

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 28, 1871.

Notices of meetings, resolutions, personal cards, and matters generally of a political character must be accompanied with cash for payment, or the written guarantee of some person known to us to be responsible. No notice will be given to any request to publish unless this rule is complied with.

Wendell Phillips in a recent letter says: "I excuse no workingman who lifts a finger to help the Democratic party."

Somebody who wants to discourage marriages this warm weather, says country is bliss, but matrimony is blister.

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

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed J. B. Howard colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief of the State militia.

The receipts at the Customhouse last Tuesday were \$67,556, next to the largest day heretofore. No seizure has been made thus far this month.

A discolored youth the other day attempted to commit hari-kari by eating thirteen apple dumplings, and all from disappointment and blighted hopes.

The new apportionment for the Legislature in Maryland makes the number of members in the House of Delegates eighty-two, instead of eighty-six as now.

George L. Putnam, Postmaster of Mobile, favored us with a pleasant call on Wednesday. He was on a visit of a day, and has returned home. Mr. Putnam was introduced by Senator Pierce.

The Southern Express favored us with the New York Herald of Monday, in advance of the mail. It is a pertinent inquiry, why it is that the mails can not come along as fast as the express. Will somebody explain?

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for four staples, "men, women, maple sugar and horses. The first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

During the past week the services of twenty-nine assistant assessors were dispensed with in districts principally in New York and Wisconsin. Further reductions will be made as the good of the service will permit.

Five veterans of the war of 1812 appeared before United States Commissioner Grant for the purpose of establishing their loyalty, in order to obtain their pensions. Their ages in the aggregate exceed four hundred and fifty years.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 79° at New Orleans, 82° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 78° at St. Louis, 80° at Nashville, 80° at Memphis, 81° at Key West and 85° at Havana.

The New York Evening Telegram says the Mount City (Illinois) Journal favors the nomination of ex-Senator Doolittle as the next Democratic candidate for President. An old political campaigner is anxious to know how the Democratic party could do much with Doolittle.

The attention of housekeepers is specially invited to the sale of fine parlor and household furniture, for account of the succession of the late H. G. McCombs, which is to take place this day at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Philip street, by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1871, eleven thousand four hundred and forty passengers arrived at Boston from foreign countries, of whom ten thousand four hundred and forty-two were emigrants. Three thousand six hundred and seven emigrants arrived at San Francisco during the same time.

When Horace Greeley heard that Jeff Davis had burst the bonds of silence, and was making the South ring with echoes to his mournful speeches, the philosopher of the Tribune sent him the following telegram: "Jeff, why don't you cry up? Didn't I hail you out thoroughly?"

A woman living in Canada lately hung herself just because she imagined she had the devil in her. Now if women get to committing suicide on this account, what will become of the world? How long will it be before the earth will become depopulated? There is one consolation, they are not all so conscientious as this Canadian woman was.

Thomas May, who with Copperfield and Adolphe, were convicted of rape before the Second Judicial District Court of Jefferson parish, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, was yesterday pardoned by Governor Warmoth, on the urgent recommendation of the lessee of the Penitentiary, Copperfield and Adolphe had been pardoned previously.

A Washington special says: The loss by the late fire at the arsenal here has at least been estimated by the officers to amount to sixty-two thousand dollars. This included the museum, though it is impossible to affix a money value to the important collection stored there, illustrating the nature and equipment of the principal foreign nations. The fire is still believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

The New York World recently published an editorial going to show that Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of this State, is the most available man the Republicans can nominate for the Vice Presidency. Has this Democratic advice anything to do with the Democratic movement in this city looking to a division of the Republican party? Perhaps Messrs. Lowell, Packard and Carter can answer this.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued to collectors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the following stamps for distilled spirits, viz: 1,162,500 tax-paid stamps, amounting to \$34,316,525; 884,400 distillery warehouse stamps, 1,517,200 stamps for rectified spirits, and 525,200 stamps for liquor dealers' stamps, making 2,925,800 stamps, amounting to \$731,700, and a total of stamps for distilled spirits of all kinds of 4,089,300, of the value of \$35,047,725.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FACTIONISTS.

The tactics of the Democratic party, inaugurated last year, are to be followed up. Finding the opposing hosts of the Republicans too strong, they feared to meet them in the open field, but resorted to strategy to first divide and then attempt to conquer. The so-called Christian Republican Association, made up of malcontents and unworthy members of our party, was, in all essential features, an auxiliary of Democracy; it was sustained by Democratic subscriptions, extolled by Democratic presses and orators, and encouraged in their work of trying to destroy the Republican party in the same manner that the present malcontents in our party are now encouraged by the leaders of the opposition. The failure of the movement last year was total. The so-called Christian Republicans did not elect a single candidate, and we do not remember that they drew off strength enough in a single district to insure the election of a Democrat. But the fact has not deterred the Democrats from making a second attempt. They have, however, modified their plan of attack. Last year they wasted their energies on men of no commanding influence, and hence their movement miscarried. This year they have struck higher, as they suppose. They have enlisted the services of Messrs. Casey, Packard, Lowell, Carter, Flanders, and a number of strikers of lesser note. The object is plainly to carry the State for the Democracy in 1872. So that instead of the Christian Republican Association—the better members of which have long since become satisfied of the bad intentions of the Democratic party, and renewed their allegiance to the Republicans—a few faithless officials are acting, at this time, with the Citizens' Association in the interest of the Democratic party. The Citizens' Association is composed of a small body of property holders who are opposed to public improvements and other Republican principles. They profess to be very honest and disinterested in their efforts for the public good, and if some of them were not known to have profited by public station—not known to have been violently opposed to the Republican party ever since it came into power—it is quite possible their purity of motives and patriotism might not be questioned by any at this time. But knowing them to be human, and subject to the frailties that beset mankind in general, their professions of honesty and disinterestedness will be received by our people with a good deal of caution. It is true they are all reported wealthy men, but this does not make them any better qualified to judge of what is right or give them any more political privileges than is enjoyed by their less favored fellow citizens. They may gain the ear of Mayor Flanders, and he may be swayed by them instead of those who placed him in his present official position, but they are none the better for that, nor can they honestly approve of Mayor Flanders' conduct, nor of the conduct of the few federal officials who are bent on mischief to the Republican party in this State. It is quite certain that if Messrs. Carter, Lowell, Packard, Casey and Flanders were of sufficient political force in this State to cause a defeat to the regular Republican ticket, the victory would be to the Democrats. The gentlemen composing the Citizens' Association are well aware of this, and therefore do not hesitate to promise their money and spend their time in engendering dissensions among Republicans. They have succeeded with a few who have been trusted; who have been tried and found wanting. But when these few go among the great body of Republicans in this State, preaching infidelity and apostasy to Republican principles—to equal civil and political rights—they will find that Jordan is still a hard road to travel. We really pity the men who can engage in such work from mistaken notions of duty; but for those who are goaded on by an ungodly ambition and a groveling selfishness, the true and patriotic will entertain an utter contempt. The men whose honest convictions lead them to entertain different principles can be respected; but the time-server and political turncoat are alike detestable.

DISORDER UNFETTERED. Being driven to the admission that Ku-Klux do exist in Kentucky, bold, powerful, cowardly and vindictive, the Democratic papers of that State now account for them as a labor organization, gotten up by white men to prevent negroes from obtaining employment. They deny that there is anything political in the Klan at all, but affirm that it is a purely social conflict of one class of laborers with another. This is a very thin retreat. It is open to attack from every side. And it is well that it has been made, for the Ku-Klux law will not only deal with these laborers, but the public will see what we have so often declared, that selfishness was and is the incentive to all this lawlessness. Employers will discover that abstract fourism is at the bottom of this effort to destroy an industrial class. Labor is seeking a ruinous mastery over capital by creating a scarcity of laborers. And it is seeking to do this by driving men who must live from the way of earning an honest livelihood, which is to make them thieves or paupers. If the people of Kentucky are satisfied with this programme, perhaps they are not to blame for being fond of horse racing, for that is only another way of appropriating the money of the unfortunate without giving an adequate quid pro quo. The discussion of this Ku-Klux rascality gives us no particular satisfaction. We do not harp upon it because it is profitable to the Republican party, but simply and honestly because it is a great social evil—worse, perhaps, than any other immorality or wrong that now exists in the South. As law-abiding citizens, and as the advocates of peace, order and prosperity, we oppose this extraordinary villainy, because it is opposed to peace, order, prosperity and law. The Republican is a party organ, it is true, but then it is owned and conducted by men who profess to be sensible, just, patriotic and

orderly members of community. Our interests are more than ordinarily general, for where every other class of business depends upon a few hundred customers, we depend upon thousands. If every man in the South was an educated gentleman, prosperous in his pecuniary relations, we might safely calculate on an increase of readers that would necessitate the increase of our daily edition to a hundred thousand readers. In the North such a circulation as this is not an unusual circumstance, and we hope to see the day when the South will boast of just such an intellectual medium for the great dissemination of thought and information. But this hope stands no chance of realization while disorder exists in the country, for disorderly organization, such as this Ku-Klux Klan is, spreads violence, retards education, and cripples prosperity. Young men who surrender their time to nightly lawlessness are burning the candle of life at both ends to a very unprofitable purpose, for they are missing their opportunities in the cultivation of prejudices and habits that make them a terror to their fellow-citizens and a burden to themselves. Life is too short to be consumed in masquerading on guilty errands in the dead of night. And while we hope almost against hope that good counsel may cure this evil, we still insist that our duty would be badly done if we left any opportunity unexplored to enter our protest against the Ku-Klux Klan or any similar unjustifiable organization. The interest of the community is superior to partisanship in this matter.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET. A list of the members of the new ministry of Spain was given in the dispatch from Madrid in yesterday's Republican. As stated in the dispatch, this cabinet is "progressist," and will of course "follow the policy inaugurated in the September revolution" which dethroned Isabella II, and created a new constitution, which is almost as liberal as any in the world, giving the heretofore oppressed Spaniards liberty of speech and of the press, and universal suffrage, which embraces every other liberty. True, a king has been chosen under it, instead of a president, and a monarchy in lieu of a republic; but it is an exceedingly limited monarchy, and a wise young monarch has been chosen, who is easily managed by the Senate and House, the two branches of the Cortes. Of course the new ministry is other than with Emilio Castelar and other republicans, it being necessarily in favor of royalty; but the members are all of the most progressive party of Spain, and active participants in the revolution which upset the despotic monarchy of Isabella last year. Zorilla, the present minister of the interior, who formed this cabinet (and who held the same position immediately after the revolution), together with Sagasta, the new secretary of state, were warm and intimate friends of General Prim. And as they had both been condemned to death by Isabella's government before the revolution, something good may be expected from them. Senor Rios, minister of justice, who, like most of the others, are of Madrid, the capital, is a native of Galicia, in the northwest, where lies the famed field of Coruna, and is one of Spain's ablest lawyers. The secretary of the navy, or minister of marine, Beranger, is not a politician, but an accomplished naval officer. The secretary of war, General Cordova, is an officer well calculated to organize the army in a creditable manner. He has been particularly distinguished in the civil wars of Spain. Admiral Malcampo, minister of the colonies (Cuba, etc.), is equally well adapted to that position. Senor Madrazo and not Madrazo, as the dispatch had it, of public works (railroads, canals, etc.) has a great work before him if he would bring the new kingdom up to what its neighbor, France, is in her public works. Most of her magnificent canals are still unfinished and unfit for navigation, and her modern railroads, mostly built by French capital, are in a wretched condition. The Spaniards are a vigorous people, however, and with such an administration over them, and with such a constitution controlling them, it is to be hoped that more good may arise from this ministry of progressists than from a similar ministry which Serrano persuaded Isabella a quarter of a century ago to appoint. But according to an old proverb, Spain can never have a very good government. This may be too much, with her fine climate, good soil and beautiful women. All these, with a good government, would keep Spaniards from ever wishing or trying to get to heaven and leave it. Ferocious, savage Carlist wars may not yet have ended.

SO-CALLED AMERICANS IN EGYPT. It is very funny reading how the American officers with confederate sympathies, who left the United States because they could not live happily under its despotic sway, are enjoying themselves serving the Khedive in Egypt. They are having a bully time, living on the fat of the land, and looking out for a war with Turkey. The Khedive, who has taxed the Egyptians until he hardly knows the extent of his wealth, pays these Americans handsomely, and they are delighted with a service where one man's will is sufficient to end another man's life. Then, Egypt is a moral country, where every man is willing to sell his wife, two thousand dollars being a high price for a second hand article of this sort, and two bits being the lowest rate for an ordinary woman. At times these Republicans are allowed to eat with the Khedive; but their usual occupation is to wait around until they get an order to go out and either to shoot somebody themselves, or allow somebody else to shoot them, about a quarrel of which they know nothing, and for a principle which they pretended to oppose when they fled from their own country. There may be a great deal of chivalry in this kind of conduct, but there is a very poor showing of humanity. The United States did not lose much when these Egyptian Americans left her borders, for their

present employment suggests that their swords are as purchasable to support a despotism as they are to uphold a better system of government. Charles McWilliams is the prize bigamist of the West. He confesses to having seven wives in the State of Illinois. His matrimonial performances were boldly conducted in a circle of one hundred miles, and his choice was not confined to any particular class of women. He stepped at a widow's house one night and listened to her mournful story of how she had been robbed of all her possessions but one cow and calf. He married her next morning, drew her cow and calf to town the same day and sold them, pocketed the money, and never returned. He could preach like Boecher, was a first-class lawyer, had a pleasing countenance and captivating manner, was good on the fiddle, and danced like a ballet master. He is now in prison, but promises himself a new crop of wives as soon as he gets out.

Since Governor Hoffman interfered to preserve the right of public procession in New York the Democracy of that city has discovered that he is a Dutchman, and unworthy to be mentioned for the Presidency. We do not think that Governor Hoffman acted with entire sincerity in his interference against the mob that threatened the Orangemen, but this sort of denunciation from the rioters will have the effect of setting him up in the estimation of the American people if it continues. Perhaps the rioters will furnish the evidence that the orderly nature of the Dutchman that was in Hoffman made him the enemy of the rioters. If they do, the Governor will have nothing to complain of. Can an organ be kicked out of a party without knowing it? This inquiry was suggested by the fact, which is apparent to us, that the Courier-Journal has been violently extruded from the Democratic party, and yet it seems to be utterly oblivious to the fact. That it is out is proved by the inquiry which it makes, "Is there any disturbance in the Democratic party?" for if it was in, it would know that there was a disturbance in the camp, and a big, big one, too. Is our conclusion illogical? A telegraphic dispatch from Paris states that M. Thiers purposes to give Corsica to the Pope. If France can transfer the Corsicans in this way; all that was said by way of objection to the donation of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia falls to the ground, for it was founded on the proposition that these States could not be transferred from one sovereignty to another without their own consent. Two to one he breaks it. The World says that Collector Casey was in Washington on the twentieth, fixing up the Louisiana slate in the treasury building. Who takes our bet that this argillaceous institution will not be transported to New Orleans without a fracture? It would be a funny thing if the package was captured on its route to this city. GOLD YESTERDAY FROM ONE TO THREE-EIGHTHS IN ADVANCE OF THE NEW YORK RATE, quoted at twelve and one-eighth. The sales made embraced no more nor any greater sums than are usually disposed of every day. There is a report of \$13,000 which sold at twelve and five-eighths, for the purpose of paying off import duties, and of other small lots less than the above. But gold shows no disposition to fluctuate. It now is properly ranked among the steadies, the only difference being the fraction of a cent. There are no "corners" in the root of all the evil, nor any opportunities of late. So active has been the demand, and so ready the sales of ordinary cotton, that the "middlings" seem to be going out of favor, and can not be sold except for less than the lower grades bring in proportion. The sales do not pass the hundreds, and the inquiries are easily satisfied. The late receipts of flour were not of the high grades, which are in such active demand, and of which it seems the market is deprived. About three thousand barrels are reported as having been sold yesterday, the treble extra waiting for seven dollars, and getting it without trouble, and the choice extra going off easily at nine dollars. The demand for the higher grades is supposed to grow out of speculative intentions. A glance along the street does not show that the world moves. Stocks able to hold their own are bid for in a listless way, and the bid is refused in like indifference. Holders say they will take so much, but at the same time do not care whether or not they get it. Every body is waiting. One stock rises—all rise. Such is the general anticipation. Holders of Pneumatic are out of wind, and no longer dilate on the force of compressed air. In city ten per cent certificates, the holders of which are to be paid in ten per cent bonds, the brokers are for the most part the only holders, and rates are nominal. The other stocks of companies whose rights are yet undetermined are not quoted at all, or if mentioned, "holders can't give them away." To use the expression of "a perfect bear," the blue warrants are to be taken up in seven-thirtieths, but as these last are not worth but sixty, the warrants will certainly not be worth more. No sales were reported in levee yesterday, and there are various statements made as to the stipulations of the contract between T. A. Scott, H. S. McComb and the Louisiana Levee Company. "Those who buy in get seventy thousand shares from the company," said one party, "and in return advance one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in cash, at the same time guaranteeing to furnish all the money wanted to carry on the work." "They haven't advanced the one hundred and twenty thousand in cash," retorted another party, "for I know they now propose to pay this amount in bonds when they get them from the State." "No," said a third party, "this is the

way it. They get twenty-seven thousand shares, sixteen thousand of which are given against the payment of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the sixteen incorporators, which, with twenty-three thousand shares, will make the capital of the company five millions of dollars." These are the different statements made by the branches of the levee stock interest, and all of them are laid before the public, showing how difficult it is to determine the real state of the case. Have your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Canal and Poydras Streets. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, Agent, a new and set. CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. We have also to operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made it to extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, PANCT SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW POINTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, OF ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, IN fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms. Wholesale Depot 89 New street, New York. 1020 2p

REOPENING. The public have long desired the reestablishment 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 to 153 St. Charles street. A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Entitled 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. 129 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents. de la Sa Sa & Tu iv

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. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, at 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 89 New street, New York. 1020 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94.....Camp Street.....94 We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, Agent, a new and set. CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. We have also to operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made it to extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, PANCT SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW POINTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, OF ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, IN fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms. Wholesale Depot 89 New street, New York. 1020 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN BANKS AND BANKING. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, June 2, 1871. In accordance with the requirements of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864," I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans, Louisiana, by AUGUSTIN, Cashier. Whereupon, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864," and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, Hiram R. Hubbard, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871. HIRAM R. HUBBARD, Controller of the Currency. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, June 2, 1871. In accordance with the above authority, the Bank of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid, under the title of "THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, by AUGUSTIN, Cashier. The Bank of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid, under the title of "THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, by AUGUSTIN, Cashier. 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