

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN. May be had of the following Dealers: A. Simon, No. 54 Exchange Alley.

Read the advertisement of the Bank of New Orleans in reference to a proposed amendment of its charter.

Carved census returns show the population of New Orleans to be 317,976; a net loss of 8079 in ten years.

The Louisville leaves for Louisville at five to-day. Captain J. A. Lusk commands, and Mr. J. L. Egan is clerk.

The St. John having repaired the slight accident to her machinery, will leave at her regular hour this afternoon.

The story that John Russell Young had been superseded as president of the American Press Association, is contradicted.

The Opelousas packet Blackford will leave this evening. She will come as near making her regular time as the low water will allow.

The Prussian raids into the country south west of Paris are terribly destructive. Even Solomon, in all his glory, was not a raid like one of these.

The census returns show only four hundred and thirty-two persons died in Indianapolis last year. This is only a fraction over one per cent.

The Nick Longworth, Captain Lew Kates and clerk Eugene Bowers, is the St. Louis packet to-day. The boat and her officers are, as they deserve to be, great favorites.

The Armadillo, for Cincinnati, was detained by a heavy shipment, but will leave at six to-day. Captain Wolfe and clerk Coffey are extremely pleasant gentlemen.

Mr. Greeley has sold a farm for which he gave \$3000 for \$3650, thereby adding cumulative testimony to the fact that what he does not know about farming is not worth knowing.

A son of the Parisian magician, Robert Houdin, wrote to his father from the battlefield of Worth: "Dear father—I have received a ball in the breast; the doctor gives me over. I kiss you all."

The delegates, appointed for the city and State to the Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati, are requested to meet at the office of the Department of Commerce, Monday next, at noon.

Copenhagen is excited over quite a notable phenomenon. A stream of water recently burst forth from a dry hillside, washing away thousands of cart loads of dirt and stone, and still continues, with every prospect of proving a permanent stream.

History repeats itself. Ilion was captured by the Greeks a great many years ago. Two weeks since a delegation of three officers of the Greek army arrived at Ilion, New York, to inspect and receive a large quantity of Remington rifles which have been purchased by the King of Greece.

The final official figures of the capitulation of Sedan are twenty-nine generals, 230 staff officers, 2095 line officers, besides 500 officers of various grades discharged on parole, 44,433 private surrendered, and were transported into Germany; 98,000 were made prisoners during the battle; 5000 escaped into Belgium, 30,000 were killed and wounded. Total, 137,000.

Saratoga, we read, had 100,000 visitors this summer; Cape May, 150,000; Atlantic City, 150,000; Long Branch, 200,000; and Newport about 100,000. How very good it was in these visitors to go to the watering-places in exact round numbers; but then it may have been their only way to get even with the landlady, hackmen, boatmen, guides and the rest.

The regular Republican nominee for the State Senate for the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne, Mr. Henry L. Swords, has been spending a few days among us, but leaves for his home to-day. Mr. Swords is a young gentleman who has faithfully served his country in the field, and his ability, integrity and energy make him a popular representative of the Republican cause. Mr. Reese, who bolts the ticket, is a candidate in opposition, and the address issued in his interest ungenerously speaks of his opponent as "one H. L. Swords, supposed to be a citizen of the parish of Assumption but only very lately arrived there." This is a singular manner of dealing with a brother officer in the Union army. It can not win, however.

We had the pleasure yesterday to take by the hand our esteemed friend Major J. B. Knight, the well-known dealer in steam engines, saw mills, cotton gins, and other plantation machinery, No. 76 Carondelet street, who has just returned to the city after a brief absence to the North, whither he went on business. Major Knight tells us that he has succeeded in adding to his other agencies, those of Messrs. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of saws; and W. D. Anderson & Co., manufacturers of rotary pumps and hoisting apparatus, both among the oldest established and most celebrated of the New York manufacturers. It is such kind of people only that Mr. Knight will consent to represent here, and consequently the machinery which he sells can be relied upon.

THE SPIRIT OF INTOLERANCE. It is evident that the principles of a few years ago are rapidly passing away. To-day a Republican actually stands upon a perfect equality with a Conservative. Such was not the case in 1866. It was far from being so in 1867 and 1868, when it was fashionable for great, strong, cowardly ruffians to hoot at, and abuse the little newsmen who attempted to sell the REPUBLICAN. It was considered heterodox to be seen reading our paper in the cars, while Brick Fomeroy's infamous LaCrosse Democrat was preferred to the milder efforts of the Times, Picayune and Bulletin. Our people have reformed. To-day the Democrat has been almost forgotten, and the REPUBLICAN leads the public mind. Our political friends have shared our fortunes. At first, they were proscribed. Merchants who advertised in our paper could not get customers. It was commercial and financial loss to be known as an earnest Republican. With these facts patent to every man of ordinary intelligence in the city, the Bulletin yesterday morning tries to put a different face on the matter:

The commercial spirit now, as at all times, and now more perhaps than at any other time, is inclined to consult itself little with dogmas and abstract principles, but to care greatly and especially for practices and results. Why, then, should a citizen become obnoxious to "the great mass of business people in Louisiana"—people in whom the commercial spirit is predominant—when he affiliates himself with the political organization which is now in power in this State? We can conceive but one reasonable answer. It is this, that they have learned, by an experience as instructive as it has been trying, under the rule of this party, a rule persistently mischievous in practices and evil in results, that its future ascendancy is to be distrusted and feared, and that the citizen, however high or previously esteemed, who deliberately and openly embraces it, as it stands unrepentant and unregenerate in word and deed, justly and logically incurs a share of this distrust and fear.

Possibly the "commercial spirit" had little to do with the origin of proscription for political opinion, but it suffered itself to be brooked terribly by the "political spirit" of secession, intolerance and all uncharitableness. Our merchants could not command public opinion founded upon senseless prejudice, and meekly bowed before it. But, says the Bulletin, it was in consequence of a "trying and instructive experience" that our political friends were proscribed. In such a case we should expect the feeling to grow stronger with time, which it does not. On the contrary, it grows weaker day by day. It existed in greatest force in 1866, before there had been any experience. It has about expired in 1870 after nearly four years of practical application. Some other reason must be assigned for its existence than experience, for that is quite fatal to its duration.

The truth is, political persecution of Republicans was begotten of prejudice, which was the last weapon of the rebellion retained by the followers of Lee when he gave the others to Grant at Appomattox Court-house. Time has blunted its edge until it is no longer formidable to anybody except those who attempt to use it. The Republicans have lived it down, and conquered it by their example, which shines with a peculiar lustre beside that of their enemies.

The "commercial spirit" of New Orleans, like that of any large city, is entirely mercenary, and invests only in such ventures as pay or promise to pay. Our merchants, as a rule, decline to put out a dollar unless they think it likely to do a dollar's work, and they leave to those who have nothing to lose the task of running the politics of the State and city. Our oldest and best merchant, Jones, is not going to run the risk of losing his country customer, Smith, by exhibiting any sentiment either of politics, morals or religion for which Smith is known to entertain antipathy.

And as Smith has just lost all his "niggers" through these hated Radicals, he never lets an opportunity escape for speaking his mind freely. He keeps poor Jones in constant fear that he will not buy his pork and beans of him if he is ever caught reading a Republican paper or recognizing a person of that political faith, either white or black, as worthy of notice. The commercial spirit in Jones is by no means aggressive. It is merely commercial, submissive, only this and nothing more. Next year perhaps he will bow Smith out of his counting room on Tchoupitoulas street, lest he should lose a Republican or a colored customer whose favor is worth more to him than Smith's is since he has not done so well of late, and is in bad odor generally on account of his domineering ways and exactions. Jones does not care, of course, who his political master is so long as he raises good crops and ships promptly. At present, Republicanism is becoming quite fashionable, and Jones will not stand Smith's airs as patiently as of yore, though he is not yet ready to break with him.

So the Bulletin will observe that experience can not be cited as a reason for the prejudice against Republicanism. On the contrary, the more it is known the better it is liked. In the next election we shall carry the city by five thousand and the State by thirty thousand. And when the returns are all in, and the Bulletin gets its eyes fairly open, we shall expect to find in its columns some fine morning editorial declaring that the Republican party is a very respectable and worthy organization which the "commercial spirit" would do well to become better acquainted with.

JUDICIAL ECENTRICITY. Judge Cooley is at it as old tricks again. It seems to be impossible for that eminent jurist to remain quiet. His latest exploit is the release of Pierre Bertin, whom Governor Warmoth and Recorders Stas and Houghton have recently attempted to restrain, in order that people might be secure in their persons and effects. His reasons for turning this man loose upon the community are entirely without weight or application, and are unsatisfactory to the public. The Bulletin rates the Judge soundly for his want of sense, and the Times follows on the same side in terms of equal severity.

From these journals we perceive that Judge Cooley has either forgotten the law bearing upon the case recently before him, or he has willfully ignored it. Because our Recorder, in an excess of judicial zeal, fixed the amount of Bertin's bonds too high, Judge Cooley decides he shall go free of punishment, without even a trial of the charges preferred against him. Because another Recorder did not offer him the option of giving bail, but committed him to prison, Judge Cooley permits him to go free, without any bail. If any of our citizens are robbed to-night, they may lay the blame at the door of the Judge of the Sixth District Court, who manifests a tender solicitude for all the rascals who apply to his most merciful tribunal.

There can be but little encouragement for policemen or Recorders to perform their duties while Judge Cooley stands at the prison door ready to release criminals as fast as they are sent in.

A correspondent of the Times very naturally wants to know whether Judge Cooley ever read article 823 of the Code of Practice, which is as follows:

Whenever it shall appear to him (the Judge) that there exists sufficient legal ground for the detention of the prisoner, on account of any offense with which he may be charged, although the order of imprisonment may have been rendered in an irregular and unauthorized manner, or have been executed by a person not duly authorized for the purpose, the Judge shall render a new order of arrest, in regular form, directed to the proper officer, or admit the party to bail, if the nature of the offense allows it.

This is the law of the State, unless Judge Cooley repealed it when he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, of which we can find no record on the minutes. He may have intended to do so, possibly, but it is not fair to time to keep the public in ignorance. If he actually repealed this section, he ought to send us a copy of the repealing act for the information of his pets, the criminals, and as a guide to Recorders Stas and Houghton.

INDIGNATION THAT IS BOGUS.

A virtuously indignant man is generally respectable, just as a profusely perspiring man is generally healthy. Indignation carries off the surplus electricity of the system, just as sweat carries off the impurities of the blood. But to be respectable, indignation must be virtuous. Sweat that is damp and cold is never considered indicative of a sound physique; and the man who works himself into a tempest of wrath because somebody caught his hand in his neighbor's pocket, is not accepted as being indignant through any excess of honesty. So with the Democracy, which is just now blowing up its cheeks and extending its nostrils about the registration. The public understand the thing tolerably well, and pass it by as a kind of counterfeit of virtuous indignation. If the Democrats have cheated at registration, and therefore suppose that all other men will do the same thing, are so certain that fraud is intended, why are they making so much ado about carrying the city? If they are honest believers in their own stories about swindling at the registration offices, why are they spending their valuable time, and proposing to spend the money of their confiding friends, in a contest which they consider to be hopeless?

The truth of the matter is the Democrats feel satisfied that the registration will be fairly made, and that a fair return of the legal voters of this city will not only give the election to the Republicans, but that it will expose the frauds they have perpetrated on the registration lists and on the ballot-box in New Orleans. Here is where the shoe pinches, and it not only pinches here, but it hurts the same party in New York. The census returns in New York show that the immense Democratic vote of that city was and is a fiction. These tremendous ward majorities are fully exposed by an actual count of the people living in those rotten precincts; and the World is fully as indignant at the census agents in New York as the Democrat is at the registration officers in New Orleans. But somehow the returns are generally accepted as correct, and the indignant only have their noise for their reward. What is asked in this State is what the law allows; and if an honest registration gives a Republican majority, who is to profit by it but the people, while if it gives the Democrats the majority, who is to lose but the people. We cannot be held accountable for the errors of mankind, but we can see that these errors are fairly confessed, and this is just what the registration proposes to do. The State may go Democratic, but she shall do so honestly and not by means of trickery at the ballot-box, or through the cunning of men appointed to count the returns. An honest vote is what we demand in order to see how the two parties stand in the estimation of the people; and we are prepared to say that the Republicans will bow as gracefully to the result as the Democrats will. If that is not fair, it is, at least, the best offer we can make at present.

ECONOMY AND LIBERALITY.

The South may learn a lesson from the West, but she has refused to be taught so often, that it is like hoping against hope to suppose that she will. In 1866 hops sold for sixty cents a pound, and Wisconsin went into the business with a vigor something like that which afflicts us on the subject of growing cotton. All the farmers bought and planted the new vine, and set up their poles for a big crop and a handsome profit. In 1867 and 1868 hops fell to twelve cents, and some parcels were sold as low as five cents. The farmers were badly hurt, but they did not surrender. They cut up the hop vines and put in wheat, corn, barley and potatoes. Now they are comfortable in earning living interest and good wages. The lesson we might learn is this, that instead of paying Wisconsin one dollar per bushel for corn, if we raised our own grain and saved our money at home, it would be done in Louisiana what is being done year after year in Wisconsin. Farmers in the Northwest do not swear at us because they have to buy sugar and molasses in New Orleans, but

they keep their temper and plant wheat. In a few years they hope to save all the money they now spend for ordinary sugar. In other matters they are equally prudent. If a little hay patch can be found on the farm, they cut down every blade of grass and sell or feed it to the cattle in winter. We allow great fields of grass to fall under our feet in the fall, and in the winter we send to Wisconsin to buy some of the hay her people cut off the bogs and in the low lands. The West raises corn and pays thirty dollars per month for laborers to gather it. We claim to have better land and a more profitable crop and yet it is considered a piece of radical nonsense if we insist that freedmen shall not be driven out by coolies because the coolie offers to slave it for ten dollars per month. We are, therefore, open to information on these two subjects: that cotton is not the only salvation of the South, and that the State will not be ruined if labor is paid for at the rate of a dollar a day. Let us then learn to be both economical and liberal.

MORE TREACHERY.

It is to be hoped that the nomination of Mr. Lewis to be Administrator of Police will not provoke another convention of the Democratic party to denounce the action of the Republicans in not nominating colored men to office. Mr. Lewis is a very intelligent gentleman, moral in his daily life, above reproach in his associations, and capable of attending to the interests of the city. He was selected over a very popular and estimable gentleman, by a convention which fully represents the Republican sentiment of the city; and his record as a reliable man challenges comparison from any quarter. But all this is as nothing to the unsatisfied and terrified Democrats, for their oracles will still insist that they are "the best friends" of the colored people, and are better entitled to the colored vote than colored men themselves. If Mr. Diamond wants to be an Administrator of Police he will have to hire a private squad of his own.

TERROR AND ANARCHY.

The Democrat still insists that some fully inspired and doubly-distilled patriot shall at once say to the registrars and to the Governor, that the Democracy do not intend to stand idly by and see a reign of terror and anarchy inaugurated in this community. Very likely they would not be idle on such an occasion, for they would probably be pushing the thing ahead and derive a considerable amount of anarchy and much more of the terror of the occasion, if such a state of things should come to pass; but as the Republicans are running the machine now, possibly the Democrats will have to stand idly by and see peace and order maintained, even if it has to be done at their expense.

An oriental despot keeps a bugler who goes out every morning and declares that the sun may arise. The Democrats might hire this chap, for he would be as useful with his bugle in tooting to the Governor about anarchy and terror as he is in tooting to the sun about getting up.

COMMERCIAL MICAWEER.

Chicago is quarrelling with herself because St. Louis is about to win the trade of New Mexico by means of the Santa Fe railroad. Our Board of Trade does not make any trouble on this account, although the trade of Santa Fe legitimately belongs to New Orleans. St. Louis has just built a substantial line of steamboats for the Red river trade, and still we make no quarrel. Arkansas river is virtually a tributary to St. Louis, when it belongs to us. And still we are peaceful and happy. Texas quarantines our round-bottomed steamships, and instead of flying into a rousing passion at the trick, we content ourselves with laughing at the unfortunate merchants who have come to our shops to trade. Verily, if the veritable Micaewer ever had an organized commercial existence, New Orleans inherited his mantle when he died.

JURY TRIAL IN TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson is about to be impeached by the Democracy of Tennessee. He says the late convention of the party in that State made a mistake in reasserting the old doctrine of States' rights, and that the patriotic feeling of the people will not endorse the sentiment. For this offense he is now being impeached before the country again, and the trial is set for hearing this fall before the people of Tennessee. We have but little sympathy with Andy, in his tumultuous politics generally, but on this particular indictment we can safely offer him our earnest solicitude that he may be acquitted, and that he may return home without leaving their seats.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The money market is becoming perceptibly easier with the daily arrival of new cotton. The demand upon the banks for accommodation continues strong, but street rates are becoming more favorable to borrowers. The stringency of the money market, for a good many weeks past, has been remarkable, and horrible rates have been paid by really sound concerns for temporary accommodations. It is to be hoped that the tide is beginning to ebb, and that business men will be able to breathe more comfortably while contemplating maturing obligations. Parties having ready money at command have made a rich harvest during the dull season, and New Orleans may be congratulated for having so few real failures to report since the old crop of cotton was shipped. A decidedly good feeling is manifested in financial circles relative to city securities. Holders seem satisfied with the prospect opened by the nominations for the city government, and hold on for better prices. Leaving politics aside, as in this article we are bound to do, there can be no doubt as to the efficiency of the present municipal administration, and the impression prevails among business men that the finances of the city are now, and are likely to be, safe in its care. At the board 72 1/2 was bid for new city seven per cent bonds, but no offers were sent. A small lot of seven-thirty certi-

ificates brought 72 1/2 on the street. The city ten per cent 108 was asked at the board, without eliciting a response. \$3500 Metropolitan warrants sold at 85 1/2, and parcels of \$652 and \$750 at 96. \$1000 and \$2000 State warrants brought 75. At the board 74 1/2 was bid to 75 1/2 asked. \$12,000 State sixes, of 1866, went at 65, a pretty good figure, considering the New York Associated Press telegrams of the evening of the twenty-second.

Sugar Shad seems to be going down a little, but why, we have not been able to learn. Three sales were made yesterday, as follows: 28 shares at \$25 25, and 30 and 50 at \$25 50.

Forty shares of Valley Levee sold at \$3, and 50 of Navigation at the same figure. We also heard of a sale of 200 shares of the latter at \$3 50.

Eighteen and seventy-eight shares City Railroad sold at \$168.

By an advertisement in our issue of to-day, it will be seen that the directors of the Bank of New Orleans have submitted to the stockholders a proposition (to be voted on the twenty-fifth proximo), for the increase of its capital stock, adding 10,000 shares, at \$60 each, and raising it from \$600,000 to \$1,200,000. As far as we have heard, the change is universally favored by the stockholders. The bank can readily employ, to advantage, the increased facilities that would be afforded by the increase, and that would seem to be the only necessary test as to the desirableness of the project.

A recent decision of Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, is of great interest to incorporated companies in Louisiana. The United States will appeal to the Supreme Court from this decision, but meanwhile, the managers of our corporations may avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented to secure refunds of a large amount paid as tax on dividends since January 1, in case Judge Strong's opinion should be sustained. If his decision is not overruled, the taxes collected since January 1, on dividends of railroads, banks, trust companies, saving institutions, insurance companies, canals, turpentine, slack-water navigation companies, and interest paid on the bonds of these companies will have to be paid back. Under the regulations of the Internal Revenue bureau, applications to refund may be at once filed, and whatever may be the ruling of Commissioner Delano upon the applications, if the Supreme Court declares Judge Strong right, stockholders all over the country will have reason to rejoice.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes entries like 'Levee Steam Cotton Press', 'Creole City Slaughterhouse', 'Ship Island Canal', etc.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH H. WILSON. Has removed his STOCK OF DRY GOODS. From No. 167 to No. 163 Canal Street.

DOCTOR BERTHELOT.

Has returned to the city, and resumed the practice of his Profession. He can be found at his office, No. 161 Canal Street, at his usual hours.

CARBOLIC ACID.

One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season. What Professor Stillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and cesspool matter, instantly arrests putrefaction, and changes and destroys the nauseating odors of decaying animal and vegetable matters."

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—36 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal Street.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL. At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors.

DAVID E. BRADLEY.

General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

L. A. GUILLOTTE.

Agent for New Orleans, No. 21 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my20 and 2m

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS AND OTHERS. STEAMBOAT PORTERS.

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870.

The undersigned will receive proposals directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BATH-ROOMS, and the TWO BARBER SHOPS and BAGGAGE-ROOM, during the life time of the Steamboat now building on Captain D. De Haven's plans, by James Mack, Esq., at his ship-yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The FIXTURES and FITTING-UP of the Bath-rooms, Barber Shops and Baggage-Room are to be at the expense of the bidder.

The awards will be made to the highest bidder, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made; one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip.

On the first and second payments made to James Mack, Esq., he will allow interest, at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, from the date of the payment until the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip, and will hold himself for the prompt return of the money so paid, in the event of any failure on the part of the builders, or the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, of the South and West.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any proposals which he may consider too low, and for further information apply to JAMES MACK, Esq., or at the office of the Company.

B. BLOOMFIELD, General Agent.

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS AND OTHERS. LIQUOR DEALERS AND RESTAURATEURS.

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870.

The undersigned will receive proposals, directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BARS and the RESTAURANT privileges during the lifetime of the steamboat now building on Captain D. De Haven's plans by James Mack, Esq., at his ship yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Meals on this boat must be furnished when ever required, on the European style, by the Restaurateur, and the wines, liquors and cigars to be furnished by the proprietor of the bars.

The fixtures and fitting up of the bars are to be at the expense of the bidder, who will have, also, the privilege of selling at the bar on the lower deck any species of merchandise and groceries.

The kitchen, pantry and store-room are to be fitted up at the expense of the bidder of the restaurant privileges.

The awards will be made to the highest bidder on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made; one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip.

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J. B. KNIGHT, V. Carondelet street.

MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of

Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders, Done, Locomotive Boilers, Plantations and Farm Engines,

Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestors.

STATIONARY ENGINES.

Of all sizes, With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills, Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS Improved Joistras

Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting,

Hangers, Pulleys, Car Wheels, Mill Work.

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in

Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce

MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN.

Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the

Paris Exposition, and are built under the superintendence of

Mr. J. E. CARVER, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS.

Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Cakes, Portable Cotton Presses, Sewell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws,

Broom Corn Thrashers, Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, No. 76 Carondelet street.

ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE.

DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Branchell