

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

Thanks to the purser of the steamship Maryland for late Havana papers.

The Chicago Republican comes to us again, looking bright, new and sprightly.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Joseph Landry supervisor of registration for St. James parish, vice L. E. Bentley, removed from the parish.

The St. James Sentinel and Donaldsonville Leader both advocate a daily mail between New Orleans and Donaldsonville, which is very proper.

A loving wife in Connecticut sent a note to a newspaper announcing her husband's death, as follows: "Dear John is dead. Loss covered by insurance."

General J. Warren Bell, editor of the Galveston Bulletin, has passed the city yesterday, on his way home. He has been in the North for several weeks.

The Feliciana Ledger reports that Robert J. Barrow, Jr. and Henry Barrow both drowned one day recently while duck hunting in a canoe on Red river.

A young convert down in Maine demonstrated the force of habit by remarking in a conference meeting that some of the proceedings were not "according to Hoyle."

The weather yesterday was immoderately warm, notwithstanding the period is so near the close of November. As a contrast, the temperature yesterday morning was 3° at Omaha and 4° at St. Paul.

The eighth assessment of ten per cent on the capital stock of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company will be due and payable at the office of the company on Friday next.

Hon. George E. Bovee, the suspended Secretary of State, desires it to be stated that he has not established an agency for the Louisiana State Lottery in St. James parish, but that it has been done by Mr. H. L. Turbeaud.

The Galveston Bulletin has this paragraph: "Colonel George W. Carter has been taken seriously and suddenly ill. To his friends he has expressed his fears of foul play. We look upon his fright as but the conscience's anticipation of merited punishment."

We have received the Philadelphia Sunday Morning Times, with the compliments of Mr. W. M. Wallington. The Times presents the portraits of the winners of the baseball championship of the United States, and brief biographical sketches of the players.

In the game of brag some of the country papers are adept. This is a specimen from the St. James Sentinel: "The bona fide circulation of the Sentinel is now 609 copies, and before New Year's we expect to make it 800. This shows how the wind blows in St. James."

We have received the second number of the Iberia Statesman, published by Messrs. Leet & Wakefield, New Iberia. The only thing of note in the Statesman is a paragraph giving currency to the report that Speaker Carter was taken suddenly ill under the most suspicious circumstances.

The Baton Rouge Grand Era of the eighteenth and New York papers of the twenty-fifth instant were received here yesterday. Ten days by mail from Baton Rouge, and three days from New York! Is any other commentary on the negligent delays of our local mails needed?

Alexander Bonneval, Esq., secretary and treasurer of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, will leave the city this morning for the mines, via Galveston, on business of the company. Mr. Bonneval expresses the opinion that for every fifty dollars paid for a share of that stock, the stockholder will realize a thousand dollars.

James Coughlin and J. Brown, patrolmen, who were convicted before the First District Court of New Orleans of assault and battery, and sentenced to one year imprisonment in the Parish Prison, have been pardoned by Governor Warmoth, on the recommendation of the Board of Metropolitan Police and a long list of citizens.

A. H. Conner, formerly State printer of Indiana, has submitted a proposition to the governor and attorney general to return to the State \$18,800, in settlement for an overdraw on account of State printing. The attorney general, auditor and secretary of State recommended the acceptance, and the governor has approved the compromise.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and thirty-four, against one hundred and sixteen the previous week. Four died of congestion of the brain, twenty-one of consumption, four of chronic diarrhea, four of yellow fever, two of congestive fever, one of pernicious fever, three of heart disease, four of pneumonia, and seven were stillborn.

The Donaldsonville Chief is so well printed that the Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet thinks the work must be done in New Orleans. To dispel this illusion, Mr. Bentley invites the editor of the Baton Rouge paper to call and see him, and adds: "You will be almost certain to find us at home any time, either standing at the case, working the press or scribbling editorial, and we shall be very happy to show you how it is we print a neat paper."

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 68° at Augusta, 48° at Boston, 29° at Cairo, 67° at Charleston, 57° at Chicago, 41° at Cincinnati, 70° at Galveston, 77° at Key West, 11° at Leavenworth, 39° at Louisville, 42° at Memphis, 70° at Mobile, 42° at Nashville, 71° at New Orleans, 33° at Omaha, 39° at Pittsburg, 40° at Portland, 62° at Savannah, 51° at Shreveport, 22° at St. Louis, 42° at St. Paul, 70° at Vicksburg. Light snow at Buffalo. Light rain at Portland and Vicksburg.

It is said that ladies who visit the man milliner, Worth, at his elegant house in Paris, for the purpose of buying a dress or costume, are very much surprised at his manner of judging what would be most appropriate and becoming to them. He sits down at a distance and makes the lady parade herself up and down before him, closes his eyes half way, puts his head on one side, and appears to be in deep thought, and then he seats himself at a table and throws off hurried sketches from which the garments are modeled.

CONGRESS AND THE FARMERS.

The approaching session of Congress will, no doubt, according to precedent, be chiefly devoted to President making. The session just previous to the time for holding a national convention marks a critical era in the President's term of office. His time is short. All the offices in his gift of any importance are filled by friends who have usually too little gratitude to work very hard for their patron. To say nothing of the doubts about their reappointment in case of a second term for the President, there is the horrible fear that they may fall altogether, when a very little interest on the other side might be found useful. The officeholders of the administration have little or nothing to hope from this session of Congress. For as the appointing power has been pretty thoroughly exhausted, there is no patronage for the members to recommend, by which to strengthen their influence at home. Like the courtiers of a dying king, the ingrates who find themselves in office toward the close of a Presidential term, accustom themselves to look at the rising star, with this difference, that in this country it is not always easy to foresee who is to be the fortunate successor.

At this time, there can be no doubt, there is more than the usual dissatisfaction in the dominant party with the man in the White House. The list of Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress is formidable long, and the gentlemen referred to are most seriously in earnest. Besides these, there are the leading men of the party in nearly all the States who have unmistakably signified their determination to elect a man to the Presidency who knows something of the principles of the party, and who is inclined to respect the opinions of its representative men. Comparatively a few men in either of the great parties do all the thinking. One of these should be the President. Unfortunately this is not the case with our party now. Not that Grant is inert. Far from it. But his political cogitations are almost entirely confined to the strategy required to compass the official strongholds for himself and his numerous relatives for the four years succeeding the end of his term. In this he is opposed by veteran men, who are accustomed to success, while the President's army is mainly composed of new recruits, who find themselves on dizzy eminences to which they are quite new.

The Democracy would no doubt gladly take up his cause and give him a lift, were it not for some of his unpleasant idiosyncrasies. In the first place, he has relatives enough, near or remote, to fill the most important positions; and again, Grant has not a very good reputation for standing by any other class of his friends. So that while the Democracy could easily accommodate themselves to any principles of policy that the President might hereafter impute, provided he ever made such an advance, could easily fortify his agency in driving Jeff Davis into the wilds of the confederacy from which he emerged in naked costume; could overlook the capture of Lee, and the defeat of Seymour in 1858, they would not couch a lance in his behalf until they received ample security for the public offices. And the manner in which he has treated his Republican friends is not very well calculated to inspire them with much confidence.

The President will, therefore, have no party in the coming session of Congress. On the other hand, Senators Sumner, Logan, Trumbull, Schurz, West, Fenton and others, all men of note, will unite in solid array against his plans to secure the succession for himself. A proportionate number in the House will follow or lead on the same side, while nearly all the old, substantial, influential Republican journals will sustain their representatives in the war against the administration. No President has been able to succeed against opposition from Congress since Jackson's time. And the results that followed Jackson's successes were so deplorable and disastrous that they have served as a warning ever since. Tyler betrayed his party and arrayed himself against the Congress of 1843-44. He scarcely had a complimentary vote in the National Whig Convention of 1844. Pierce did not come up to the expectations of his friends, and he was unceremoniously dropped. Millard Fillmore, elected as a Free Soil Whig, attempted to lead his party into strange paths, and he was retired. President Buchanan permitted the Southern politicians to make use of him as a broad political to draw the rebellion to a head, and lost the respect of his countrymen. Andy Johnson attempted to bully Congress and the nation, and was ratiocated, having narrowly escaped impeachment. Some of the Senators who treacherously aided his escape are now expiating their treason to the party in hopeless exile.

And now it looks as though Grant is to form no exception to the rule of Presidential failures. Unlike Mr. Lincoln, whose every thought was true to the great principles upon which he was first elected, and to those who so faithfully assisted him in carrying them into effect, Grant seems to act upon the idea that it is not necessary to have a national policy, and that any man with lungs capable of crying "hurrah for Grant" is sufficiently well qualified for the duties of statesmanship. But as he has not the restless energy of Tyler, nor the obstinacy of Andy Johnson, he may wisely make his peace with the present Congress and secure his second term. But he will be compelled to throw off a fearful load of incompetent followers before he can even receive a hearing. He must make himself somewhat acquainted with the members of the Republican party in the several States, and give guarantees that their claims will be fairly recognized.

The Bulletin is posturing at present. It is straining its muscles in the act of handing over the Democratic party to the "passive policy," and its face betokens the bystanders that it has but little hope even in this last tableau. If the people did not distrust the actor there might be more zeal in the applause, and a better yield in the treasury.

FIXING THE GUILT.

What gave the Republican party its successes in Louisiana? Let us answer. The incompetent management of their own affairs by the Southern white people; for if the least bit of wisdom had prevailed in the conduct of the white folks toward the black people after the war, closed, the Republican party would never have been able to carry the election as it did. In the first place, the outcry against the colored people was so great that they were absolutely driven to adopt the party that proposed to protect them. What paper was the leader in this violence against the "niggers." Is it necessary for us to specify the Times? In the second place, if the colored people could have been divided at that time by a manifestation of justice toward them, the Republican party would have been beaten in its first attempt, the carpet-baggers and scalawags would have been defeated, and the State would have remained in the hands of the people who seem to think that the oldest natives ought to have a preference in the public offices. What star newspaper prevented this policy from succeeding?

Perhaps the public has anticipated our answer, but if it has not, then we have no hesitation in saying that the Times is the guilty party. Did it not abuse the negroes? Did it not caution the people against admitting the colored people to their rights because of the danger of social equality? Did it not counsel inaction so fiercely that three-fourths of the white people could not be rallied in opposition to the constitution and to Warmoth in 1868? Did it not refuse to tell the public what the constitutional convention was engaged in doing, under the wicked plea that "such things were too farcical and illegal to merit notice"? Did it not even attempt to make the country believe that the Legislature of 1868 was an illegal body? And even while it was ridiculing the law-making power, and spitting upon the government of the State in public, was it not buying favors in private from the very party it was abusing? Has it not divided the raiment of all the people with the very party that it says has stolen all that could be robbed from the State?

But to go back. The Times madly and wickedly advised the people of Louisiana against any acceptance of the plan of reconstruction. Is this not so? Did not this advice induce the white people to resist the laws of Congress and the policy of admitting negroes to the ballot-box? And did not this resistance give the State to the Republicans? It is the truth, and no sensible man can deny it, then the fool who gave the bad advice that led to the evil consequences is the identical party that is to blame, and none other. And what is the most singular feature in the transaction is the impudence of the Times, which now flies into a passion because the people will not do the very thing which it told them in 1868 they ought never to think of doing. This is a strange world.

TOO LATE. It is credibly stated, Lieutenant Governor Dunn had begun to fashion the selfish designs of the demagogues with whom he had prior to his death been for some time unfortunately in co-operation. His conviction of their unworthiness came, alas, too late. With all his patriotism, his earnest desire for the advancement of our people and love for Louisiana, the fact will always remain an offset to his political acumen that he was beguiled and misled by designing men into a position dangerous to the best interests of the republicanism.

That the lamented Mr. Dunn was awakened to a knowledge of his error is shown by a conversation he held with a number of colored gentlemen a few days prior to his fatal attack. When his attention was called to the fact that the National Republic, like the Parish, was merely a vehicle for abuse against Governor Warmoth and of praise for the federal officials, instead of a faithful, vigilant exponent of Republican principles and defender of the rights of the colored race, Mr. Dunn remarked that he had noticed this with regret; that an effort to use him as a tool was being made, and felt able to defeat it.

We feel confident that had Mr. Dunn lived he would very shortly have been aligned with the true Republican party of Louisiana, and let the Custom-house faction to exclaim, as their ambitious schemes departed: "Farewell forever, so have I discerned an education that would be a star. Farewell the sun, so have I discerned it."

WANDERING FOREBEARANCE. When the Times puts restraint upon its propensity to gossip and pry into other people's business, it is worthy of notice as unusual circumstance. The reason for it may puzzle the philosophers. The wonder of it must affect all who know the journal. The last specimen of our neighbor's self-denying forbearance appeared on Monday. The amount received for fees of office is not a matter of urgent concern, and as none of "our citizens" ever had any of their property confiscated, of course no answer is expected to the second question which the Times "will not" ask. As for the rest, all the gentlemen connected with this office contrive to make enough to keep them from bankruptcy.

Cotton is transported by rail from Western Arkansas to St. Louis for three dollars per bale. The price by steamer for bringing a bale of cotton to this market from the same vicinity is more than five times the above amount. This ought to account for the loss of the Arkansas trade. Wagon trains from St. Louis had cotton from Northern and Northwestern Texas to St. Louis for less than it costs to bring it to New Orleans, which certainly accounts for our loss in that direction. The same trains that haul the cotton from these distant points to St. Louis return laden with merchandise purchased in St. Louis, and this accounts for another loss that we are lamenting about. So between railroads and mule teams, the great water routes that we

have relied on as our title to trade are about to fall through. The same principle is now being applied to tap our custom on the Atchafalaya river. St. Louis merchants load up a steambot and send her down into Louisiana on a peddling excursion. Goods are traded off for cotton, which is taken back to St. Louis, thus cheating us out of the commission on the cotton and the profit on the goods. A few lively merchants would soon stop this St. Louis raid on the Atchafalaya if we had them, for New Orleans can send out peddling expeditions as well as her neighbors; but the misfortune seems to be that we have not yet got the lively merchants. Perhaps an advertisement offering a reward for a few enterprising men would help us in this respect.

A man named Cheek has commended himself to our good opinion for shooting two or three men in the State of Indiana. Cheek took an axe and smashed his wife's head into such a compound that it was scarcely recognizable as the chief ornament of the human frame. For this he was arrested, tried and condemned as a murderer, but having obtained an order for a new trial, a body of citizens, who felt two victims to live in the same world with Cheek, assembled at night and determined to hang him at once. They proceeded to the jail and broke into his cell, but he was not reconciled to die quietly, so he seized a stick, knocked one of the vigilance committee over, captured a pistol, shot two more vigilantes, and was then surprised to see the balance of the mob heading a retreat. This is what makes us feel a friendly interest in Cheek. A mob of murderers is always cowardly, and if it was not that Cheek killed his wife, we could almost forgive him for his first violence in consideration of the happy result of his later flight with the assassins who attempted to kill him under cover of darkness. Cheek, no doubt, had some excuse for killing his wife, or he would have been too great a coward to resist the cowards that attempted to lynch him.

The Washington Patriot, which was started and has been induced by all the Democrats in Congress as the organ of the Democratic party, strange to say, was largely owned by William M. Tweed, the greatest public plunderer that even this well-plastered country can boast of. The people ought to feel a little confounded by this statement, for it leaves them to suspect that others of their Democratic organs are only the mouth-pieces of men who talk to them about patriotism while they are engaged in riding their taxes. What if it should come to be suspected that the Times is open to take fees from questionable sources? What way would the community turn to find a substitute for its present self-elected organ?

Frank Blair insists on being a stumbling block to his friends. Whenever the Democracy appears to be growing into a decent respect for law and order, Frank pops out of some corner and declares that the entire peace programme is a sham unless it is run in the fashion that he has set out for it. So even as the "passives" appear in the foreground with some showing of strength, Blair rushes to the front, pretends to be a passive, declares the intentions of the party, and suggests "success or blood." Every man not a natural born fool will now run away, and the passives will dwindle down to nothing but Frank Blair and his brigade of lunatics.

The Louisville Ledger recommends to the Democracy of the country to practice such virtues as "courage, fortitude, self-dependence, self-reliance and self-ability, and it will be successful." As the State Central Committee of the Louisiana Democracy is now in session, through a committee of nine, in this city, working out a platform, we submit these suggestions to its consideration. Above all things let it take care of itself.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The barrell is red-dyed by many of the old heads in cotton that the rise has reached its culmination. It began in a corresponding increase on the other side of the water, and was followed by large purchases, made under the impression of a still further increase. Factors hold on to the same positions occupied on Saturday, but are a trifle more reticent in their views. Sellers were, however, backed up yesterday by favorable telegrams, and buyers came up freely. The report came early on the streets of twenty thousand bales being sold in Liverpool, which, with other advices, stimulated the demand. The movement is regarded, however, as temporary, the permanency of rates not usually arising from such material.

Foreign exchange is quite indolent, and the demand slumbers for the present. Domestic exchange is likewise quiet, and only the skeleton of a business is done in it. City securities are regarded favorably, being good prices, and are readily salable at the market rates, when any, of course, vary with the needs of the seller or the amount to be vendid. State securities, measured by warrants, are also improving.

The slight sensation in Ammonia stock that began on Saturday among the credulous, culminated yesterday in sales as high as \$22, though such transactions were few and far between. There was more noise about the operations than was requisite, but all the "booming" could not push it up. It is not precisely known upon what new fancy this rise is placed, but that it soon gave up is certain. A reported sale of 50 shares on Saturday at \$25 has not been authenticated, and is probably an error. The immense profits of any power which will successfully substitute the mule (and hell) in the street cars, is the cause of the high appreciation in which stocks of corporations which have not gone beyond a theory is held. We must remember that the pneumatic, now hard to sell at \$125, was once snapped up at \$25, and it has the same intrinsic value now as then. Missouri Valley Navigation stock is the object of much inquiry, no little solicitude and few sales. There is something new and false in city securities, as they were sold from 60 to 74 cents, but no sales are reported. Live stock is stationary, but the board is active and the stockholders on the lookout.

The following sales took place yesterday on the street: Ammonia Propelling Com-

pany 50 and 100 shares at \$20, 50 at \$18, 50 at \$22, 20 at \$20, 50 at \$21, 50 at \$18. City certificates of appropriation \$250 on private terms: Crescent City Waterworks 2000 shares at 60c; city ten per cent \$1000 at 85. A sale of 5 shares Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company stock ordinary at \$10 50 took place at the Board.

Table listing various companies and their stock prices, including New Orleans Gaslight Company, Crescent City Sulphur House, and others.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Senate Convened in Extra Session. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. NEW ORLEANS, November 24, 1871. WHEREAS, A resolution has occurred in the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, by the lamentable death of the late Oscar J. Dunn, and desiring that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, convene the Senate of the State of Louisiana in an extra session for the period of ten days. Senators are therefore summoned to assemble at the Senate chamber, in the city of New Orleans, at two o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of December, 1871, then and there—

First—To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor. Second—To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation. Third—To deliberate and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may seem to demand. Fourth—To investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the several Departments. The officers aforesaid have been notified of my hand and the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

H. C. WARMOTH, Lieutenant Governor of the State pro tem.

CONTINUATION. OF THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR. Until Sunday Evening, December 3, 1871.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 24, and FRIDAY EVENING, December 1, the Exhibition Buildings will be LIGHTED and OPEN TO VISITORS up to midnight.

Admission is not made that they will receive NEW ADMISSION TICKETS for the balance of the Fair from the Superintendents of the Departments which they exhibit in.

WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth of November, the MILITARY and the members of Councils Open and Squads and Major Bands are expected to attend for the purpose of \$25, to be awarded to the best band company, on which occasion will be the drawing of the Award Committee that all members of the companies of said command be allowed by their employers to unite with their fellow soldiers as contestants for the premium to be awarded.

INFORMATION FREE.

WE ARE NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN THE ASTONISHING FACT THAT THE LADY VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR

Can be supplied with Elegant Suits made up in the most genteel, fashionable and attractive style, of the best qualities, in Black and Colored, ALPACAS, FOLINS, DELAINES, WATER-PROOFS, etc., at No. 103 Canal Street.

Nothing can surpass in the quality of the goods. Nothing can equal them in the finest of manufactures. Nothing can be compared to the durability. Nothing can excel the surprise of the visitors when informed of the low prices at which they are sold.

LEWIS & HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal Street.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS. The President and Directors of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana invite the children of the various orphan asylums of the city, from all the parishes, to be under the respective guardians, to visit the fair on TUESDAY, the twenty-eighth instant.

LADIES' FAIR - LADIES' FAIR. WILL BE OPEN THIS EVENING, IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. Has just received a large and fine invoice of MUSIC BOXES.

REAL SHELL GOODS. NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal Street.

BUSINESS MEN. A MOST INVALUABLE WORK OF REFERENCE. JAMES A. GRESHAM.

A NEW BRAND OF CIGARS. SOMETHING EXCEEDINGLY FINE. THE LEGAL TENDER.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department.

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

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

REMOVED. THE ONLY HOME COMPANY. THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS. At the Great Ohio State Fair.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. In accordance with 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, the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans publishes herewith the certificate of authority received from the Comptroller.

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulbert, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulbert, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK, 114 Canal Street.

THE FREDERMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A National Savings Bank.

SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 Canal Street.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS. DELICIAN FERTILIZER.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY.

THE NEW ORLEANS HYDRO-CARBON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED, BETTER THAN EVER, TO SUPPLY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ALEX. PORTER.

MACHINERY. STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND ENGINEERS.

ARMSTRONG'S. FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY.

ARMSTRONG'S. FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY.