties in the way of the establishment of a national republic was the division of sentiment that manifested itself in the convention, and among the people, about the nature and character of the governing power in the sovereignty about to be organized.

Two parties existed, nearly equally divided in numbers, talent and influence, both agreeing on the question of a popular government, but differing widely about its scope and character. One party maintaining that a national republic alone would meet the occasion, and the other desiring a purely federal government, composed of the then colonies which had, by common consent, received the title of States. It is sufficient for our present purpose to show that the constitution of the United States adopted by this convention partook, in some respects, of the characteristics of a national government and a federal government. In the composition of the Senate it is federal; in all other respects it is national. Soon after the adoption of the constitution the same divisions of sentiment arose. On the one hand, the Federal party, as it was then called, claimed that the constitution embraced within its scope and intention a national government, embracing the entire territory included in its jurisdiction, both that which was regarded as territory or domain and that included within the boundaries of the then thirteen original States (colonies). On the other hand, the Republican party, as it was then called, struggled long and fiercely for the theory that the constitution was a federal compact between the States; that it derived all its powers directly from the State organizations which were in existence before it was formed. It must be admitted that those in favor of the theory that the constitution was the creature of the State governments had the excuse for urging that view that the States were in existence and in the exercise of governmental authority long previous to the birth of the constitution, and as such had made their impress on the minds of the people. Notwithstanding this seeming advantage, the advocates of a national government had the logical advantage in every issue where the question was fairly presented for solution. In all questions arising on the issue that came before the judiciary for decision, the doctrine that the constitution of the United States contained within its scope and meaning a national constitution was uniformly maintained. In all the discussions at various times in Congress, touching the question of national or local supremacy, the adherents of a national government always triumphed. Thus the contest would seem to have ended in favor of those who maintained that the government of the United States was a national government, and consequently the citizens thereof owed primary allegiance to its authority. The defeated party or parties did not, however, yield implicit obedience to the decisions which had been given uniformly against them, but in 1860 sought to make another and final struggle for the ascendency of their theory, which was that the States, as such, had the first claim to the allegiance of its citizens. This doctrine, though not for the first time put forward, was for the first time presented in a practical shape, in the form of the secession of a portion of the States from the federal Union. It is scarcely necessary here to note the fact that nearly if not quite all the adherents of State sovereignty, as it was familiarly called, were found allied with, or were acting with the Democratic party. This was peculiarly so within the Northern or non-slaveholding States of the Union. In the South the same state of facts existed. Nearly all the original secessionists were orignally Democrats, and the Union men of the Southern States were nearly all opposed to the theory and policy of the Democratic party. The institution of slavery being involved, as was supposed, in the controversy, and involving the pecuniary interest of the Southern people alone, had the effect to unite them, or at least remove many of the objections which existed in the minds of a large portion of them to the theory and doctrine of secession.

A great war followed, and the doctrine of State sovereignty was again put to the test before the last and highest tribunal on earth, the trial of arms. After a long, fearful, fratricidal and bloody struggle, victory again perched on the side of nationality, and, for the first time, at a period nearly a century distant from the declaration of independence, the United States of America was, in fact as well as in name, a nation.

It would seem that after so many conflicts on this issue, all terminating in favor of one party and against the other, the question should be considered forever settled, and given up by the defeated party. But such is not the fact, although this question was definitely settled in the late conflict of arms, and the advocates of a divided allegiance were so thoroughly beaten. Yet the Democratic party, at its first efforts at reorganization, showed no disposition to yield the point or abandon the issue.

In every attempt at reorganization which that party has made since the war it has shown no change of front on this question, but, on the contrary, has reasserted and reiterated the old dogmas that have been so often and in so many different ways exploded—of State sovereignty and State supremacy over national authority. Since the year 1860 the whole duty of maintaining the government of the United States intact has fallen exclusively on the broad shoulders of the Republican party. That duty is no less sternly imposed to-day than it was in 1860. The old enemy of the country and of human freedom is beaten and routed, but not destroyed. As a proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the speeches of Democratic leaders, including Jeff Davis, the resolutions of Democratic conventions, and the whole tone of the Democratic press.

WHICH SIDE?

Party subdivisions and factional disputes are the almost inevitable consequences to even the noblest of parties in the uninterrupted possession for a considerable time of political power. In the hour of danger before the battle, minor questions of difference between comrades are tacitly ignored, and the party acts, rank and file, as one man; but after the victory is secured, and it becomes apparent that a long time must elapse before the enemy will be again in a condition to fight, then the combative spirit, deprived of a legitimate outlet, turns the hand of comrade against comrade, and disputes which would have been thought insignificant in the face of the common enemy, turn friends into enemies. Then the routed foe learning of these dissensions, turns them to his own profit and to the discomfiture of the silly wranglers. Such a state of affairs has often occurred in the world's history; not only in military matters, but in political; oftener, indeed, in the latter, where causes of dispute between members and divisions of the same party are constantly likely to arise. This is the present danger of the Republican party in this State. Its large majority, its thorough organization, the admitted ability of many of its leaders, the apparent weakness and blindness of the Democrats—all seem to promise a long tenure of political power. But these apparent advantages of the now dominant party will infallibly become disadvantages, if they lead to factional dissensions, as seems but too likely; if Messrs. Black, White, and Gray each tries to gather around him a little coterie of self-interested supporters, devoted more to his personal aggrandizement and the furtherance of his private schemes than to the success of the party. We know not of a more pitiable sight than a little group of intriguing politicians, gathering together in secluded spots, and discussing their petty plans for outwitting their self-made adversaries of their own party; "spotting" this man, and slandering that, and wondering "how Smith will go," and debating whether it is worth while to give Jones his price or not. It is pitiful; and especially when there are great questions before the country, involving the very principles upon which the government should be administered, and when there is a great opposition party always on the watch, and ready to take advantage of every blunder. "Which side do you take?" referring to such factional squabbles, is an insult to an honest, patriotic Republican. He takes no side. He seeks the interests of the party at large, because (and for that reason only) he believes the interests of the party at large to be identical with those of the country. Messrs. Black, White and Gray, during the intervals between the canvasses, may harmlessly meet, night after night, or morning after morning, each in his respective sub-committee room, surrounded by his expectant followers, and indulge in that species of sub-committee gossip called, *par complaisance*, "talking politics," but which, in reality, is only rivaled in frivolity by the cackling of a coterie of idle old women; but when the time comes for action, it is to be hoped that the paramount claims of party allegiance will be recognized and acted upon by all, even to the entire destruction of every private scheme concocted in any factional interest.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

There is an evident mania for President-making just now. The madness is not confined to any particular section of the country, though it shows itself with more virulence in some sections than others. In New York the mania has assumed a rather serious aspect, inasmuch as its attacks are not confined to the party afflicted with this terrible disease. The most prominent cases are reported among the newspaper fraternity. The *Herald* and *Sun* are both afflicted at this time with the disease called "President-making."

The *Herald* has long been subject to the disease, but the attacks were not thought dangerous as long as their effects were confined to the *Herald*. Unfortunately its last attack is accompanied by symptoms of a more serious character than ever before developed. And these symptoms are manifesting themselves in other cases. They are serious because they extend to prominent men in the country and threaten their destruction.

The *Herald's* last attack extends to no less a personage than General Sherman, the gallant and impetuous leader of our armies; the man who goes in for free speech and a free fight; who is as good with the tongue as the sword. It would be unfortunate to have this brave soldier cut down in the flower of his manhood by a simple flourish of the *Herald's* pen. He deserves a better fate. He has had many hair-breadth escapes from danger, and if he escapes the peril of the *Herald's* disease we shall think he bears a charmed life. Let him beware. The country can not afford to have him uselessly and ruthlessly sacrificed. He must avoid the foul breath of the *Herald* as he would the fatal poison of the upas.

When the disease first attacked the *Sun* its effects involved the fate of a distinguished civilian. Senator Sumner was proposed by the *Sun* while laboring in a president-making spasm, as suitable material for making a Democratic President.

Other prominent men in the country have been threatened in the same way. Among them, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. The disease is spreading among the press of the country, and the consequence is presidential candidates are "as thick as blackberries," long before the time for selecting a President has arrived. It is not a dangerous disease, unless men are weak enough to give way to it. It has never been known to kill the party directly attacked. It is most fatal to those indirectly attacked—the ones who are paraded before the country as presidential candidates—would-be Presidents—at a time when they are not wanted, and when the people look upon them as but the cruel butts of a huge farce.

Steadily the commune at Paris is being driven into a narrower circle. M. Thiers has proceeded slowly, but he has proceeded surely, always ready to be lenient but never willing to yield a solitary point in favor of disorder. At first the REPUBLICAN did not accept of M. Thiers with confidence, because his antecedents are not of a liberal character; but as he comported himself in the fearful struggle in front of Paris, there has developed in him different ideas from those with which he has been identified. Perhaps the situation has wrought this change. Perhaps M. Thiers is not the same man he was a few months ago. Perhaps he feels to-day that it is not necessary to serve an emperor or a king in order to save the State. It was generally understood when he accepted the presidency of the National Assembly that it was a victory of the royal party, as he was known to be a friend of the Bourbons. Since that time, however, he has been almost dictator, outside of Paris, and his head has negotiated with Prussia, mediated between England and Russia, and directed the foreign policy of France. Having done this as President, what would be more likely than that Thiers should change to be a republican? He has seen that a king is not necessary; then why not oppose kings as a useless extravagance? He has certainly given some color to the suggestion that his opinions have undergone a change. First, he denied all sympathy with Bonaparte and the empire. Second, he ordered the departure of the Bourbons. Third, he has refused to be used by Bismarck. Fourth, he has rejected every offer from what he considers King Mob in Paris. Perhaps the safety of republican institutions in Europe was only to be secured by the conversion of a monarchist.

Every general or dictator that the communists elevate in Paris soon quits in disgust because the crowd below will not let him alone. This will end the revolution soon, for it must either have a leader or it must disband.

The Republicans in Kentucky are putting on their armor for the coming fight for Governor, as if they already saw the winning post. Several local elections throughout the State have developed an unexpected strength in the party, and as the negroes are now in the full possession of their civil rights in the dark and bloody ground, perhaps the shade of Henry Clay may be animated by seeing the Democracy defeated.

A newspaper which is sometimes accepted as an organ of the commercial interests, but which is really too deeply steeped in Democratic prejudices to be a safe guide in any substantial business, informs us that the contraction of the currency by Mr. Boutwell has depreciated labor. In the first place Mr. Boutwell has not contracted the currency of the country, as the immense balances in the New Orleans banks will testify. In the second place, as Mr. Boutwell has not contracted the currency, the predicate that contraction has depreciated labor falls to the ground. But the feature of these two assertions which astounds us most is the deliberate complaint about low wages, which they protest against. That a paper like the *Bulletin*, which has never forgiven the nation for abolishing slavery, and which is enraged to-day because it was prevented from flooding the State with peons and coolies, should murmur at the low rate of wages, is an inconsistency that overwhelms us with astonishment. In slavery and as coolies men work for a bare subsistence, and yet the advocate of a system which degrades labor to this grade of remuneration is blessed with cheek enough to protest that men who are working for fair wages are badly paid. If commercial men can be instructed in business matters by such an organ, they are badly in need of protection from the sharpers that abound in trade.

Shreveport has three mayors—and yet she is not happy.

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

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS
AND
DR. S. P. CUTLER,
DENTISTS,
No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja12 3dp6m

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle.)
NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

SHIRT NOTICE.

Parties who purchased the IRISH LINEN SHIRTS with small plaits, since last Monday, are requested to return them, and the money will be refunded. Some of the bosoms being defective, the entire invoice is withdrawn from sale.

B. T. WALSHE,
No. 110 Canal street.
New Orleans, May 11, 1871. my12 2p1t

TO THE CREDITORS
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, has determined to pay a dividend of fifteen per cent. A few claims as to which there may be some question are excepted from the order.

The Receiver is instructed to compute the amount on each claim, fill out a proper check, and when all are prepared send them to the Controller for his signature, who will return them to the Receiver to be delivered to the proper parties upon their execution of receipts as prescribed.

If there are any parties who hold the Receiver's certificates by assignment, not yet entered on his books, they are notified to prove up such assignments and take the proper certificates. Notice will be given as soon as the checks are ready for delivery.

my12 6t2p C. CASE, Receiver.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS,

At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, at the close of business, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,032,890 48
Overdrafts	12,000 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and securities	91,482 93
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	231,943 77
Due from other national banks	125,788 19
Due from other banks and bankers	83,333 68
Banking house	172,293 96
Other real estate	3,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	7,701 04
Current expenses	19,124 66
Taxes paid	6,744 01
Premiums	22,750 05
Cash items, including stamps	210,685 48
Bills of other national banks	5,633 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	2,177 91
Specie, viz: coin	128,779 42
Legal tender notes	326,000 00
Total	$3,500,338 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	110,000 00
Discount	26,120 02
Exchange	16,678 80
Interest	35,330 16
Profit and loss	20,185 20
National Bank circulation outstanding	783,558 00
Individual deposits	1,350,602 68
Due to national banks	20,854 99
Due to other banks and bankers	63,834 33
Rent	375 00
Dividends unpaid	300 00
Total	$3,500,338 58

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

I, A. Luria, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. LURIA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this ninth day of May, 1871. EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest: HENRY HULL, JR., J. M. WITHERSPOON, W. A. JOHNSON.

my12 1t 2p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS
On the twenty-ninth day of April, 1871.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$449,773 10
United States bonds to secure circulation	140,000 00
Due from approved associations in New York	10,540 09
Due from other national banks	8,579 52
Due from other banks and bankers	14,728 30
Furniture and fixtures	11,263 70
Current expenses, rent, salaries, etc.	15,490 16
Taxes paid	133 33
Premiums on United States bonds	6,550 25
Checks on city banks	16,827 20
Bills of other national banks	3,920 00
Gold	4,601 12
Legal tender notes	161,161 57
Total resources	$843,582 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Discount account	$9,479 31	
Exchange currency account	$3,034 10	
Exchange gold account	145 82	
		3,179 92
Interest currency account	1,015 45	
Interest gold account	3,142 92	
		4,158 37
Profit and loss		54 00
		$21,871 60
Circulation outstanding		81,000 00
Individual depositors		482,798 16
Due to national banks		420 39
Due to other banks and bankers		7,491 71
Total liabilities		$843,582 36

I, J. M. WAGNER, Cashier of the Teutonia National Bank of New Orleans, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

Correct. Attest: S. HERNSHEIM, H. POHLMANN, J. K. C. POHYMAN, Directors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of May, 1871.

E. G. GOTTSCHALK, Notary Public.

my12 1t 2p

DRAINING MACHINES,
WITH
STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME.

For sale by
EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.,
53.....St. Charles Street.....53
ap27 2p 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. 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.

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 2p1f M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED
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 General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.
de16 8a 8u & Tu 1y

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of
Charles E. Jacot, Chaux de Fonds.
Alfred Gerard, Chaux de Fonds.
David J. Maguin, Geneva.
Henry Hoffman, Locle.
Thomas Russell & Sons, London.
Sole agent for the above watches.
E. A. TYLER,
my7 1m2p No. 115 Canal street.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO., No. 168 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy Canton matting, white and checked matting, floor oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosquito bars, curtain goods, furniture covering, etc. my2 1m2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE in existence.
Every machine sold by us is fully warranted as represented, or no sale.
A full supply of Silk Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand.
WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
my12 8ak8u1m 2p Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street.

A CARD.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1871, No. 16 Cedar Street.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HENNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons' ANGOSTURA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM H. KNEEPFEL,
ap6 2p Sole Agency for the United States.

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 2p

MACHINERY.

O'ROURKE & MEAGHER
(Edward O'Rourke—Mathew Meagher.)
Steam Boiler Manufacturers and Blacksmiths, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton, and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence—No. 369 Clio street. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flued and Cylinder Boilers; Clarifiers, Filters 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. fe16 1y

ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kins, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. no22 1y

D. C. McCAN,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER,
Fulton, New Levee, 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, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc. Second hand Machinery and Boilers always for sale.
Steamship and Steamboat Repairs promptly attended to. ap20 1y

FOUNDRIES.

GEORGE CRONAN,
(Successor to Bennett & Lurges,)
SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Corner Magnolia and Erato streets,
Near Jackson Railroad Depot,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Blacksmithing and Housework in general, Vaults, Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice.
Office at the Foundry. ap23 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER.

At two consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, it was resolved that article three of the charter of incorporation be amended by substituting the following article in lieu and stead thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be fixed at the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, of which capital two hundred thousand dollars shall be applied to take up the stock issued to the "Texas Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company" and to the "Alabama Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company," which companies shall be consolidated with and merged into the "New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company," upon the surrender of the issue of the stock certificates of said companies, and upon the acceptance of the certificates issued to replace them, and the steel of said company upon which twenty per centum shall be paid, shall be considered fully paid; and any provision in this charter inconsistent with the foregoing article is hereby annulled.

Further, resolved, That a copy of above resolution and amendment be published for thirty days in the New Orleans Republican, Picayune and German Gazette, and that a meeting of the stockholders be held on the first Monday in June, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., to vote on the above amendment.

J. M. WAGNER, President.
HENRY STERN, Secretary. ap30 3t

HAVANA CIGARS.
Fresh invoices of HAVANA CIGARS, choice brands, such as Partagas, Corona, Figaro, Upmann and Pumariega, just received per Lord Lovell, General Hancock and Liberty, from Havana, and for sale at a small commission.
Also, on hand, a good assortment of DOMESTIC CIGARS, Havana Cigarettes, the celebrated Piedra dura "El Gallito," and fresh Havana Tobacco Seed.
M. PESANT,
fe19 3mo No. 5 Carondelet street.

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
Organized for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.
This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.
The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.
Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.
Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.
All orders should be addressed.
PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. SILVERSTEIN,
195.....Poydras street.....195
(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 1tp

C. S. HUNT & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPOT,
No. 185 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
Manufacturers' Agents for
E. CARVER COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS.
PRAKE'S STEAM PUMPS,
Of all kinds.
Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam, Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Drake's, Evart's and Low's Automatic and Hand Feed Shingle Machines; Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc.; United States Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Mixter & Co.'s Saw Gummers, Upsets and Mill Picks; Selden's Steam Packing; Plymouth Mills Rivets; the Eagle Vise.
Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices.
ja23 8a Su Tu1y

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$250,000
Corporators.
L. F. Generes, Bradish Johnson,
J. U. Payne, Duncan F. Kenner,
D. A. Chaffraix, Adolphe Schrieber,
Effingham Lawrence, George Urquhart,
George W. Campbell, William Von Pahl,
Arch Montgomery, S. P. Griffin,
P. S. Witts.
Extract from the Charter:
ARTICLE II. The object and purpose of the company shall be to induce immigration from foreign countries with a view to supply laborers, to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the United States.
Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open at the offices of
L. F. GENERES, No. 109 Customhouse street.
ARCH MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Carondelet street.
TRIST & OLIVER, No. 13 Carondelet street.
ap27 1m

A. ROUSSET'S FISHING TACKLE.
The undersigned, having studied the wants of the Southern market in the Fishing Tackle Line for over twenty years, takes pleasure in offering to his country and city customers one of the largest and most varied stock of HOOKS, LINES, RODS, FLOATS and BASKETS, in all their varieties, and would beg your perusal of the following articles:
FISH HOOKS—Limerick Trout Hooks, bowed, 1 0 to 10 0; Sheephead Hooks, all sizes; Redfish Hooks, all sizes; Chestertown Hooks, all sizes; Croaker Hooks, Limerick Snooded Hooks, Wired Hooks, Sea and Catfish Hooks, Sardine Box Knife, Artificial Bait, Artificial Flies, Trolling Baft and Spoons.
ASSORTED LINES—Cotton Cable Laid Trout Lines, 25 to 200 feet; Cotton Twist Trout, Cotton Perch and Croaker, Linen Trout and Fish, assorted colors; Hemp Fishing, Plaited and Twisted Silk, Seagrass Fish, Cork and other Floats, all sizes; Rigged and Furnished Lines, Fishing Rods, assorted, Fishing Baskets, assorted; Pocket Corkscrews and Flasks.
And a complete stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Always on hand the Genuine Bamboo and Japanese POLES.
Soliciting an inspection of my stock, you will find my prices the lowest in the market.
Sign of the "Big Bamboo."
A. ROUSSET, Hardware Importer.
No. 17 Old Levee, opposite the Customhouse.
my7 1m

DULUTH INFORMATION BUREAU.
Full and honest information on all subjects connected with Duluth given on the receipt of a fee of one dollar. Here are many business openings connected with the Northern Pacific railroad—questions relating so them, to price of property here, etc., promptly answered. Candid advice given as to investments. Address
H. T. JOHNS, Duluth, Minnesota.
REFERENCES:
HON. C. MARKELL, Mayor of Duluth!
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, Duluth.
ap22

CLAIMS COMMISSION.
The undersigned