New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

Jennie Engel is now at Tony Pastor's Opera House, New York.

A man who traveled through New Jersey says he saw some land there so poor you couldn't raise a disturbance on it.

A hen-pecked husband who had married his wife because she was handsome declared that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

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 E. S. Hewitt division superintendent of public education for the first district, vice R. C. Richardson.

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been for a short time in hot water.

A gentleman who recently married gave his bride as a present on her wedding day, instead of the traditionary diamond earrings, a sewing machine.

Pinchback's election to the Presidency of the Louisiana Senate is a pinch in the back which General Grant will not be likely to relish.—*St. Louis Times.*

Diamonds have been found in Arizona. One has been sent to a Boston lapidary, who certifies it to be a brilliant of the purest water, and worth from three to four thousand dollars.

Among the United States Senators, eleven have been governors of States. Nine were born in New York, New England having twelve members, has nineteen sons in the Senate.

Senator Trumbull made, in the Senate Monday, very pertinent remarks on the subject of retrenchment and civil service reform, which are reproduced in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Hon. Emerson Bentley, of the Attakapas *Register*, and a member of the House of Representatives, is in the city, and will remain here until the session of the General Assembly begins.

The attention of our readers is directed to an article in another column, from the pen of George Wilkes, on the next Presidency and the combinations against the renomination of President Grant.

Attorney General Belden notifies all persons who have been sued for States taxes of 1870 that an immediate settlement of these taxes is required, or otherwise the penalty of twenty-five per cent will be added to each bill.

We have received from Mr. Theophilus Masac, president of the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, complimentary tickets to their first grand vocal and instrumental concert at the National Theatre next Saturday evening.

The greatest sale of forfeited pledges ever offered to the public will take place this day, at ten o'clock, at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, consisting of fine diamonds, watches, chains, jewelry, furniture, pianos, etc.

There is a man in Paducah who breathes through a silver tube in his throat. It is immediately below the apple, and goes into the windpipe. He can only talk when he places his finger on the tube. He has been in this condition for eleven years.

The Rev. Dr. Patton said in a public discourse: "I heard Elder Alfred Bennett say, alluding to excluded church members, 'When a sheep is excluded from the fold, it will bleat around until it was readmitted; but when a hog is put out of the pen, it will root around and try to upset it.'"

The new boat of the Young Men's Boating Club has arrived, and was in the waters of the river yesterday, at Mahoney's wharf. It is a four-oared boat, forty-four feet long, twenty-two inches beam, ten inches in depth and four and a half inches at either end. It is made entirely of paper, which serves the purpose of wood.

The Chicago *Tribune* is constrained to say (in an editorial on the accusations against President Grant) that "the acceptance of presents and the appointment of certain of the donors to office, and the appointment of relations and family connections to office, are breaches of public decorum, and constitute a pernicious example to the President's subordinate officers in all branches of the public service."

The San Antonio *Express*, in noticing the extended criticisms on the dramatic performances of Dominick Murray, the great Irish actor, and Edwin Forrest, one of the greatest actors of the age, remarks: "Here in San Antonio, where we have a highly appreciative public, no prominent lecturer or artist can be induced to venture, because we have no railroad communication, and life is too short for them to come by stage."

The signal service reports that the thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 35° at Augusta, 31° at Baltimore, 26° at Boston, 21° at Buffalo, 27° at Cairo, 42° at Charleston, 12° at Chicago, 24° at Cincinnati, 10° at Davenport, 53° at Galveston, 67° at Key West, 27° at Louisville, 33° at Memphis, 57° at Mobile, 32° at Nashville, 52° at New Orleans, 28° at New York, 36° at Norfolk, 12° at Omaha, 19° at Pittsburg, 20° at Portland, 41° at Savannah, 39° at Shreveport, 21° at St. Louis, and 38° at Vicksburg. Light snow at Boston and Portland. Light rain at New Orleans. No storm elsewhere. The coldest place was Davenport, Iowa.

According to Mr. A. L. Hay, the city of Jefferson, Texas, enjoys the trade of thirty counties, and her annual exports reach $13,000,000. The city has voted a subsidy of $300,000 to the International Pacific railroad, which has upward of fifty miles in operation in Texas, and work still going forward rapidly. This subsidy completes $2,000,000 which the city has appropriated within the year. Jefferson will be the terminus of four railroads by next July. A large new hotel opens next month. A new levee costing $120,000 will be commenced in the spring. Altogether, the prospects for Jefferson are as flattering as her enterprising inhabitants could desire, and we cheerfully record the fact.

WHICH IS THE SLANDERER?

"If Mr. Sumner would visit the Southern States, the loyal whites and the colored people would be glad to see him. They would turn out by thousands to welcome him. The Ku-Klux would not hurt him. Members of Congress are in no danger from these assassins. If they could whip or murder the gentleman from Massachusetts, and have it understood and known, *beyond all question*, that they had no hand in it, and were not responsible for it, they would take great pleasure in doing so."—*Washington Chronicle.*

It is well to know the estimation in which we are held, helping us as it does to a better appreciation of the people who stand forward as the exponents of Union and fraternal love. If anything is calculated to heal the unhappy dissensions that have distracted this unfortunate country, it is the utterance of such entirely humane and eminently complimentary sentiments as the one quoted above.—*New Orleans Times.*

Nothing but the placing of these two paragraphs together is needed to establish what we have often declared, that the *Times* is a Ku-Klux organ in spirit and utterance. It will be observed that the *Chronicle* separates the Southern community into two societies, one the people, which would be pleased to make friends with Senator Sumner, and the other a miserable band of assassins, who would pretend to respect the Senator until they could obtain an opportunity to kill him without being known as the murderers. The *Times* resents this division, and not only assimilates the entire people of the South as Ku-Klux, but it proceeds to poison its credulous readers with the suggestion that the North must be held responsible for the detestable opinion which it puts in the mouth of a Washington paper. The *Chronicle* took great pains to declare the truth, that the people of the South would be pleased to see Mr. Sumner and offer him better opportunities of learning their wants and grievances than he has ever had heretofore, which is an assertion that no respectable citizen will gainsay, and it took especial pains to declare still further that even the Ku-Klux would be decent enough to pretend to a civility which they did not feel. Instead of accepting these assertions in the spirit and according to the language in which they were made, the *Times* slanderously insists that the *Chronicle* accuses the entire Southern community as assassins. That is, the *Times* rejects the division, and wickedly assumes that the *Chronicle* hates the entire South because it hates the murderous Ku-Klux. And not content with doing a contemporary injustice, it seeks to hold the Republican party of the North responsible for the slander which it perpetrates against the South in the name of newspaper published at Washington.

Our indictment against the *Times* in this connection contains four counts, to wit: First, it accuses the South of being Ku-Klux by confounding all the people as assassins, in that it enters into a defense of the whole when only a fraction was implicated; secondly, it fradulently lays its own wicked and offensive assertion at the door of an innocent party, accusing the Washington *Chronicle* of uttering what had not entered into its head to conceive or print; thirdly, admitting that the *Chronicle* did say what the *Times* accuses it of, the people of Washington are in no wise responsible for the slander, since it was uttered without their consent, approval or ratification, so far as the evidence goes in that direction; fourthly, its intention was malignant, since the tenor of the publication could have had no other design than to create ill-feeling between two neighboring communities, whose interests require them to exist together in fraternity and good fellowship. And the evidence being offered, the *Times* is convicted and condemned as a scandalizer and mischief-maker.

WHO ARE TAXPAYERS?

As a commercial organ, it is the business and service of the *Bulletin* to defend the merchants, bill brokers, speculators and commission merchants who have set themselves up to reform the city government, as it did yesterday, from the charge of not being taxpayers, which we preferred against them. We still insist that our position is the correct one. The broker who merely pays a license, or the merchant who simply pays a percentage upon his sales, is not such a taxpayer as the owner of real estate or the daily laborer. He is not vitally interested in the welfare of the city, and this is demonstrated by his absolute withdrawal from all participation in political affairs. What interest does the broker of Carondelet street feel in an election? What action does the merchant on Canal street take in the selection of public officials? The broker shaves city notes and State warrants down to the last fraction of a cent, indifferent to the effect of the depreciation which he produces upon the credit of the community. Such men, as a general rule, are transient in their habits and cosmopolitan in their instincts. They generally manage to maintain such a freedom from local interests that at a week's notice they can change their domicile. Take Matamoras during the rebellion, for an example, and what attention did the throng of merchants that filled every corner of the place with their goods pay to the government of the city, the licenses they paid or the taxes that were collected? Not a thought. Every expense was charged against the goods: and, as a rule, the greater the tax the better the broker fared. Who beat down greenbacks during the war if it was not the same class that is now bearing down State warrants and city certificates? They make their profit out of the general injury. Great merchants in Vera Cruz insist upon extravagant licenses because the weaker traders are swept out of competition when the government charges them more than they can pay. We insist upon it, therefore, that merchants are not taxpayers.

One concession we are willing to make, and that is this: In the midst of Carondelet street any taxation which virtually destroys trade or depresses the entire community injures the brokers by lessening the amount of their business. Yellow fever and the small-pox bring about the same results, and in time, the effects will be to drive such men to depart from the community thus afflicted. And herein is where they have the advantage over the genuine taxpayer, for while the former take away their capital but partially impaired, the latter is ruined outright by the exhaustion which is wrought by commercial stagnation.

There are many large hearted traders who do not fall under the censure which we have aimed at their class. They live in the world as human beings, and their sympathies reach out to do all the good that it is possible for wise counsel and liberal suggestions to effect. These men comprehend the double duty demanded of them as citizens and merchants, and they never forget their own rights nor seek to engross the privileges of others. We make the distinction, while the *Bulletin* confounds all classes with praise which belongs alone to the good.

WHAT SAY YOU, MR. PACKARD?

Senator Edward Butler, of Plaquemines, published the statement of United States Marshal Packard, that the latter had the "guarantee of President Grant that he would at once declare martial law," provided the Republican party, which sustains the State administration, defeated the Customhouse ring and Democrats in 1872. The people expected to hear from Marshal Packard on this interesting subject, and they did, but in so questionable a shape as to convince thoughtful ones that there was more matter in the statement than was originally believed. Mr. Packard found a willing witness in one of his deputies, who, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, testified that he had not heard the marshal make any such declaration. Senator Butler will not permit his integrity to be questioned, however, even in this oblique manner, and he renews his charges, and dresses down the marshal's witness in this pointed manner:

NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1871.

Since the publication of my card of the tenth instant, exposing the attempts of the United States marshal, S. B. Packard, to persuade me to oppose the election of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback for president of the Senate, my attention has been directed to a letter in the *National Republican* signed "A. Dumont," and purporting to be a denial of the language I attributed to Mr. Packard.

I have nothing to say to "A. Dumont" on this subject. And if he can reconcile this "cat's paw" attitude which he has assumed, or been required to assume, with any ordinary notions of manhood or self respect, I am unwilling to molest him in the enjoyment of it.

It is not a little remarkable, however, that Mr. Packard should have remained silent, withheld his direct testimony against me, and submitted the second-hand and questionable evidence of an employe who did not probably hear a conversation between his chief and another.

I believe that Mr. Packard's regard for truth forbids his denial of my statements, which I reaffirm. E. BUTLER.

Now it is your turn to take the stand, Mr. Packard. It has been repeatedly charged upon you that, in the name of President Grant, you declared that a Republican government in Louisiana should be overturned and the rule of the bayonet substituted, provided the people refuse to place his (Grant's) personal friends in power by their ballots. In the name of republicanism and civil liberty, we demand an answer. Did you deliberately deceive Senator Butler? or did you faithfully represent the purposes of the national Executive? Our columns are open for your reply.

MR. MORGAN'S CONDITIONS.

The *Picayune* informs us that Mr. Charles Morgan's present position, in demanding a ratification by the city of certain rights conferred by the State upon the Chattanooga railroad, is seemingly inconsistent with his former opposition thereto; and, upon inquiry, we find this statement amply confirmed. This puts an entirely new face on the matter, and brings the condition demanded within the limits of right. But when we take into consideration the change recently made, or now proposed to be made, in Mr. Morgan's relations with the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, the inconsistency is rather apparent than real; for, while he was striving to promote the interests of a rival road, he naturally endeavored to throw as many obstacles in the way of his competitor as possible. One of the methods resorted to was to deny the authority of the State to grant the franchises in question, claiming that the city alone had jurisdiction. He referred the case to the arbitration of the courts, where it was decided adversely to him.

As the case now stands, the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company is in possession of certain lands or lots in this city donated by the State for public uses. The act giving these privileges was approved February 21, 1870. Mr. Morgan and the city of New Orleans have denied the right of the State to make this grant, and their application to the courts resulted in their defeat. But now that the conflicting interests are about to be merged, Morgan, to be consistent with his former views, asks that the city shall ratify and confirm the State grant. He proposes that such ratification shall be conditioned upon the prompt execution of the company's undertaking to build the road. That is, the work is to be begun at once and prosecuted with all reasonable dispatch. In default of this, the grant is to be null and void.

We can see no objections to complying with this request. If it shall ever hereafter be determined that the city had no voice in the matter, but that the grant by the superior authority of the Legislature was sufficient, the assent of the city will do no harm, while should the court of last resort decide the question the other way, then the grant by the city will quiet the railroad company in its title. And as the demand for a railroad to Texas is imperatively demanded, and its importance recognized and conceded by the almost unanimous voice of the community, the city Administrators will, probably, do a wise thing to give the required assent. We may suppose that such action is really unnecessary to give any legal effect to the rights already acquired; but as one of the principal parties controlling the capital by which the great work is to be built insists upon the municipal acquiescence as a condition precedent to beginning the work, the Council ought to waive the point and comply. As an original question, it would be the duty in the highest degree of the Mayor and Administrators to grant the privileges asked for. As the *Picayune* forcibly remarks:

> Pass at once this resolution of five lines, and, as if by magic, the work will commence, and in less than two years not only all South and West Texas, but North Louisiana and North Texas, will be bound to us by iron bands, and we can defy all the efforts of St. Louis, Memphis and other cities to take from us one iota of the great trade that legitimately belongs to New Orleans.

A BRACE OF REFORMERS.

The Committee of Fifty-one omitted to appoint George W. Carter to ferret out the shortcomings of the city officials. This is an oversight that should be remedied, for "he burns with a most intense and flagrant zeal to serve his country," as shown by his "few, neat and appropriate remarks" on the occasion of the Mechanics' Institute mass meeting. We have a suggestion to offer that would, it strikes us, smooth over this little slight admirably. Let the citizens' committee extend the sphere of its investigations to include the irregularities and frauds of that branch of the State Assembly over which Mr. Carter presides, and invoke his assistance. No one could better fulfill all the requirements of such a delicate mission, for he knows full well just "how it is himself," and could at any time command the able and intelligent co-operation of his friend and familiar, Hon. P. Jones Yorke, who, by the grace of Speaker Carter, holds the responsible position of Chairman of the House Committee on Contingent Expenses. Confident that the suggestion here thrown out will not be passed by unheeded, we desire to suggest to the future committee a few points well worthy attention, and promise in advance that a full exposition thereof shall win for each member popular notice. To begin:

1. Colonel Carter is credited with the sums respectively of twenty-four hundred dollars and seventeen hundred dollars, drawn for services as a member of the committee on public and private lands. It is true the entry of the first sum is marked "null" on Mr. P. Jones Yorke's books, but the voucher is out, notwithstanding. When, where and how did Speaker Carter earn these liberal amounts? And what services to the State did Mr. Yorke render for the very comfortable appropriations he has vouched himself to be entitled to?

2. On vouchers approved by Mr. Yorke between fifty and sixty thousand dollars have been warranted for, in the names of various House committees, for thousands of miles of travel, etc., when not one of the gentlemen named left the city, as Mr. Yorke had daily ocular evidence. Has Mr. Yorke an explanation for this action, so damaging to the State treasury? Will the committee not ascertain if this manner of obtaining money under false pretenses is not worthy the attention of a grand jury?

3. Mr. Carter's chairman of contingent expenses kept a blotter and a journal in true book-keeping fashion; but, unlike those of a well regulated business, his do not agree in their entries. Alterations and erasures seem to be the leading features of his style, neglecting even the precaution which common neatness would suggest, to have the new entries made in ink of the same hue, and chirography of the same character as the originals. Instances are exhibited of the imperfect erasures of names and amounts after the journal had been posted, necessitating alteration in the footings; and it would be well to let the public know if this untidy, not to say suspicious little job, was not performed after the possibility had arisen that these records might be required in one of the district courts. It might, too, especially relieve the mind of Auditor Graham in relation to the State debt to be informed what disposition was made of the vouchers in those cases where the entries corresponding thereto are claimed, in Mr. Yorke's accounts, to have been annulled.

4. Did Messrs. Carter and Yorke run their respective positions in the Legislature on a joint stock basis, sharing alike the powers and the emoluments? We are led to this inquiry by the fact that, in at least one case, the latter issued a voucher for services on a committee of which Mr. Carter had neglected to appoint the reputed beneficiary a member. Did he hold his appointment, as well as draw per diem and mileage, from the chairman of the contingent expense committee?

5. J. Pinckney Smith, as warrant clerk, not only warranted for some quarter of a million dollars over and above the sum authorized by the appropriations, but in many instances he failed to number these evidences of indebtedness, in others duplicated the numbers, and in some appears to have forgotten about the issue altogether, as he failed to include them in his list returned to the Auditor. As Mr. J. Pinckney Smith cannot plead inexperience, we submit that these irregularities are a fit subject for rigid inquiry, especially as for a large sum he is without vouchers, claiming to have surrendered these proofs of his integrity and good faith to the Hon. P. Jones Yorke aforementioned.

6. A warrant was issued to —— Manning, afterward changed to A. J. Keating, in the sum of $2500, for printing the House journal. The "stub" of this warrant remains in the book, and is "canceled"—but can the Warrant Clerk tell where the warrant itself is, and why it, too, was not pasted in the book and canceled?

7. The people might be thankful to these astute legislative officials for information as to what they mean by the rather indefinite charges "extra mileage" and "extra per diem," and how much these items contribute toward swelling to the enormous sum of three-quarters of a million dollars the cost of a sixty day session of the lower branch of the Legislature.

The above inquiries will do to start with. We have more mathematical and legal problems in reserve, which we have great confidence Speaker Carter can elucidate if he will. We have his own admission that during his thirty days' service as a member on the floor, and an equal period as presiding officer, he could not find time to frame or advocate a simple bill repealing the "odious printing law." May we not reasonably hope, therefore, that he was devoting himself to the study of State finance as practically operated by his illustrious appointee of contingent expense fame, and that he will give a disheartened and puzzled community the benefit of his acquired knowledge?

CASEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

We publish this morning another extract from the letter of Secretary Boutwell to the Senate, in reply to the resolutions calling for the papers in the case of the removal of Collector Casey. It will be seen that a few of the signers to the petition for removal, such as George E. Bovee, D. H. Reese, P. Jones Yorke, etc., have modified either their opinions or their politics, and are now satisfied with Casey's Republicanism and his fitness for the position of collector. The same feeling exists to-day in this matter as was manifested last year; only its expression has been suppressed, partly by the conviction that it is useless to complain, and a few have been silenced by concessions. The "Neutral Kentuckian" of last year now figures as a file leader in the allied squad of bolters and Democrats. He belongs more properly to the latter wing of the coalition.

A sub-committee of the reform association might be profitably engaged in keeping the *Times* from molesting the city officials during business hours with applications for copy. It is getting to be troublesome to have the Administrators interrupted every day with demands for speeches and interviews that they can only make while neglecting their other duties. Administrator Cockrem talked an hour the other day, and unbosomed himself as clear as if he had been pumped out by a steam fire engine, and yet the *Times* is still so short handed for news that it wants him to go on talking while it is abusing him for not attending to his legitimate work. Mr. Cockrem said all that was necessary to be said at the first interview, and he does not feel disposed to keep up his colloquial contributions to the *Times* because the people suppose that they pay him to attend to another department for business. There is a day set apart for municipal eloquence, and if the *Times* wants to hear a city father talk, let it engage a front seat in the Council Chamber next Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, as it is more than probable that there will be something said on that occasion which will do to make copy out of.

The *Louisianian*, referring to the editor in chief of the Customhouse organ, says: "For a robber, with his pockets and hands filled with plunder, to be bellowing stop thief, is scarcely consistent." We differ decidedly with our contemporary. This little game is played by others than the Speaker of the House. Look, for instance, at the members of the old Democratic city government, who act as *claqueurs* at "reform" meetings, and manage to get representation on investigating committees, in order to "keep the pot boiling." The blatant reformer, nine times out of ten, is only laying for a chance to rob the "dear people" himself, or trying to distract attention from his past peculations.

While with one voice the *Picayune* vociferates for retrenchment, with another it is very certain to admonish the authorities that the gutters need cleaning, the banquettes want repairs, the streets are out of order, the levee is impassable, the swamp ought to be drained, the school teachers must be paid, the wharves stand in need of enlargement, the fire department is short of funds, new machines are required to pump the water out of town, gas lamps have not been erected in the back streets, the courthouses are dirty, etc., until the Administrators are dumb in the presence of this double-barreled voice that calls for music and yet refuses to pay the piper. Will the reform committe doctor this instrument?

Decidedly an unkind cut is that of the *National Republican* yesterday. While Mayor Flanders is striving by every art known to him to convince the public that he is the embodiment of official incorruptibility, and Administrator Lewis defies even the Citizens' Associotion to impeach his integrity, the organ that should prove their especial champion proclaims them frauds and impostors—that they inflicted themselves on the community by means of ballot-box stuffing. Truly, these brethren do not dwell together in amity.

Senator O'Hara, in the Terrebonne *Patriot*, declares that Mr. Pinchback's "qualifications eminently fit him" for the office of Lieutenant Governor; that his course in the Senate was "a highly honorable one," and that he has always "been true to the Republican party," for all of which reasons, we suppose, Senator O'Hara joined the Democrats and bolters, and voted against him. O'Harasing predicament to be caught in.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The street was immersed in the shadow of great dullness. Bidding was indifferent. Offerings were in the majority, but failed to raise a spirit of speculation. Holders of Levee stock are now holdfasts, inasmuch as the recent change has not developed, and cautious men in the market must wait until such new arrangements become pronounced before offering for sale or buying. In the fleet of stocks, Levee was, for a long time, the flag-ship, by the movements of which other stocks trimmed their sails. When signals of distress became apparent, and the battered hulk laid up for repairs, the remainder of the weaker vessels, their leader lost, speedily went to pieces, leaving Ammonia riding in safe anchorage, razed down to one-half of its former self. At present the other obligations are on the watch to see the movements of the craft renewed, and judge her officers and crew by their management. Nothing, then, can be expected from the Levee Company until the new directors take their offices, which can only be done when the old ones resign, and due notice of the first event will be given in public. Every source of the currents of stock trading, if not dried up, are motionless for the time. As in most things, this tide has its ebb and flow, and it has been ebb for months. As a consequence, an army of other stocks, whose facilities for "printing" are stronger than their credit, are kept in the background until a favorable opportunity occurs to bring them out of port, with some responsible agent to tow them into deep water.

A little breeze is stirring among city securities, which command good rates. A sale of $2500 city ten per cent bonds was made at 84½; $1100 at 84⅛; showing a slight decline. One thousand dollars State warrants sold at 56, and $1000 at 57½, both being large, showing they are held in better request. City certificates evince no change.

Foreign exchange is easy one day, hard another and, keeping up this undulating movement, "drags its slow length along" without animation or notable change. The great demand for it subsided a month ago.

Domestic exchange is without variation.

Cotton is strong again, a better demand quickening its movements, originating in favorable dispatches from Liverpool and New York. Yesterday, however, the wires brought news of a reaction in Liverpool of a quarter farthing, and this tended to make buyers shy, expecting to get better terms by waiting. The sales, as a consequence, fell off from the amounts reported the previous day.

The Cotton Exchange is now in thorough operation. Commercial reports from all the principal sea ports of the world are daily chalked down, and the tick of the telegraph, as well as the types, is, during business hours, ceaseless. The initiation fee of membership has been advanced to double the former price, and the recent admissions speak well for the future success of the institution.

There were no sales made at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	109¾	109½
State National Bank	102 00	— —
New Orleans National Bank	96 00	— —
New Orleans National Banking Association	39 00	— —
Canal Bank	— —	107 00
Merchants' Bank	— —	90 00
Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company ($25 paid)	— —	10 00
Louisiana Levee Company	2 00	2 50
St. Charles Hotel	— —	7 37½
Varieties Theatre	1000 00	— —
Opera House Association	— —	165 00
New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company	21 00	— —
Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company	110 00	70 00
Louisiana eights, levee bonds of 1875	—	75
Louisiana State warrants	56	—
City certificates of appropriation	—	84½
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	54	50½
City favor of railroad bonds	75	—

Speaker Carter declares that "this city is Democratic," and that "the people propose to manage their own affairs." For the information that he considers the Democrats only the people of this city we are duly thankful, although it is not a matter for extreme wonderment.

Ex-Rev. Carter, in his *National Republican*, says he knows New Orleans to be largely Democratic. Then why did he find it necessary to go to Cameron parish to secure an election?

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1867.)

OFFICERS.

L. L. GENERES.....President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS.....First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE.....Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS.....Third Vice President.
SAM JONES, JR.....Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

L. F. Generes, Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer,
David Urquhart, George Jonas,
Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 2m2p

E. A. TYLER,

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

Has just received a large and fine invoice of

MUSIC BOXES,

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 743.

A. M. GRANGER,
de8 6t 2p General Southern Agent.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

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155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod

Street, one square above City Hall.

de7 2p 81v

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.

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

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 obtain 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. Earhart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.

Refers to:
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