

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, son of the late poet, is gone to practice his profession of civil engineering in Louisiana. So says the New York World.

An Illinois mother was so indignant at her daughter's not standing at the head of the class that she knocked the school teacher down with a curling iron.

The preserving ingredient used by an Ohio lady who canned fruit has for years taken the first premium at the State fair, was recently discovered to be very strong brine.

Orient Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., will give a grand fancy dress and regalia ball at Carroll Hall this evening. We have received a complimentary invitation to be present.

Lately last evening showers of rain commenced, and there was a drizzle until quite a late hour. At eleven o'clock the moon was making an effort to struggle through the clouds.

John L. Clem, the Drummer Boy of Shiloh, called at the White House to tender his thanks to the President for his appointment to a second lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The Japanese Troupe, at the Masonic Hall, will give a grand matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, and on Monday next, New Year's Day. Next week closes the Japanese entertainments in this city.

An Indiana bride vowed she'd blow her brains out if her husband went to a spelling school, where he would be subject to the spells of pretty girls. He went, and she died according to the programme.

Edwin E. De Nyse, formerly of the Brooklyn Union, has become manager of the Olympic Theatre in New York, in place of the well-known John Selwyn, who comes to the New Varieties in New Orleans.

Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairies one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at a depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day at half-past four o'clock P. M., on the premises, the contents of a barber shop, situated on Magazine street, near St. Joseph, First District.

A French woman, calling herself Madame Brigham Young, has been arrested in Paris for indulging in what she called the "Utah can-can"—a performance compared to which the Paris article is but a humdrum affair.

Half a dozen matinees to-day at twelve o'clock. At the Varieties Theatre, Opera House, Academy of Music, St. Charles Theatre, Masonic Hall, and Tivoli circle. Amusement-seekers can take their choice.

The intrigues for the French throne are continued with as much vigor as ever, and probably will be carried on till some one of the numerous claimants succeeds in securing, even if only temporarily, the coveted treasure.

Senator Wilson is preparing a speech showing the amount of defalcations under the present administration is less, in proportion to the money disbursed, than for any administration during the last twenty years.

Nearly half of the internal revenue of Great Britain is derived from inland duties on malt and spirituous liquors and licenses for their sale. For the year 1869 the amount of revenue obtained from these sources was \$19,000,000, or \$35,000,000.

"Poor thing," observed a tender-hearted Bridgeport lady, in speaking of the death of a young friend, "she had just got a forty-dollar set of furs, and beauties they were; but she don't need such things now." What do you suppose she meant by that?

The death of Mr. Charles G. E. Baquie was announced yesterday. Mr. Baquie had resided in this city thirty-five years. He was a native of Jamaica, and was fifty-five years old. His funeral will take place to-day, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 301 Girod street.

A very wicked Connecticut man, being recently taken ill, and believing he was about to die, told a neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person in regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend sent for an insurance agent.

All the little dogs, monkeys and ponies, the monster sea lions, the old war elephant, the mammoth menagerie, the magnificent circus exhibit to-day and to-night for the last time in New Orleans, and then take their departure by steamer up the river Go and see them for the last time.

The Missouri Democrat being threatened with a libel suit, damages at \$50,000, for saying Mr. Colford was worth five dollars to any political party, has made a retraction. It says: "Mr. Colford is not worth five dollars to any political party; he is not worth a d—ollar."

Two Bedford (Indiana) girls are considering a proposition made them by a local pugilist. He offers to teach them the art of boxing, paying their expenses while under tuition, if, after becoming proficient, they will give public exhibitions of their skill, providing he pays each \$100 per month for her services.

It is gratifying to learn from a Vermont paper that Sauborn, the Lawrence burglar, who recently dined from the contents of a wound received during one of his nocturnal expeditions, was a very gentlemanly man, who used neither tobacco nor ardent spirits, and whose only fault appears to have been an unfortunate habit of committing burglaries.

A notorious burglar in New York, William Healy, was shot by a "trap gun" in the manufactory of Mr. George Parker last week. The gun was of the "blunderbuss" pattern—an old musket cut off. This weapon was placed at the end of a long table, upon which the manufactured stock of the foundry was stored, its muzzle pointing along the side of the table. A string was attached to the trigger, and running over a pulley, extended along the edge of the table. The burglar, by standing at the table, disturbed the string, and discharged the load into his body. The jury, after hearing all the evidence, exonerated Mr. Parker from all blame.

BURGO UT PROSSIM.

In order that each of the gentlemen who have the honor of representing this State in the United States Senate may have an opportunity of saying, "I rise to do good," we will make a suggestion. We first desire to call their attention to the condition of things in the New Orleans Customhouse, and would respectfully suggest that they take such steps in the Senate as will tend to bring about a speedy reform of whatever is done in the customs service here prejudicial to the public interest. It might be proper for our Senators to offer a resolution requiring the standing committee of seven, known as the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to investigate the affairs of the New Orleans Customhouse; but, if it is found to be impracticable for them to do it, then our Senators could offer, either as an appendix to Senator Anthony's resolution, or separately, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the manner in which our Customhouse is managed. We believe this was done in the case of the New York Customhouse, and it resulted in the correction of many abuses that were practiced to the great detriment of the public service and the public morals. We want the expenditures of the New Orleans Customhouse inquired into, and, in the language of Senator Trumbull, a full report made as to whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries and allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and generally, how and to what extent the expenses of the service in this section of our country may and ought to be curtailed.

We would also have particular inquiry made as to the extent to which the federal service here is used as an instrument of political or party patronage. If our Senators will rise to a question of this kind, they will undoubtedly rise to do good, for there is much already known in the federal service here that needs correcting, and there is not a doubt but that a committee appointed by the Senate to look closely into these matters could find much more that needs reforming than the public are aware of at present. The mismanagement of the Customhouse has become to be a notorious fact, and it is of too serious a nature longer to be neglected. It is a growing evil that not only depletes the public treasury, but threatens the disruption of the Republican party. Of the latter event, however, there is no danger at present. The danger to be arrested is the misappropriation of the public moneys and the use of the federal service for political and party purposes. The time might possibly come, if these things are not corrected, when they would prove disastrous to republican principles; and it therefore behooves the distinguished representative of Republicanism in the United States Senate from this State to move at once for an investigation into the affairs of our Customhouse, that the government may be fully and officially advised as to their true condition. The public here are well satisfied that flagrant abuses exist in more respects than one in this branch of the public service. And we will again repeat, for the benefit of the government, some of the most notorious. It is believed to be a well known fact that there has been a large misappropriation of the public funds in placing men upon the pay rolls of the Customhouse, a few of whom do very little service there, and the majority none.

This course of conduct on the part of the Collector of Customs would be inexcusable if not prompted by political motives. But when it is known that a treacherous political scheme is sought to be forwarded by this misappropriation of the public funds, he and his co-conspirators become doubly culpable. The little faction known here as the Customhouse clique are guilty of not only misappropriating the public funds, but of making the public service an instrument of political and party patronage. For the purpose of building up their political fortunes and getting possession of the State government, they have sought, at the public expense, and to the disgrace of the national administration, to create a party of their own, composed of renegades from all parties. Members of the Legislature who identify themselves with this Customhouse clique, are and will be voting in the Legislature for whatever they propose, have found no difficulty in having their names placed upon the payrolls of the Customhouse. We have reason to believe that as many as five or six Senators and a dozen members of the lower House draw salaries from the Customhouse for which they perform no duty. Mr. Speaker Carter is one of the number. The two principal deputy collectors—Mr. Herwig and Mr. Coupland—are members of the Senate. And there are other employees of the Customhouse who are expected to do duty there that are also members of the Legislature; and when that body meets next Monday their duties in the Customhouse will be neglected, no matter how important they may be to the mercantile community, for the more important to them—legislative duties.

Now, we believe this to be all wrong, and sufficiently subversive of the public interest to demand the immediate attention of both Senators Kellogg and West. When the Senate has moved in the matter the administration may be aroused from the stupor that has prevented it from seeing things in their true light in Louisiana. At least three of the editors of the Customhouse organ are pensioners in the Customhouse—Messrs. Carter, Pitkin and Toy. Their principal labor consists in writing worthless tributes and flattery inveectives against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State and that portion of the Legislature that successfully opposes the

machinations of the Customhouse clique and the Democrats.

Knowing these things to be as we have represented, and feeling that they are subversive of the public interest, can we do a better service to the country or to the Republican party than to demand that the reform which has begun in Washington shall extend to Louisiana? Congress is the fountain of power in instituting inquiry, and when we directly indict its agents upon specific counts, what excuse can it here, even if it was so inclined, to forego investigation? We say in so many words, that G. W. Carter, who holds an inspector's position in the Customhouse, is also chief editor of a daily newspaper, member of the Legislature, supervisor of accounts and vouchers against the contingent fund of the House of Representatives. Any reasonable man knows that the holder of these latter positions, which are the props of his greatest ambition, and therefore foremost in his thoughts, can not give attention to his federal employment. It is not in the nature of things that these multiplied duties can be performed by one and the same man.

We say that J. R. G. Pitkin, appraiser to the government and hair-dresser to himself, depends his official duties upon his deputies, and devotes his erratic talents to parting his locks, perpetrating jokes, and plugging the noses with assaults upon Mount Parnassus, five several occupations that are as incompatible with each other and with anything like fidelity to the government as sugar and salt. We say that W. H. Toy, in his diversified attention to the inspection of two warehouses, the seissors department of the Customhouse organ, the seamstresses of his family and the accumulation of wind, is burdened with a multiplicity of engagements that make him unfit to be hired at the expense of the national treasury. Here are three men that fact in the public service without rendering that labor which entitles them to their salaries. They meet every year at the expense of the Treasury, "Has the revenue department been used for political purposes?" for these men devote their time and draw their pay for political services, and for these alone. These are facts that are notorious. Either Congress, then, has instituted a useless investigation, or it will have to abate the evil which we have explained to its attention.

GENERAL SHELDON ON THE LEVEES. General Sheldon's speech on his bill asking government aid in building the levees of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, published in Thursday's Republican, should not escape the careful perusal of every one interested in the prosperity of the South. It is an able and eloquent effort, and proves his earnest desire to perform his whole duty to the people.

We frankly admit that we oppose his plan of accomplishing the much-needed work. We think the interests of the people in this respect are safer under the direct control of the government than in the hands of a soulless money-making corporation, notwithstanding our representative declares that, "under government supervision, our levees are too apt to be expensively and defectively constructed." The restrictions and obligations on a corporation may be stringently drawn, but experience has taught how easily they can be ignored with the aid of wealth and legal talent, which, to quote Mr. Sheldon again, can make a "virtuous technically more potent than justice in the decision of a cause."

But while we may differ in regard to the means, General Sheldon has our hearty approbation and thanks for the forcible manner in which he pleads the justice of the demand for aid. He overturns the plea of unconstitutionality and the objections of those superficial objectors, who, from the most cursory investigations, declare that whatever plan may be submitted is impracticable, and adds: "I know, too, that in the presence of this proposition the national purse strings will be strengthened and tightened—that the bondholders will make haste to examine the latest origin and domestic bond quotations, and the Treasury Department will calculate how much longer it will take to pay off an addition of fifteen or twenty millions at the rate of \$150,000,000 per annum."

I see, also, the selfish and miserly shrug their shoulders and assume looks of astonishment on the face of indifference, while many thousands of our fellow-citizens are making preparations to fly, before an inundation they are powerless to successfully resist, from a soil more fertile than that in the ancient valley of the Nile, and the cultivation of which will contribute immensely to the wealth and happiness of the nation.

To destroy the last vestige of an excuse for withholding the proposed aid, Mr. Sheldon shows that out of the thirty-two millions which the nation has appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors, less than five millions have been given to the South, while she "had more sea-coast than all other parts of the country before our territory was enlarged by the acquisition of our Pacific possessions; and now in number and magnitude her rivers exceed those of all other sections." In regard to appropriations for public buildings, he shows that the North has received twenty-three million dollars, and the South but eight and a quarter millions, while "in lands donated to railroad companies the disparity is still greater." We cannot here review his statistics showing the importance of Southern productions in the national wealth, and the many other interesting points discussed, but again commend his speech to the attention of the public.

BAD MEN IN THE STREETS. It might have been easier to defend Governor Warmoth or the police if we had used the same material which the *Bees* use in the attack. If we had chosen the administration may be aroused from the stupor that has prevented it from seeing things in their true light in Louisiana. At least three of the editors of the Customhouse organ are pensioners in the Customhouse—Messrs. Carter, Pitkin and Toy. Their principal labor consists in writing worthless tributes and flattery inveectives against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State and that portion of the Legislature that successfully opposes the

but we hope that our representation of its merits was such as to convince all reasonable-minded men that it is better than any of its predecessors have been, however they were selected. If such has been the effect of our endeavors, that satisfies the occasion, for we had no hope or expectation of softening the animosity of the *Bees* or of converting it even to that national state of mind which would make its enmity powerful enough to be dangerous.

When, we ask, was there ever a time that thieves and cut-throats did not stalk the streets of New Orleans, and as for that, every other city? London swarms with them; Paris nurses such an army of desperate villains that even the government itself is in danger from their violence; Liverpool sickens beneath the infliction of a crowd of robbers that are continually going in and coming out of prison; St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis are worse off than New Orleans, or else they believe themselves, and San Francisco again threatens to purify herself by means of a vigilance committee? Gentlemen who traveled this summer give it as a part of their experience that they felt greater insecurity in all the Northern cities about their pocketbooks than they ever felt at home, and especially was this the case in Baltimore and New York, where the Democrats are in full control of the police in all its departments. We submit this comparative statement to the public as the most conclusive argument that can be made in this matter. It is true, and we confess it with regret, that there are men on the police who might be exchanged for better men, but the question is, might not any change which might be attempted result in securing a worse policeman? As to securing a body of five hundred able, intelligent citizens to act as officers of the city who would take no interest in politics, that is an impossibility; and the demand of the *Bees* is made, not to secure such a result, but to obtain men who will think with the *Bees*, and not like intelligent men.

That bad men walk the streets against the interests of society is due also in the greatest measure to the Democratic judges, who turn them out when they are arrested and imprisoned by the authorities; to the juries who refuse to convict, and to responsible citizens who stand about the courthouse ready to furnish bail for a consideration. Wickliffe paid ten thousand dollars for one bondsman, and is now enjoying his plunder in some other country; and other criminals of lesser note have found their liberty through the agency of convenient courts, incapable juries, and money-making citizens who sold their names to liberate a candidate for the Penitentiary. The people understand this matter, and they fully appreciate the difficulties against which the police have struggled in attempting to keep villains out of the public streets.

NEARLY RUN DOWN. Hon. Inspector Carter gives signs of exhaustion. He has got over the smooth roads and spring turf which he so sinfully cleared with head erect, and is laboring in heavy, powdered ground, where sure footing is difficult to find.

In yesterday's *National Republican* he seeks to find consolation in the assertion of the *Times* that he "has a vested title and interest in the Speaker's chair," and that "he can only be removed on charges, and by impeachment and conviction after a trial before the Senate"—an assertion so stupid that the *Times* itself was ashamed to print it in its regular morning edition. However, this evidence of Democratic sympathy appears to have aroused a little courage in the Speaker's warlike breast, for, in a subsequent paragraph, he endeavors to shift the responsibility for the disorder which reigned in the House while he filled the chair. It was not his incompetency—O no! but "the weakness of the House." This is not a very manly defense, but we admit it is the best he could make—without altering our opinion, however, that disorder must prevail in every legislative body that is without a commanding lead, to make which Mr. Carter has satisfactorily demonstrated that he does not possess the qualifications.

Says Carter in the Customhouse organ: "In conclusion, in behalf of the Speaker, we challenge both legislative and judicial investigation." If this be true, why have such strenuous efforts been made by the Speaker's friends to induce the Governor to suppress the judicial investigation he has instituted in the Eighth District Court? And why were the experts appointed by that court prevented making a thorough examination of the contingent expense accounts of the House? As for the legislative investigation, he will get that without the superiority of a "challenge," and it is not likely that a quibble can again defeat the object in view, to wit: placing the responsibility for the enormous expenditures of last session where it properly belongs.

WEAK WITNESSES—WEAK JURORS. There are two loopholes through which criminals escape that the public ought to take in hand. The witness who evades his duty to testify fully and squarely is a person to be strengthened in his moral conditions and made secure in his daily walks after he has discharged his obligation. Some men are constitutionally so weak and submissive that they dare not offend even the prisoner in the dock by looking him squarely in the face and telling the whole truth against him. They put their personal convenience before their duty to themselves and to society because they do not understand what it is to be afraid of a man who may ultimately do them an injury, and they do not understand the greater danger they provoke when they relax in fulfilling their duty of society. Just how to deal with these men is a problem that was partially solved when the practice was introduced of going beyond the testimony, and supplying its interpretation by the conduct of the witness. The juror is the other soft spot in crimi-

nal trials. This gentleman is a legal invention that owes its origin to the feudal ages, when the poor were awarded this right in all controversies between the lord and the serf. It was a farce then, and it is now, because the lord, where he was specially interested, generally had the judgment to suit himself. A weak juror is about the spouitiest representative of justice that we can imagine, for he is swayed by as many conflicting emotions, under the hands of an adroit lawyer, as ever the hen was that hatched out ducks. With a weak witness and an emotional juror, the saying is a just one, that the verdict of a petit jury is about as hard to determine as to where the lightning will strike next.

As an illustration, a man named McGeehan shot another man named Meyers in a gambling saloon in Cincinnati, last Christmas night, in the presence of sixteen men. Both parties had their friends about them, a difficulty was anticipated, the provocation open, the shooting immediate. Mr. McGeehan was arrested, tried and found guilty. He moved for a new trial and change of venue, which he obtained. There was but one man, and he a penitentiary convict, who had any idea who shot Meyers. He swore that McGeehan delivered the fatal wound, and yet two juries came to two different conclusions about the facts. The community in which McGeehan lives has given him notice that he must move his domicile; they want no such man in their midst. What ought this embryo vigilance committee to do as concerning the ignorant witnesses and the relating jurors?

This evil prevails in every direction. We of Louisiana are not alone the sufferers from incapable or unwilling jurors, but all communities that have committed the inter, retention of the law and the decision of facts to a body of men who served a tolerably fair purpose when the thing was new, are suffering from the same evil. The jury system is costly, it is worn out, it is inefficient, it is the enemy of society, and should be abolished. The Cincinnati case is one of the plainest evidences that it is wholly unreliable.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

It appears, according to the *Donaldsonville Chief*, that another wolf in sheep's clothing has entered the Republican fold. Mr. James C. Clark has succeeded that brilliant specimen of a Celt and legislator, the Hon. Patrick O'Hare, in the management of the *Terrebonne Banner*. Mr. Clark is now in the same boat with Carter, Burch and O'Hare, and their final destination is undoubtedly "up Salt river." That is the only cure for the three last named political sinners, if, indeed, they can be cured at all. That is where the Democratic party has been going for the last ten years, and it will astonish no one to hear that Carter and the whole of the Customhouse clique will finally bring up there. Clark, a short time since, was the editor of a Democratic paper, published in Houma, called the *Citoyen Republic*. It did not amount to much, it is true. But it pitched into the Republican party and its leaders, and now Mr. Clark delights in denouncing Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinckard, and all Republicans excepting the miserable clique that makes the Customhouse its headquarters. Well, this would be right enough according to a Democrat's way of thinking; and we would not complain of Mr. Clark if he did not pretend to be a Republican. It is true he may truthfully urge that Mr. Carter is doing the same thing, but that does not make it right. Mr. Carter and Mr. Clark are wolves in sheep's clothing. They have entered the Republican fold in search of game, and game they will have until their game is played out. There is more of their kind in the Customhouse clique, and they have grown to be fat, sassy and sleek. But this only tends to expose them the more, and they will all be compelled finally to go, leaving none to deplore the ultimate fate of the faithless political turn-coat and ingrate.

Whereas, certain malicious and evil disposed persons, appointed as experts by the Eighth District Court, have concocted, compiled, uttered and sworn to the following statement, which has appeared in the public prints, to wit: J. Henri Burch, mileage on Committee on Penitentiary, New Orleans to Baton Rouge, \$108. See p. 10, A.

Resolved, That this malicious concoction and publication, be considered an "attack upon the colored race," subversive of human liberty, and threatening the very life of the American eagle, and that it is the duty of J. Henri to prosecute said experts for libel, in order that his "representative" reputation may be vindicated, and the rights of the colored people maintained. Schah!

SPECIAL NOTICE. I hereby give the public that I have this day leased the stable No. 211 Grand street, also purchased the entire interest belonging to R. B. Donham in the above stable. Having thus earned the MEXEPPE TABLES, I take this occasion to tender my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their past liberal patronage, still soliciting a continuance of the same. Mr. Donham, who for twenty-one years, at this place, has waited upon his friends, will continue to be found at his post for duty. W. K. SPEAKING, Maestry Liver and Sale Stable, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Grand street. de29 222

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REMEMBER THE ORPHANS. BROTHOR IGNAZIUS, who, for more than twenty years past, has devoted his life and labors to the service of the orphans of the Third District, is about to call on his fellow-citizens for their aid. The collection that he will take up for the Orphans of the Industrial School, Third District, has the approbation of the most Reverend Archbishop, and all trusts will meet with the cordial sympathy of all classes of our people.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS during the Christmas holidays. de29 21 2p NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 157 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1855.) OFFICERS: L. M. GENRETS, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. EBERIN, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer.

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