New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

Academy—Benefit Mrs. Bowers to-night.

It has been discovered that grape leaves make a superior yeast to hops.

Small waists are no longer fashionable—large waists are now the style.

Good husbands are said to be like dough, because women "knead" them.

Mrs. James A. Oates is going to Galveston with her comic opera company.

The weather yesterday gave us another touch of early autumn lingering into winter.

Early marriages and no divorce laws is the right thing for women, says Mrs. Sarah Norton.

A Tennessee editor was so rejoiced at the death of a rival, that he announced it under the head of "amusements."

The general Southern depot for the sale the Babcock fire extinguisher is at No. 19 Canal street.

The amount of coin received at the New Orleans Customhouse Thursday in payment of duties was $26,191 51.

Academy—Benefit Mrs. Bowers to-night.

There are now in operation at North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, over fifty shoe factories, more than twenty of which are run by steam.

A French paper says that Rochefort is about to be removed to the Ile Ste. Marguerite, celebrated as the prison of the Man in the Iron Mask.

An English servant maid said to her pastor: "I know I have really got religion, because I always sweep under the mat now."

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with: "May heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly John Smith."

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 Adminstrator of Finance invites proposals until Wednesday, the thirteenth instant, at eleven o'clock, to furnish, paint and stamp license plates for vehicles.

The committee of fifty citizens, to take into consideration the embarrassed condition of the city finances and to propose remedies, has been appointed, and is announced in another column.

Hon. Frank Morey, one of our representatives in Congress, is now in this city, and will remain here a few days for the purpose of completing his report on the Mississippi levees.

Academy—Benefit Mrs. Bowers to-night.

There are seventy-three more Congregational clergymen in the United States than there are churches, but many are infirm and other secretaries, editors, etc., so that the supply does not equal the demand.

It is said that Jews have never been persecuted in Ireland. Possibly because they were the only people who had money to lend, and it was thus impolitic to drive them away.

At a wedding which took place recently in Gotham the bridal party, evidently thinking more of themselves than the sensation they were creating, walked out of the church before the minister had pronounced the blessing over them, leaving him with outstretched hands and an astonished look on his face as they hurried down the aisle.

The steamer Crescent City will make a pleasure trip on the coast next Sunday, leaving the foot of Girod street at 10 A. M. An invitation has been extended to a representative of the REPUBLICAN by Captain J. T. Burdeau, agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, to join in the excursion.

A reaction against the sombre style of gentlemen's evening dress has set in in New York; and is displaying itself in jewelled vest buttons, low patent leather shoes, colored silk stockings, light colored silk linings to dress coats, silk cords on the seams of dress pantaloons, three buttoned gloves, point lace neckties and ruffled shirt bosoms.

Academy—Benefit Mrs. Bowers to-night.

We regret to learn that by an unfortunate accident that eloquent young champion of the people, General George A. Sheridan, dislocated one of his ankles, so that it is exceedingly difficult and painful for him to walk, even with crutches. A few weeks will put him all right again, and in the meantime the suffering patient manifests his usual fortitude, and smiles cheerfully while enduring pain.

The Calcasieu *Echo* reports that two colored men were killed lately on Bayou Choupique, about a mile and a half from the Sulphur wells. They left the farms where they had been at work with the view of going to the wells to participate in the raffle of a horse, and late in the evening left there with the intention of visiting some of their colored friends, and were killed en route by some unknown person or persons.

Preparations for the holidays are made on an extensive scale by Joseph A. Walker, at the Italian warehouse, No. 113 Canal street, and at the "Bank," No. 6 Royal street, at both of which places he is ready to supply his patrons with the choicest wines and liquors, preserves, pickles and fancy groceries at reasonable prices. His catalogue, published in another part of this paper, is varied and extensive, and all articles mentioned are of the first class, such as are demanded by the peculiar exigencies of the holidays.

The War Department signal service reports that the thermometer, at seven o'clock yesterday morning, was 35° at Augusta, 39° at Boston, 41° at Cairo, 41° at Charleston, 34° at Chicago, 35° at Cincinnati, 28° at Davenport, 62° at Galveston, 35° at Indianapolis, 61° at Key West, 39° at Louisville, 41° at Memphis, 48° at Mobile, 41° at Nashville, 52° at New Orleans, 32° at New York, 31° at Norfolk, 39° at Omaha, 39° at Pittsburg, 23° at Portland, 38° at Savannah, 45° at Shreveport, 40° at St. Louis, and 52° at Vicksburg. The coldest place was Davenport, Iowa, with a temperature of 28°. No storm anywhere.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The *Times* still shows itself to be the organ of mischief by pretending to the people that a new charter will give them a better municipal government. The present charter was suggested by the *Times*, and a claim to its authorship was recently made by one of the editorial writers of that paper, in its own columns. Without, however, conceding the correctness of this claim of paternity, we insist that the charter is the result of consultation with men of both political parties, and that its provisions are ample to give the city a proper government if the people will only assist it as they ought to do. The fault that arrests the authorities in bringing the corporation up to the mark of complete efficiency, is the opposition of the community to the discharge of its share in the work of reform. Taxes are unpaid; work is demanded from the street department that property owners should discharge; damage suits are brought and judgments rendered against the city that the courts should not encourage; information is withheld in order to burden the officers with the blame of neglecting their duties; and, generally speaking, the readers of the *Times* follow its suggestions and consider themselves the enemies of the government which they ought to befriend in every possible way. If a break occurs in the levee, the blame is cast upon the city; if it is mended, the cost is complained about as a piece of robbery. Every act that proposes to embarrass the authorities is accepted as a favor, because it offers an argument to be used in denouncing the Republicans.

If the *Times* will devote its attention to teaching the community its own faults; if it will tell the people that their prejudices are the originators of most of the evils with which they are afflicted, it will do a better work than it does, when it charges the charter of the city with faults that belong elsewhere. What blame attaches to the charter in the multitudinous suits that clog the courts against the city? What has the charter to do with the writs that are presented against the city in the fee bill? Would a new charter arrest a single spade upon the street? Would it stop the levee from caving in, carrying away wharves and streets? Would it stop the danger of an overflow from the rear? Would it do away with the necessity of keeping up the drainage that costs so much? Would it vacate a single office that might not be vacated under the present law? Would it stop the interest upon the debt? Would it make respectable Democratic delinquents pay their taxes more honestly than they do now? Would the election of twenty men to two bodies secure to us better officers than we have now in the seven Administrators that constitute one council? Are we anxious to change back to the old system, which left us most of the burdens that now oppress the community?

These changes that are proposed in the law are mere "tubs cast to the whale" to cheat the people, or else they are the emanations of that spirit which is incapable of following any fixed system. All government is imperfect, and this imperfection originates more frequently in ignorance and wickedness than it does in the wickedness of the law that created it. A new charter would not last six months before the same spirit that demanded it would ask for its repeal or modification because it had not accomplished the purpose of its authors. And the caprice that set afloat the change would be as little pleased with success as if it was left to complain in defeat. The *Times* will never be satisfied with any charter that is administered by Republicans; and until the Legislature is prepared to surrender the control of the city it will consult its own happiness by letting things alone.

TRUE ECONOMY

When the Administrator of the Department of Improvements says true economy is progress and permanent improvement, and asserts there is no economy in standing still, he administers a rebuke to the Mayor that possibly was not intended.

The charter of the city requires that monthly reports be made by Administrators to the Mayor. Mr. Cockrem, in making his last monthly report, took occasion to state some facts in relation to city affairs that seem to have escaped the notice of our usually sharp-sighted Mayor in making up his last message. It was the duty of the public press to properly notice Mr. Cockrem's communication; at least that portion of it which retouches, with the skill of a true artist, the gloomy picture drawn by the Mayor and placed upon the broad shoulders of a Republican administration. We owe an apology for not having performed that duty before, and will now proceed to do so because we believe the people are interested in having the whole truth in regard to city affairs.

Mr. Cockrem is glad to see that the attention of property owners and taxpayers has at last been turned to the interest of our city. This implies that the great body of property owners and taxpayers have been inattentive to the interest of the city, yet we feel confident that the Administrator of Improvements did not mean to make any such sweeping charge against our people. He, no doubt, had reference to that class of property owners and taxpayers who have erected themselves into an association for the purpose of controlling the affairs of this city. Among them are many good men—possibly hundreds—but the association never has been able to control the great body of property owners and taxpayers in our city. Some of the members are our largest property holders—the rich men of our city—who think they should dictate, in the name of the taxpayers, who shall be the Administrators of the city.

They probably think a poor man, or comparatively poor man, has no business in the Council; that the more wealth a man has the greater voice he should have in the administration of government. This would seem to be the idea of many of the gentlemen who have constituted themselves a Citizens' Association and attempted to speak for the people of this city. And if Mr. Cockrem has reference to the gentlemen who compose this association when he says he is glad to see their attention turned to the interest of our city, he is again wrong. They have not believed in the past, nor do they now believe that true economy is progress and permanent improvement. Their policy is emphatically to stand still. This is their economy. And Mayor Flanders is but the exponent of their ideas in the city government.

There always will be a class of men, even under republican government, who think the wealthy should control all affairs of government. There are others, however, who think differently, and they are apt to be largely in the majority. They believe that wealth should not be the only recommendation to political influence and power; that political power should rest with the masses—with the rich and the poor equally. When it is otherwise, and the rich control the political affairs of a country, it will not be republican. Some of the largest property owners in this city are delinquent taxpayers. The great body of taxpayers are men who own but little property, in many cases only the house they live. These men pay their taxes promptly, and are not half so apt to grumble as the large property owners, who not only fail, in many instances, to pay their taxes, but are always arrogating to themselves the right to lead society and control government.

When such men have influence with government they are more apt to use it for promoting personal interest than in making public improvements of a permanent character. We do not say that all rich men are this way; yet we aver that there is a common tendency among rich men to rule as a class, and we have heard it intimated that the gentlemen composing the Citizen's Association are more seriously afflicted with this tendency than anything else. One thing is sure, and that is, that they are opposed to progress. They do not believe in public improvements, and therefore Mr. Cockrem is wrong in saying their attention has been turned to the true interest of New Orleans.

In regard to the financial difficulties of the city, which Mayor Flanders has depicted as being worse than ever before, and charged as the result of mismanagment, if not corruption, of the present city administration, Mr. Cockrem says:

A rapid examination of the accounts of the city would show, I believe, that the condition of the city three years ago (putting aside the extraordinary and not to be foreseen emergencies since occurring, of an overflow and several disastrous caves in the levee), was worse than it is to-day. The difficulty in the city's finances is not of recent creation, and I believe the responsibility does not rest with the present city government.

After vindicating the city government against the charges of mismanagement or corruption, he asserts that the present condition of the city affairs, bad as the Mayor represents it, is due more to the apathy of the people and to their want of appreciation of the resources of the city than to any other cause.

Mr. Cockrem further says:

The city of New Orleans comprises a greater area of streets paved and unpaved than any other city in the United States. The Department of Improvements has under its charge six hundred and fifty miles of streets, classified as follows:

	Miles.
Paved with square block stone	22
Paved with round stone	54½
Paved with shells	5
Paved with wood	1½
Macadamized	7
Not paved	560
Total	650

The mere keeping, in the most ordinary repair, such an immense area of streets involves an expenditure disproportionate to the current resources of the city so long as the expenses of other branches of administration (many beyond our control) remain on their present footing; yet the streets must be repaired, or what becomes of our commerce—whence are we to derive our revenues? Unpaved or imperfectly paved streets, where the traffic is heavy, are the costliest incumbrances the city can have. A hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels of shells (to say nothing about ballast) have been placed on the streets this year, and yet the pressure for better paving has been so great as to be difficult of resistance.

While it is very certain the debt of the city has been materially increased since the installment of the present government, it does not necessarily follow that there has been either gross mismanagement or corruption on the part of those administering the government. The city limits are much larger now than they were under the old charter, and the expenses of the city government must consequently be increased.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The election of a Lieutenant Governor on Wednesday completed, in the minds of a majority of Senators, the chief business for which they had been called together. When, therefore, Senator Harris moved yesterday to adjourn *sine die*, his motion was supported by twenty members. These twenty gentlemen were perfectly consistent in their votes. Among the number we find the names of Senators Blackman, Futch and Thompson, who had previously taken the ground that the meeting of the Senate was not constitutionally called. They were therefore consistent in voting for an adjournment. The other Senators who supported Mr. Harris' motion no doubt were actuated by motives of economy, for they had been told the day before that the session would cost the State twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, and, being pledged to economy and reform, they naturally wished to save as much of this money as possible. An adjournment was the obvious corrective, and they promptly applied it.

But we fail to see the consistency of some of the Senators who voted in the minority. On Wednesday they were anxious to adjourn before electing a President. After the success of the friends of Senator Pinchback, they loudly denounced the whole proceeding, not only as illegal, but unnecessarily expensive. Now, mark what a change a few hours will effect in men not blessed with fair minds, or, perhaps we ought to say in the case of some of them, who have no minds at all. They yesterday demanded not only that the body which the day before they had declared to be unconstitutionally assembled, should remain in session, but that the full measure of the expense they had so loudly inveighed against should be incurred.

Senator Jim Ingraham's consistency (save the mark!) is aptly illustrated by his vote on the adjournment *sine die* of the Senate yesterday. On the opening day he roared and raved against the constitutionality of the session, and patted his Democratic friend Senator Blackman (who had preceded him in a similar strain) on the back in the most encouraging manner. He pictured an outraged and indignant people pointing a "finger of scorn and contempt" at Governor Warmoth for "unnecessarily adding to the public burdens perhaps twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars." Now we should like to know where that "finger" will be pointed? Will not a Senator who votes to plunge his hands into the public treasury, under color of acts he believes to be unconstitutional, come in for a little of that "scorn and contempt?"

We suspect the truth of the matter is that Senator Jim's knowledge of the constitution is extremely limited, and his respect for it next to nothing at all. For it was not until he found that his Customhouse clique, reinforced by their Democratic allies, were too weak to beat the Republicans, that he began his empty, noisy, disgusting roaring against the constitutionality of the session.

The majority of Senators have shown both judgment and patriotism in thus promptly responding to the Governor's call by meeting, electing a Lieutenant Governor, and at once adjourning, to save needless expense and agitation.

A MISTAKE OF THE PEN.

The *Times* says that two of the best bred, best informed and best read lawyers in the Senate, Messrs. Ray and Blackman, united in declaring the late extra session to be an unconstitutional body. We beg leave to offer a correction. It was Senator Ingraham who united his voice with that of Senator Blackman in denouncing the extra session as an unconstitutional body. A mere change of names is all that we desire to suggest, leaving the compliments bestowed by the *Times* to rest as they were delivered by our contemporary. Senator Blackman certainly ought to be well read, as the State has paid out a large sum of money to perfect his education in the matter of her own laws, at least; and the Democracy has never refused to indorse his ability as a law maker of the first water. Senator Ingraham is a colored man, it is true, but he has had two or three years within which to prepare himself for the legal field, and we feel sure that the *Times* will accept of our correction, and confess that the high praise which it mistakenly bestowed on Senators Ray and Blackman was intended for Senators Ingraham and Blackman. This will be doing the fair thing all around, and we shall feel happy at having assisted to make the situation lovely.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

The reform mania which has recently developed among the politicians of this State is as remarkable for its universality as it is a gratifying circumstance in itself. Senator John Lynch testified to his sincerity in the cause by proposing that the Senators convened in extra session should forego their customary pay and perquisites; and Senator Harris, backed by all the supporters of the State administration, followed up this economical move by adjournment of that body *sine die*. This was in accordance with the suggestion of some of the leading journals which intimated that the Senators, after electing a Lieutenant Governor, could consult upon the other matters brought forward in the Governor's proclamation informally, and without any expense whatever to the State.

This gives a very hopeful aspect to affairs, so far as the good intentions of the Republican party are concerned. Now, we want to obtain something besides promises from the hermaphroditic combination of Democrats and Customhouse men. We might suggest many little actions which would evidence their desire to push on the good work. For instance, would not the Senate Committee on Banks and Banking consent to relinquish their vouchers for mileage to Shreveport and back, amounting to some eleven hundred dollars for each individual? By this time they must have fully recovered from the delusion that they really went to Shreveport. If not, a reference to the official journal of the Senate will convince them that they were in daily attendance at the Mechanics' Institute during the entire period covered by their applications for pay. What say you to this suggestion, Senators Herwig, Antoine, Thompson et als.? Will you "reform?"

INGRAHAM'S LOGIC AND LAW.

Since the enemies of Republicanism have sustained another Waterloo defeat, they raise the old cry of "unconstitutionality!" That is, the election of Pinchback by the Senate is in opposition to the will of the people, and illegal at the same time. We are quite willing to concede that the election is as susceptible of one charge as it is of the other. But again, it is evident that the small fry, pot-house politicians, who have just been beaten, know about as much of the one as they do of the other. Undoubtedly, if Senator Coupland had been made Lieutenant Governor by the coalition of the bolters and the Democrats, the election would have been perfectly legal, and satisfactory to the people of the State. For those two able champions of the constitution, Messrs. Ingraham and Blackman, both voted for Mr. Coupland, which, of course, they never would have done had they considered their action tainted with unconstitutionality. The *Times* extols the shining abilities of these great legal luminaries, and we are not disposed to question the propriety of the puffing. Both these gentlemen—the one the gallant leader of the Democracy, and the other the mouth-piece of the bolters—joined in the business of defeating the election of Pinchback, which would, of course, be flagrantly illegal and highly improper, and endeavored to elect Mr. Coupland, which, had they succeeded, would have been quite the proper thing to do. The constitution would have been unviolated and the people appeased! No one but the ablest sort of a constitutional lawyer, and a Democrat or a bolter at that, would have the hardihood to preach one thing and practice another in this style. Does Ingraham object to Senator Pinchback because he is a colored man? It would be consistent in his able coadjutor to do so, but he being much darker, and with not one-tenth the sense or ability of the new Lieutenant Governor, would cut a sorry figure in raising such a question. And when he blatantly declares that the Supreme Court will declare the action of the Senate selecting its own presiding officer illegal, he furnishes us with conclusive evidence that he knows nothing at all about it.

A FALSE PRETENSE EXPOSED.

Senator Ingraham, in nominating Senator Coupland for President of the Senate, pretended to speak in the name of the Republican party of Louisiana. In this little fraud which he attempted to perpetrate he was sustained by seven Democrats and nine bolters from the Republican party. It is pleasant to be thus able to expose an attempt to cheat on the spot. The Customhouse clique have been guilty of counting their chickens before they are hatched. For they not only do not represent the Republican party of Louisiana, but they are unable to bring enough strength to the Democracy to defeat our party. It thus appears that whether we regard the Democrats as our legitimate opponents, or the bolters as such, neither is able to hold the balance of power. "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

It is reported that the Customhouse and other federal employes were bled to the tune of forty thousand dollars, this fund being raised to defeat the Governor and his friends in the election for Lieutenant Governor. As not a single friend of the State administration wavered for an instant in his allegiance to the Republican candidate, no suspicion of being "approached" can lie in that direction. Of course, the Democrats, who are perfectly wild for reform, would not take any, even if tendered. The ring could not certainly have been forced to pay their own men to keep them in line. Ingraham, at least, could not have shared in the "divide," if there was one, or he would not have voted to continue in session an "unconstitutional" body, no matter how high the rate of per diem. Then what has been done with the forty thousand dollars? If expended, how? If not, will the poor Customhouse clerks and laborers have this forced levy refunded?

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "The man who deliberately perpetrates a falsehood upon his neighbors, and insists upon declaring it in the face of the truth, should be driven out of respectable society." So far so good. The *Avalanche*, being the same paper which states the above proposition, declares that the debt of the State of Louisiana is sixty-six millions of dollars, which deliberate falsehood it publishes to the world in the face of the truth that the debt of the State does not amount to more than forty millions, counting even all the doubtful and contingent claims that exist to swell it to that amount. This falsehood, so unblushingly told, is aimed at a whole State and a struggling people, and injures friend and foe alike. We submit if the judgment which the *Avalanche* delivers against itself ought not to be enforced?

One of the dodges taken by Senator Blair in favor of his lawless friends in South Carolina is this, that the evil deeds which they have committed, and which they are now under arrest for, were perpetrated before the law that provided for their trial before the United States District Court was passed. This exception admits the guilt of the parties, we believe, and only seeks to save the Ku-Klux assassins by virtue a technical objection. The Senate of the United States is the last place that such a motion should have been made; and a Democratic Senator, who has certainly denied the guilt of the accused, is the last man who should have filed an argument that admitted the untruth of his general denial.

The spokesman of the Customhouse ring declared the extra session of the Senate unconstitutional, and a grevious burden upon the downtrodden taxpayers. Yet this entire ring voted to prolong the session when a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made by one of the Republican leaders! "Let us have" reform!

If John Johnson is not elected to be mayor of Memphis on the twenty-seventh day of December ensuing, then let the Memphis *Appeal* never attempt to set itself as a prophet again.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL PHIL SHERIDAN IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB, December 7, 1871.

At a meeting of the club held at the Senate Chamber on the evening of the above date, the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. P. Creagh, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our late friend and fellow-citizen, Hon. O. J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor of this State, overwhelming with grief the community at large and a bereaved family, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Almighty God who has thus, almost without warning and in the very zenith of his usefulness, removed from our midst one who possessed to an eminent degree those graces which adorn the human character, we deplore the untimely death of an able statesman, an honest man and a great leader in the cause of human progress.

Resolved, That the members of this club extend their heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing wife, children and friends of the deceased, and commend them to the divine mercy of Him who is the ruler of all things. P. CREAGH, President.

WILLIAM J. FURNISS, Recording Secretary.

de8 1t

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1855.)

OFFICERS:

L. L. GENERES.....President.
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THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE..Second Vice President.
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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m2p

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS! NEW YEARS!

DEMIJOHNS, TO THE FRONT AND CENTRE, MARCH

No. 113 Canal Street.

Joe A. Walker, of the Italian Warehouse, No. 113 Canal street, and "The Bank," No. 6 Royal street, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to supply his patrons with the choicest WINES AND LIQUORS, PRESERVES, PICKLES AND FANCY GROCERIES, suitable for the holidays, at reasonable prices. Having on hand and constantly receiving invoices of the following articles, he will deliver the same to any city address, and guarantees the quality of all articles. Particular attention is called to his White Port Wines, Irish and Imperial Whiskies, Clarets and White Wines.

CREME DE THE.

Japanese Tea Cordial (never before imported).

WHISKY.

Acme (fifteen years old), Imperial Rye (superior), McGibbon Bourbon, Meehan's Irish, Ramsay's Scotch.

BRANDY.

Sazarac, Poultney, Castillon, Old Blackberry, Old Cherry.

PORT WINES.

White Port (very choice), Cockburn's (superior), Ordinary.

SHERRY.

Amontillado (unequalled), Malvede, Ordinary.

WHITE WINES, of all grades.

CLARETS.

Poutel Canet, Calon Segur, Chateau Margaux, Battally Paullac, Choice Table.

RUMS—Jamaica and St. Croix.
HOLLAND GIN—Superior.
SCOTCH ALES, London Porter and Lager Beer of all kinds.
CORDIALS—Anisette, Absynthe, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Allash, Cassis, Kummel, Orange Flower Water, Assorted Bitters, Kirsch, Assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Rogel, Old Blackberry Cordial, Vermouth, Chartreuse, Cider.
PICKLES (Crosse & Blackwell)—Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, Picalilli, White Onions, Capt. White, Imperial, Queen Olives, Pickled Limes.
MISCELLANEOUS—Shaker Preserves, Boneless Sardines, Boneless Mackerel, Assorted Jellies and Jams, Pure Currant Jelly, Lucca (salad) Oil, Crystallized Fruits, Brandy Fruits, Fruits in Noyau, Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuit, Chocolate Paste, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Potted Meats, English Canned Sausage Meat.

Prompt attention given to all orders for shipment. "THE BANK," No. 6 Royal street, the only real "Hot Toddy and Jerry."

JOE. A. WALKER, No. 6 Royal street.

de8 1t 2dp

NOTICE.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the mass meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, held on Friday, the first instant, requiring me, as chairman of the meeting, to appoint a committee of fifty citizens to take into consideration the embarrassed condition of the city finances, and to propose such remedies as a careful investigation may suggest, and also to inquire into and report upon all other matters embraced in said resolutions, I have appointed the following named citizens to constitute said committee, to wit—

George A. Fosdick,	J. Bowling,
John A. Watkins,	L. Schneider,
Charles E. Fenner,	Joseph A. Shakspear,
William B. Schmidt,	Charles Engefelt,
N. D. Wallace,	R. L. Gibson,
R. O. Pritchard,	Charles Clinton,
Marshall J. Smith,	Thomas Allen Clarke,
C. M. Soria,	C. H. Slocomb,
Auguste Bohn,	William M. Burwell,
H. Gally,	J. D. Hill,
Thomi Lafon,	J. H. Kennard,
D. C. Labatt,	James T. Tucker,
John I. Adams,	Honore Pothier,
A. Thomson,	J. H. Oglesby,
W. G. Coyle,	H. N. Ogden,
A. B. Griswold,	E. Salomon,
Joseph Ellison,	M. Merritt Greenwood,
A. W. Bosworth,	P. Irwin,
I. N. Marks,	W. C. Black,
J. C. Morris,	S. H. Kennedy,
E. H. Summers,	Ed. Conery,
L. J. Higby,	Henry LeSassier,
J. E. Austin,	E. H. Levy,
Aristide Mary,	John Phelps,
G. W. Buhrmann,	J. A. Blaffer.

The above named committee are invited to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, over the Louisiana National Bank, THIS (Friday) EVENING, the eighth instant, at seven o'clock.

de8 1t2p J. N. LEE.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS

At the Great Ohio State Fair.

THE 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.

de16 8a 8u & Tu 1y H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW GOODS,

The very best made Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's SHOES and BOOTS,

At Extremely Low Prices.

AT GIMBEL'S

FOURTH DISTRICT BLUE BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND TRUNK STORE,

564.....MAGAZINE STREET.....564

Opposite the Magazine Street Market.

Being determined not to be undersold by any house in the city.

An examination of my stock will satisfy everybody that such goods were never before offered at such prices. de3 2p

CLOTHING.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

DAVIS & JACKSON'S,

No. 200 Poydras and No. 102 Gravier Streets.

WE MEAN BUSINESS AND NO HUMBUG.

We are selling off our immense stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods at New York cost, on account of dissolution of co partnership. Call and inspect our Stock. No trouble to show goods.

de3 7t 2p DAVIS & JACKSON.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

LADIES' FAIR—LADIES' FAIR.

WILL BE OPEN THIS EVENING,

IN

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

For the benefit of the Home for Destitute Boys. SPLENDID PRIZES.

no23 10t2p

E. A. TYLER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

115.....Canal Street.....115

Has just received a large and fine invoice of

MUSIC BOXES.

ALSO

A large invoice of

REAL SHELL GOODS.

no25 1m 2dp

AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1871,

THE GENERAL SOUTHERN DEPOT

For the sale of the

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Will be at No. 19 Canal street, New Orleans. Postoffice box 753.

A. M. GRANGER, General Southern Agent.

de8 tf 2p

UNITED STATES INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

For losses of property sustained during the late war, viz: Claims for value of cotton, or other property taken or seized, stores and supplies taken or furnished the United States forces, unconfirmed Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, bounty land claims, etc.

The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full facilities to ob- a prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON, United States Claim Agent,

At the office of Fred B. Earheart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.

Refers to:
Avendane Brothers, No. 135 Common street.
Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hon. B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor Internal Revenue, New Orleans. oc20 2p

A NEW BRAND OF CIGARS.

SOMETHING EXCEEDINGLY FINE.

THE LEGAL TENDER.

We have just received, per steamship Margaret, direct from Havana, a large lot of those delicately flavored cigars, to which we direct the attention of connoisseurs. Also, a full assortment of the following favorite brands:

LA CORONA, CABANAS, PARTAGAS, UPMAN, EXCEPTION, INTIMIDAD, FIGARO, AND A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARETTES.

FERNANDEZ & VILLA,

Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

no11 SuTu&Sat 2p 1m

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.

de7 2p 81y

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.,

Office on Napoleon avenue, Corner of Coliseum street.

Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth.

Laboratory in charge of DR. HARRY STEINMETZ. no19 8u4t 2p

BANKS AND BANKING.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17, 1871.

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.

JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, November 10, 1871.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, 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, and to provide for the 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. Hulburd, Controller 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 and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of November, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

Due notice will be given of the day of opening of the Bank, in accordance with the above.

no18 2aw 1m

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK,

14.....Camp Street.....14

Under the City Hotel.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President.
DR. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Braughn,	A. Here, Jr.,
Dr O. Anfoux,	J. Hassinger,
L. T. Delassize,	Thomas Isabel,
Dr. W. H. Hire,	P. W. Dielman,

Dr. J. Wenz.

This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and collaterals of all kinds. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months.

Deposits of fifty cents and upward will be taken, on which interest at six per cent will be paid.

SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. se6 3m

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.

CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States. March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT Interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch.

mh17 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, H. J. Mullan.

Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

MACHINERY.

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.