New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

Carl Schurz, when he speaks, wears his spectacles, stands behind his chair, and gesticulates freely.

The Indiana Democratic State central committee has decided to hold the State convention on Wednesday, June 12.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday states that the Olympic Theatre there is closed for two weeks, in consequence of the failure of Wachtel to appear.

It is stated that Henry Reed, recently of the Chicago *Republican*, has formed a partnership with Donn Piatt, will become associate editor of the *Capital*.

Mr. J. W. Wallack will appear at the St. Charles Theatre this evening, in his exquisite personation of *John Mildmay*, in the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep."

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of the United States Senate, sends us a copy of his speech in that body, on legal and political disabilities, delivered on the thirty-first ultimo.

The Shreveport *Times* urges Major J. C. Moncure, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. Senator Blackman, of Claiborne parish, is also mentioned by others for the same position.

In the island of Java the deficiency in the crop will this year be 23,000 tons; the Brazil crop will fall short some 70,000 tons, and the Ceylon will fall short nearly 10,000 tons. It is thus estimated that the coffee crop of the world will fall short of last year fully 100,000 tons.

Suicides among Parsees in India having become alarmingly frequent, the coroner of Bombay proposes to order a post-mortem examination of the bodies of all suicides. As this, according to the Parsee idea, excludes the unfortunate from heaven, it will be likely to put a check to the suicidal mania.

In another part of this morning's REPUBLICAN we publish a report of a meeting of the eleventh ward reformers, which seems to have been very generally attended by Democrats, who had the honor of counting among their sympathizers one solitary colored man. We leave our readers to make their own comments to-day.

The stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company will hold a meeting at the office of the company, at the head of Lafayette street, on the eleventh of March next, to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the recent act of the General Assembly to enable the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to sell to Charles Morgan.

The "people's organ" announces, with its customary fairness, that each one of the bills included in the "omnibus" is indispensable to the maintenance of executive power. If so, the *Picayune* has been all along deceiving and betraying those whose interests it is pretending to look after. They are the very bills the *Picayune* has been urging the Legislature to pass. Does the "people's organ" want it understood that it is the Governor's henchman in disguise?

It is somewhat remarkable that after denouncing the Governor with every opprobrious epithet it could invent, the *Times* and *Picayune* appeal to him so confidentially when a real trouble arises. It shows they put no faith themselves in the villainies they ascribe to him, and are well aware that his duties are discharged conscientiously, and with an eye single to the public benefit. The people are finding it out, too, and will, after awhile, put a due estimate upon the licensed organs of misrepresentation and abuse.

A London paper thus speaks of the last *bal d'opera* at Paris: "A favorite costume was one compromising between the symbolism of mourning and the fact of shamelessness. Imagine a black pair of stays, rounded off by short, tightly-fitting black silk bathing drawers, covered with jet beads. Add to this single garment a cap and boots of the same color, and imagine the limbs to be encased in slate-colored tights, and a black plume trailing from the hair, and you have a very fair idea of the popular female dress of Saturday's *bal d'opera*."

The "people's organ" seems determined to represent in its columns the general interests of the dry goods line, millinery and dressmaking included. Listen to the fashion editor:

Ladies should adopt a special style of hats or bonnets to visit the theatres. The present hats worn by the sex, together with the pyramid style of hair-dressing, completely shuts the view of the stage from those who sit behind them.

We may expect shortly to have a dissertation on petticoats and balmorals. Evidently the writer is *au fait* upon all the adjuncts of the female toilette.

A pamphlet copy of a report of the proceedings of a public meeting, held in New York on the twentieth of January in relation to an international congress on the prevention and repression of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, definitely fixed to be held on Wednesday, July 3, 1872, in the city of London, has been received. At this meeting, over which Hon. Horatio Seymour presided, a national committee for the United States was appointed, consisting, in Louisiana, of Governor Warmoth, Hon. John S. Walton, Hon. Warner Van Norden and Hon. S. Straight. An official representation at the London convention is proposed from each State.

The *Picayune*, on a general principle of tergiversation, seems unable to state anything correctly. This peculiarity of the "people's organ" is notably illustrated in its account of the Metropolitan Police bill now before the Legislature. It says that it provides for the levy of a tax of not exceeding one-half of one per cent on the assessed values of 1871, which is true; but the calico journal neglects to state that it provides that the revenue thus created shall not exceed $600,000, and leaves the impression that the bill allows $630,000. Either the *Picayune* is ignorant of the subject of which it is treating, or it has deliberately lent itself to a misstatement.

It may be further stated that the *Picayune's* inference that the Governor's power over the police is strengthened by the provisions of this bill is not correct. It is greatly lessened, if not entirely annulled. The "people's organ" talks wildly.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Yesterday was marked by an event that created various sensations in various quarters of the city of New Orleans. President Grant was heard from, and each hearer interpreted the news to suit his own case. What the President is reported to have said was to this effect, that he "is in favor of reform in Louisiana; that he approves of the efforts of the people to effect it, and that at the proper time he will use his influence in favor of a fair and impartial election in the State." This is what the oracle said, and if it had come from Delphi it would not have been more definite. It is just what *we* expected; it is just what the *Citizens' Guard* goes into convulsions of joy about, and its flavor has thrown the Democratic party into a condition of ecstacy resembling that which kept St. Vitus "bobbing up and down."

The President's declaration, if it is his, suits us for three reasons: First, that it favors reform, which seems to be as popular as "tassels on the boots;" secondly, because it places the President squarely where he was wanted; and thirdly, that it assures the local authorities of assistance in securing a fair election. What have we been advocating for the last four years but these very suggestions? and what ought to give us greater satisfaction than the proper aid to effect their success?

Reason is the politician's microscope. Under its focus things that are not seen by the ordinary eye become plain and comprehensible. Let us submit the declarations of the President to this powerful discoverer as an interpreter. Reform means the correction of those abuses which have made certain federal officials so unsteady in their ideas of political propriety that they can not tell to-day whether they belong to the Republican, to the Democratic, or to the reform party. Their status is so ill-defined that they are appointed to preside at meetings where they swear they do not belong. A genuine Republican is never subjected to this sort of mistake; and we submit to the public if it is not necessary for the President either to reform his pretended friends in this particular or to disown them? His intention, then, is, as we said it was, to correct an abuse that demoralizes politics by making parties the mere playthings of uncertain and unprincipled men. That the President approves of the desire and intention of the people to effect reform in other matters, we have no doubt, because he could not well occupy any other position. His platform is our platform. What interest the Democrats can have in this desire we do not see, since they have never demanded any other reform than such as would put them in the offices that are now occupied by the friends of the President, and they certainly do expect that their wishes are to be accommodated in this particular. The Presidential intention to see that a fair election is held in Louisiana comes a little late, but it is heartily accepted by us as the very thing, of all others, which the Republicans of Louisiana would have asked at his hands. We suppose the President means that every man in the community shall be protected in his right to register, and vote as freely as he breathes.

This being the object of all the State and national legislation on that subject, the presumption that the authorities at Washington would assist it at the proper time was here a little in advance of the telegraphic report, for all officers are supposed to be faithful to their duties until they convict themselves of incapacity or want of honesty. No Democrat is interested in this part of the mysterious telegram, for it has ever been the sole hope of the Democracy that it could win a victory by preventing a fair election. In fact, the State and the nation have had to legislate rather stringently upon this subject to effect the freedom of the voter and the purity of the ballot-box from Democratic violence and Democratic cunning; and we suspect that the Democracy did not understand the reported design of the President when it congratulated itself upon the purport of his general intimation.

All we are afraid of is this, that the report is not authentic. The telegraph is not a very reliable disseminator of news at best, and we have not heard of its elevation to the position of organ of the President. When the government is put in possession of all the lines, and Mr. Creswell appoints all the operators, then there may be imparted to the telegrams from Washington an air of authority that will render them worthy of credit as the suggestions of the President; but until that day arrives, we must content ourselves, while living in doubt as to what good things are in store for us until they come by due course of mail, or bud upon us in sudden fruition by official order.

OUR POSITION.

It is useless to disguise the fact that new and living issues are fast effacing the old party lines that have so long distinguished political interests in this country. The Democratic and Republican parties were divided upon the theory of reconstruction. They are no longer so. Reconstruction is an admitted fact, and theory has become a principle. While, however, the great masses of the people accept the political condition reconstruction has inaugurated, partisan leaders have kept alive the antagonism of parties by raising abstract issues, which are again reviving party lines and party animosities. But these new divisions are not composed of the same elements that characterized previous separations. A new principle has been evolved from the conflict of parties: the principle of reform. It has been seized upon by both political divisions with eagerness, but with different views and aims, and with opposing interestsi—n this city and State more distinctly antagonistic than elsewhere. The reason for this is of easy explanation.

The war had broken up society. It left no distinct political organization in existence save that which was founded on adhesion to the union of the States. From this sprung reconstruction and the present State government. This was necessarily crude and imperfect at first, and bad laws naturally crept into the hastily erected structure of State sovereignity. Oppressions, both individual and class, followed as a legitimate consequence. Both State and municipal offices were unfairly distributed, and legislation sometimes became injudicious and unwise. But, notwithstanding this, the elective franchise was given indiscriminately, and out of it has sprung up a strong and bitter partisan antagonism. These elements combining, have produced class legislation, opposing theories of government, and bad laws. These produced social tumult and prevalent disconsent, which party leaders have converted into hostility to constituted authority. As long as this condition of things furthered partisan ambition, the opposition did not think of altering it. It served their purpose admirably, and by means of this discontent the opposition hoped to regain power and the control of the government.

These plans were defeated by the Governor, who, cutting loose from the dying reconstruction issues, struck out a new line of political fealty, in which a reform in State and municipal abuses was the primary principle.

With this end in view, he proposed, in his message to the Legislature of 1871, a repeal or modification of objectionable laws, such as the registration and election laws, the coistabulary and police laws, and the revenue and printing enactments. He perceived the necessity of more enlarged privileges in the elective franchise, and a freer interchange of opinions between the electors and their representatives. Popular government should be simplified, and rendered republican indeed by springing directly from the people.

Acting on these principles, although they encountered great opposition, he made a first decisive struggle in their favor, when the effort was made by the moneyed interest of the city to deprive the Firemen's Charitable Association of the popular and almost prescriptive contract they held from the people of extinguishing fires in this city, and of perpetuating one of the noblest and most beneficent charities ever organized in our midst. This contest involved not only the principles of right and justice, but it involved the right of the people to determine the character of their local institutions as against a moneyed influence, striving might and main to destroy them.

It could not be that Governor Warmoth was indifferent to the interests of the people when he threw himself into the breach to arrest the attempt made to destroy the Firemen's Association. He knew that association to be composed of men of all parties and all shades of political opinion He knew, however, that it involved the right of the people to control their local local institutions in their own way, and he sustained them.

The same views were reiterated in the annual message of the Governor to the present Legislature. Again the repealing power of the General Assembly was invoked, and obnoxious laws denounced as wicked and unjust. All impediments to the free exercise of the right of suffrage were torn away by the men who acted with him, and the right to vote and elect, without let or hindrance, their own representatives is to-day given to every citizen of Louisiana, not by the act of the Committee of Fifty-one — rich merchants, bankers and lawyers—but by the act of Governor Warmoth and his friends in the Legislature.

Who are the Committee of Fifty-one? Did they spring from the people? Has the mechanic, the artisan and the laborer a representative among them? No! They are rich men, working for rich men's interest, and trying, under the pretext of reform, to throw the burdens of taxation on the working people of the State. They want their storehouses, their rich merchandise and hoarded capital to pass free of duty, while the burden of taxation is levied with unstinted hand upon the laboring classes.

THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST.

The first Presidential nomination has been made. A body of men pretending to represent temperance and labor met in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last, and proceeded to put candidates before the people in the interest of themselves. This convention consisted of one hundred and ninety-six delegates, most of whom were not laborers, and assumed to speak in the name of all the industrial classes of the United States. David Davis, of Illinois, was nominated for the Presidency, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, was put up for Vice President. The platform covers the bond and greenback matter, which is a financial problem; wants the national debt paid according to the original contract, which it does not state; asks that the bonds of the government be taxed, which is like taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other; opposes the sale of the public domain, which creates a deficit of revenue in favor of one class that all classes will have to make up; demands the free importation of such articles as are of general use, with a high tariff on luxuries, which presents an abstruse question of fact and morality that the laborer may understand, but which statesmen have not solved as yet; excludes Chinamen, which is an unjust blow at a very industrious class of laboring people; favors the eight hour law, which is a little matter that any laborer can regulate to suit himself at present; wants war taxes collected from those who make the war, which is a suggestion that has no present application; asks Congress to limit the tariff of charges on railroads and by telegraph companies, which involves an extraordinary amount of calculation, and will require a new bureau and an army of clerks; favors the one term principle, which is tantamount to abridging the rights of the people and casting reproach on their capacity; and winds up with a demand for universal amnesty and equality of rights and privileges for all, which is a sort of political maxim that everybody tapers off with at present.

Striking out the eight hour law plank, the Labor and Temperance Convention did not present a single idea that affects the masses of the laboring people. And the eight hour suggestion will not do to elect a President upon, because the President of the United States would be exempt from its benevolent effects. As the convention said nothing about temperance, the suspicion prevails that the labor delegates could not swallow that plank. Messrs. Davis and Parker will have an easy time in their new characters, for the people will let them off easy this time.

A MORAL.

The *Times*, in announcing the suspension of the Louisville *Ledger*, uses the following language, in which a moral is attempted to be conveyed to certain other merchants, two-thirds of whom are "aliens to this community," who have established an organ in New Orleans:

We see by the telegraph that the Louisville *Ledger*, which was established some months ago by a number of merchants for the purpose of breaking down the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has, after the vicissitudes incident to joint stock journalism, been forced to suspend publication.

Now, while we can not from our information concede the correctness of the *Times'* premises, we can, nevertheless, draw a moral from the suspension of the Louisville *Ledger*. As we understand it, the paper was not established by Louisville merchants, but by Bourbon whisky Democrats, for the purpose of breaking down the *Courier-Journal*.

New Orleans is, we believe, the only city where the knights of the yard-stick have taken up the quill for the purpose of writing puffs and political programmes. It is true but few of them are known to this people. The rest are unregistered, and many of them residents of other cities. New York, Boston, Paris, and even Louisville, Kentucky, are all represented in this board of political traders. But their danger of failure does not consist so much in the fact that they "are in trade," as in that they are going against the popular current, and attempting to build up their own class at the expense of the people at large. Of course they will fail for the same reason that the *Ledger* failed. The fact that they are merchants, peddlers and traders cannot save them in their mad crusade against the rights of two-thirds of the people of this State.

That the eyes of President Grant have at last been opened to the real character of the Customhouse ring and their Democratic allies we have assuring intelligence from Washington. The organ of the ring, the *Citizens' Guard*, prints the welcome tidings in a special telegram, and vainly endeavors to hide its chagrin by misconstruing the obvious meaning of the language of its correspondent. We quote:

It is understood, from authoritative sources, that the President fully approves the course of those Republicans represented by the regular State committee.

As there is but one "regular State committe" of the Republican party in Louisiana, that presided over by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, it is plain that the President has at last fully determined to repudiate and disavow the abortion which was last August forced into the world by the aid of federal bayonets and government pap.

Nor does it appear the Presidential change of front will stop at this just rebuke of those who had so nearly involved him in disgrace. He sympathizes with the great Republican masses, including the eighty thousand colored yeomen who give hearty support and allegiance to the State administration, and will protect them in their rights. Read:

It has further been ascertained upon unquestionable authority that the President sympathizes with and will aid the party of the people in every possible way, and every precaution will be taken under the present legislation of the country in order to secure a fair election in November next.

What now becomes of the threats, open and implied, to carry the State Democratic next November, at all hazards and at whatever cost of blood and outrage? The national government will guarantee to Louisiana "a fair election." A fair election means a Republican victory, and peace and progress for the State. It means increased productions, extended railroad communications, enlarged commerce, and best of all, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to all men. Let Republicans rejoice, and let General Grant revive faith in him by removing every obstruction from the path of our party, which he has unintentionally placed there.

Representative Thompson has been an expensive luxury to the State for the past fifty-eight days. One of the leaders in the revolutionary proceedings which wholly suspended legislation during the first half of the session, he has, since condescending to return to the duties to perform which he was sent from the rural delights of St. Tammany, proven an inveterate speech-maker and discord-breeder. From first to last he harped upon his pet measures, in season and out of season, until even the *Picayune* has thought it necessary to take him to task for his "ominous" acts, notwithstanding he is a champion reformer. In amending the satisfactory order of business proposed by Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, Mr. Thompson draws the following shot from the nickel organ;

This last omnibus leaves out both funding bills and the bill to punish bribery. This last is an ominous omission. It is to be feared *the nerves of the reformers* can not be brought even by this novel tonic of an honest purpose to enact what the old Puritan republicans would have called "a self-denying ordinance."

This is a severe but merited criticism upon the course of the loud-mouthed "reformers" who arrayed themselves against the State government, and furnishes collateral evidence, from an unexpected quarter, that the administration Republicans alone form the sincere and genuine reform party.

The *Bee* calls upon Governor Warmoth to veto the Wateworks bill, and seems to have some confidence that a favorable answer will be returned to its demand. Will it give him credit for honesty if he vetoes the law? or will it adroitly turn the act to his disadvantage by assuming that he committed it with a dishonest purpose? The Goverpor has obtained but little credit so far from the conservative press for vetoing speculations, but we are happy to say that the people remember him if the politicians do not.

Day after day the organ of the "250" has abused, bullied and threatened the Legislature for not reforming the "obnoxious" laws. Now, when they resolve to do nothing else, and vigorously set to work about it, the *Picayune* accuses them of "reckless legislation," and declares that these "bills of infinite importance, requiring the utmost deliberation, are rushed through without adequate examination." Thus has it been throughout with the hermaphrodite combination opposed to the Republican party. They claim to be for reform, and reform only; but they not only fail to act reform, but snarl and growl at those who are really anxious to satisfy the popular demands.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Passing through the regular order of business, as laid down in the rules of the Senate, that body yesterday reached the bill authorizing the transfer of cases in which the city is a party from the Sixth District Court to other district courts in the parish of Orleans, and, on motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The general appropriation bill was under consideration, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of giving members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Senator George W. Ragan, which took place yesterday afternoon.

Speaker Brewster called the House to order punctually at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and instructed the Clerk to call the roll. The Clerk announced a quorum present. This should have been the signal for business, but there was an evident disposition to dodge the resolution passed the day before, confining the House to certain specified legislation until that was accomplished, and appropriate the day to the frivolities that usually attend what are known as resolution days. The ruling of Speaker Brewster luckily prevented this. He decided that no other legislative business should take precedence over the bills named in the resolution of Monday. An appeal was taken from his decision, and his opinion sustained by a vote of fifty four yeas to fourteen nays.

A motion was then made and adopted to take up the city funding bill reported by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and consider it section by section. The Clerk read the first section, and it was adopted, after a substitute had been voted down. The second section was read and adopted. A motion was then made to adopt the bill as a whole, on its second reading, and that motion prevailed by a vote of fifty-two yeas to twenty-eight nays. Mr. Dewees then moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and his motion was adopted. A motion to place the bill upon its final passage failed for the want of a sufficient vote to suspend the constitutional rule, and comes up again in regular order.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, the minority report of the Committee on Ways and Means, regarding the act to consolidate, limit and provide for the debts of the city of New Orleans, etc., was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of fifty-two yeas to twenty-two nays.

On motion of Mr. Ong, the State funding bill was then ordered to be taken up and read by the Clerk. Several sections of the bill had been read, when Mr. Thompson moved the postponement of its further reading until to-day, and that it be printed in the House journal of Monday's proceedings.

Mr. Ong moved to lay that motion on the table, and his motion prevailed. The Clerk then resumed the reading of the bill, and when he finished Mr. Thompson moved its indefinite postponement, and attempted to speak to his motion. The Speaker checked him, and decided that a motion to postpone could not be debated. Mr. Thompson appealed from the decision of the chair and called for the yeas and nays. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of forty yeas to thirty nays. Mr. Thompson's motion to indefinitely postpone the State funding bill was then put and lost by a vote of eighteen yeas to fifty-eight nays. The motion to adopt the bill as a whole on its second reading was then carried by a vote of fifty-four yeas to twenty-five nays. On motion of Mr. Dewees, the bill was considered engrossed by a vote of fifty-five yeas to twenty-one nays.

Mr. Carr then moved that the constitutional rule be suspended in order that the bill be placed upon its third and final reading. This was accomplished by a vote of 66 yeas to 11 nays, and the bill was ordered to be placed upon its final reading.

Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, very earnestly opposed the final passage of the bill at that time, asserting that it would be unconstitutional to do so; that the constitution requires that all bills, before they can have the force of law, must be read on three several days in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless, in case of an emergency, four-fifths of the House where the bill is pending may deem it expedient, in the language of the constitution, to dispense with this rule.

Mr. Davidson thought there was an emergency—a very great emergency—just at this time in the legislative affairs of the State. The greater portion of the time of the Legislature had been frittered away—criminally and wantonly wasted by the conduct of men who absented themselves from the halls of legislation in the early part of the present session. This neglect of duty has created an emergency; that emergency is upon us, and the public interest demands the passage of this and other bills at this time. Mr. Davidson hoped the bill would pass. He deemed it expedient to dispense with the constitutional rule in accordance with the constitution.

The bill was then finally passed.

Mr. Davidson rose to a question of privilege. He said he had been called upon to correct a statement he made Monday night.

Mr. Davidson then read from the *Picayune* of last evening portions of an article headed "Inquire into and Correct." When he had finished reading, he said it was not his purpose to be unjust to any one; and if, in the course of his remarks on Monday evening, he had incorrectly stated things, he was not at fault. He received his information from the chairman of the Committee of Fifty-one; and if it was not correct, the friends of the minority report should have corrected him when he was making his remarks.

Mr. Kenner then moved, and his motion was adopted, that the House adjourn until 7 P. M., in order that members may attend the funeral of the late Senator Ragan.

The Senate was in session last night until eleven o'clock working on the general appropriation bill.

The House met at seven o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Brewster. The Clerk called the roll and announced a quorum present. Speaker Brewster then called Mr. Garstkamp to the chair. A motion was made to go into committee of the whole. This motion was put, and there being a tie vote, Mr. Garstkamp gave the casting vote against going into committee of the whole.

Mr. Quinn moved that an omnibus committee be appointed to select such bills as were required to be passed, and report them to the House on Thursday morning next. This motion was laid upon the table, and, amid much confusion, the House adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

There are now residing in Rome between thirty and forty American painters and sculptors. Some of them have been living there for thirty years.

DIED.

CULBERTSON—On Tuesday, February 27, at twelve o'clock M., CHARLES W. CULBERTSON, a native of this city, aged thirty-five years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 495 Dauphine street, between Mandeville and Marigny, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth instant, at 5 P. M. His friends, and those of the John Culbertson, G. De Feriet, W. H. Allen, Blanco and Monrose families are respectfully invited to attend; also his friends of the late Twenty-second Louisiana regiment.

GAIDRY—On Tuesday, February 27, at 7 o'clock A. M., PAUL GAIDRY, Parish Judge of Terrebonne parish, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, a native of Louisiana.

His funeral will take place at Houma, Louisiana, on Thursday, February 29, 1872, at three o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

For sale at the principal booksellers and stationers; price $5.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, February 21, 1872.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Controller of the Currency, that the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been increased to the sum of $350,000, in accordance with the provisions of its articles of association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said bank now amounts to the sum of $350,000.

Now, it is hereby certified that the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of $350,000; that said increase of capital has been paid into said bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Controller of the Currency.

In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my official signature.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller.

STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, February 26, 1872.

The increase of the capital stock of this bank, in the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000), having been approved by the Controller of the Currency, notice is hereby given that the subscribers to the new stock can obtain their certificates at the banking office, No. 33 Camp street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.

Subscribers formerly stockholders in the Merchants' Bank will surrender their old certificates and execute the necessary transfers at the time of receiving new certificates.

fe28 3t CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the STATE NATIONAL BANK at New Orleans, at the close of business, February 23, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$886,354 03
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Stock bonds and mortgages		20,846 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		122,693 53
Due from other banks and bankers		40,529 62
Banking houses		60,000 00
Other real estate		138,140 64
Furniture and fixtures		8,953 71
Current expenses		6,086 61
Taxes paid		3,591 81
Premiums on United States bonds		50,000 00
Checks on other banks	$351,230 59	
Bills of other national banks	5,546 00	
Fractional currency	390 38	
Gold coin	69,325 16	
Legal tender notes	161,704 00—	583,196 13
Total		$2,425,397 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus fund		8,000 00
Special surplus fund		26,702 01
Discount	$10,397 39	
Exchange	7,143 61	
Interest	1,434 91	
Profit and loss	4,497 24—	23,383 65
Dividends unpaid		9,000 40
Individual deposits		955,088 01
Due to other banks and bankers		191,123 01
National bank circulation outstanding		450,000 00
Total		$2,425,397 08

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Circular letters of credit and, also, mercantile credits issued upon our London correspondents, available in all the principal cities of Europe.

Telegraphic transfers of money made in New York. fe28 3t

CRESCENT CITY BANK, NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1872.—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, I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans. CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, February 15, 1872.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the "Crescent City 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 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 Crescent City 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 fifteenth day of February, 1872

HILAND R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

CRESCENT CITY BANK, New Orleans, February 21, 1872.

In accordance with the above authority, the Crescent City Bank will commence business under the new title of Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, on the first day of March next, 1872.

fe24 6t CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, VINES.

Imported from France by the last steamer, Mr. MAGNE has the honor to inform amateurs that he has recently arrived with a large assortment of the newest PLANTS, first-class FRUIT TREES, new kinds of ROSES, FLOWER, ONIONS and BULBS, and FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. Everything is in perfect condition, and is offered at very moderate prices. The store is located at No. 43 Camp street, corner Gravier. fe23 6t

FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN SCALE DEPOT,

53.....Camp Street.....53

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN MILLS

Of all descriptions and sizes. For sale at New York prices.

W. B. BOWMAN, Agent, No. 53 Camp street.

These mills will grind with either horse, steam or hand power. de31

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with teasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $30.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 84 New Levee street.

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets,

Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja5 3m

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 1y

CHAIRS.....CHAIRS.

PENITENTIARY CHAIRS,

Manufactured at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Kentucky, for sale by the agent for this market. WASHINGTON MORTON,

ja27 1m No. 138 Gravier street.

SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,

HARDWARE IMPORTERS,

No. 74 Canal, and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common streets,

ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.

Agents, and for sale—

James H. Hall's Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
W. W. Baldwin & Co.'s Sugar and Cotton PLOWS.
Garrett & Cottman's Sugar PLOWS.
Calhoun & Atkinson's Cotton PLOWS.
Brinley's, Hall & Spear, Bidwell's, and all other approved makes, together with a general assortment of Farming Implements. ja26 2m

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.

ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

R. H. BENNERS & CO.,

Successors to

L. R. SIMMONS & CO.,

R. H. BENNERS. JOSEPH MURPHY.
Late with Stetson & Armstrong.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 56 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Neatness, dispatch and reasonable charges guaranteed in the execution of all orders, especially in jobs of printing, both plain and fancy, having THEIR OWN PRINTING OFFICE, under their immediate supervision, and not being dependent upon others.

Orders solicited. fe11 1m

SAMUELS & KNOOP,

(Late Samuels & Oliver),

DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER of all descriptions, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Office and Yards

No. 287 Julia street, New Basin, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Plantation, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 39, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 558. ja21 6m

JOHN GRAYER,

Proprietor of Phoenix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patrona . jy28 1y

GEORGE L. NORTON,

HARBOR MASTER FIRST DISTRICT.

Office at Woodward & Wight's,

Corner of Front and Thalia streets.

ja30 1m

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14

(Under the City Hotel.)

Officers.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President
Dr. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.
WM. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee.

Directors.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, WILLIAM BOGEL,
MICHAEL FRANK, J. HASSINGER,
LOUIS LEONHARD, J. M. WAGNER,
Dr. W. H. HIRE, P. W. DIELMAN,
Dr. J. WENZ.

This Bank Allows Interest on Deposits,

And is prepared to make liberal advances on Stocks, Bonds, State, City and Government Securities; also on pledge of Diamonds, Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Firearms, Pianos, and every description of valuable property. ja5 eod 1y

WALLACE & CHOPPIN,

(AMADER L. CHOPPIN. WILLIAM WALLACE.)

STAR COTTON GINNERY

Peters street, between Thalia and Hunter, and Hunter street, Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters.

Our machinery and gin stands are new, with all the latest improvements, with a capacity of turning out forty bales per day. No delays. A supply of bags always on hand.

We gin for the seed and guarantee satisfaction.

Highest market price always paid for seed cotton.

REFERENCES:

S. B. Newman & Co.,	A. H. Peale & Co.,
Nalle & Cammack,	Hugh Allison & Co.,
A. Miltenberger & Co.,	Barrett & LeSassier,
J. P. Higgins & Co.,	Garrard, Craig & Co.,
Warren Crawford & Co.,	John Chaffee & Brother,
Penn,