New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THREE SEASONS.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

"A cup for hope!" she said,
In spring time ere the bloom was old;
The crimson wine was poor and cold
By her mouth's riches red.

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was ringing with a smile,
Like summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"
Cold cup that one must drain alone;
While autumn winds are up and moan
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love;
Hope for fair morn and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray,
And solitary dove.

THE RETURN.

The bright sea washed across her feet,
As it had done of yore;
The well remembered odors sweet
Came through her opened door.

Again the grass his ripened head
Bowed where her raiment swept;
Again the fog bell told of dread,
And all the landscape wept.

Again beside the woodland bars
She found the wilding rose,
With petals five and heart of stars—
The flower our childhood knows.

And there, before that blossom small,
By its young face beguiled,
The woman saw her burden fall,
And stood a little child.

She knew no more, the weight of love,
No more the weight of grief;
She could the simple wild rose move,
And bring her heart relief.

She asked not where her love was gone,
Nor where her grief was fled,
But stood, as at the great white Throne,
Unmindful of things dead.

[Atlantic Monthly for November.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIGIN OF CIVILIZATION AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF MAN. By Sir John Lubbock. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

Professor Lubbock has given to the public several interesting and valuable works upon the history of the human race, in ancient times, one of the most notable of which is his "Prehistoric Times." The present work treats exclusively of the habits, social customs, etc., of man in a savage state. The author has given us a very interesting and highly instructive book.

LOCKYER'S ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Same publishers.

This work is designed for schools and academies, and is said to be one of the best of modern elementary treatises on astronomy.

UPTON'S INFANTRY TACTICS. Appleton & Co., publishers.

The following, from the late Secretary Stanton, shows the estimation in which this work is held by military men:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1867.

General Orders No. 75.]

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 1, 1867.

Order in Relation to Upton's Infantry Tactics.]

The new system of infantry tactics, prepared by Brevet Major General Emory Upton, United States Army, recommended for adoption in the place of all others by a board of officers, of which General Grant is President, having been approved, is adopted for the instruction of the infantry of the army of the United States, and for the observance of the militia of the United States.

To insure uniformity throughout the army, all infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in that system are prohibited, and those therein prescribed will be strictly observed. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

VALERIE AYLMER, a brilliant American novel, by Christian Reid. D. Appleton & Co.

"Valerie Aylmer" is the first work of a young American novelist of great promise, and very decided genius. The scene of the novel is mostly in the Southern States, in the period immediately subsequent to the civil war, and the characters are all Southerners, of Maryland or Louisiana. The style of the work is singularly animated and powerful, the characters well drawn, the dialogue lively and natural, and the story one of great and sustained interest. The author of "Valerie Aylmer," in this first effort, has made a most decided hit, and can not fail to be universally recognized as one of the rising and brilliant lights of American literature. One volume, 8vo. Price in paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

AN ANGLO-SAXON READER, with Philological notes, a brief Grammar and a Vocabulary. By Professor Francis A. March. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

In this work Professor March has traced the English language back to its original sources, and illustrated by numerous examples its gradual progress from almost unknown or entirely forgotten dialects, to its present fluency and richness. His book will be more valuable to the mature scholar than to the elementary student.

The above works are for sale by George Ellis & Brother, 82 Camp street.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Discovery of America to the year 1870. By David B. Scott. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

We have at last been favored with a complete history of the country we live in, without withholding the most momentous chapter—the story of the war. School books for the South have heretofore been silent on all important matters connected with Lincoln's administration, thus giving the reader the idea that our great nation came to an end with Buchanan's term. Mr. Scott treats the war of the rebellion as he does our other difficulties.

FRENCH'S MENTAL ARITHMETIC, combining a complete system of rapid computations. Harper & Brothers.

ESTELLE RUSSELL. By the author of the "Private Life of Galileo" and the "Heir Expectant," by the author of "Raymond's Heroine" and "Kathleen," being Nos. 346 and 347 of Harper's library of select novels, have been sent us by the publishers, through the house of Albert Eyrich, 130 Canal street, where all of Harpers' publications are kept for sale.

FIRST STEPS IN MUSIC. Parts I and II, from the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York, have been laid on our table by James A. Gresham, 92 Camp street.

ALBOIN AND ROSAMOND, and Lesser Poems. By Robert Burton Rodney, United States Navy.

The author claims very high ascent for his family, one of his ancestors being cousin german to King Edward VI. His theme in the principal poem treats of romances and heroic deeds in the middle ages. But his rhymes are smooth and his unities well observed. The little book of poems before us is elegantly printed, and will be read with pleasure.

WHO WAS SHE? By an anonymous author. From the press of Remson, Claxton & Haffelfinger. 380 pages; 8vo. Entered according to act of Congress, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

A rather hasty glance at the pages of this novel shows it to be a story of the late war, full of affecting domestic scenes of anxiety, hope, longing and patriotic sacrifices. It is designed to illustrate the part the women of the Union took in the struggle, and no one will rise from its perusal without being impressed with heroic character of the lovely and better sex. We shal embrace an early occasion to read "Who Was She" carefully, and notice it more in accordance with its evident merits.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Third District Alive.

The mass meeting which took place on Thursday evening at the schoolhouse on Dauphine street, between Union and Bagatelle streets, was a gratifying evidence of the deep interest taken by our German fellow-citizens in the issues of the approaching election, and of their conviction that the interests of the State of Louisiana, to say nothing of the whole South and the whole country, are involved in the success of the Republican party.

The building in which the meeting took place was crowded to excess, and there was not room for a large number of those who went to take part in the proceedings. The usual stimulants to enthusiasm were there, flags, banners and a band of music, but the greatest incentive to enthusiasm consisted in the massive assembly of earnest men, who meet to forward and secure the success of the Republican party.

At the appointed hour the meeting was called by the chairman of the committee of arrangements, Mr. Otto. Mr. John Weber was appointed President, and the following gentlemen named as vice-Presidents:

First District—Charles May, William George, B. Meyer, H. G. Manck, John Lang, H. Hartleb.

Second District—Philip Schutz, S. Schmidt, L. Lorenz, Dr. Wenz, George Merz.

Third District—Joseph Klein, H. Braun, G. Bass, G. Rowold, James Smith, G. Lanzac-Chaunac, Jacob Schmitz, G. F. Kumholz, C. Lottman, William Honneus, L. Balzer, Joseph Scmoener, Peter Ors, A. Shelley.

Fourth District—L. Hoffman, F. Reitmeyer, H, Bruchbacher, H. Hahnerwinkel, J. Zoellinger, F. Spranley, C. Schwindt, L. Schneider.

Messrs. H. Kleinfelier and Charles Lochbrunner were appointed secretaries.

Mr. H. Clarence was introduced by the president, and addressed the assembly in the German language. Mr. Clarence gave an outline of the history of the Republican party up to the present time; the repeal of the Missouri compromise was the foundation of the movement that resulted in the existence of the great National Republican party. At the time of this repeal, the mass of the nation was identified in sentiment with the principles of the Democratic party, and this is especially true of the German voters through the country. For the Democracy, as it then existed, meant union and public safety. But after the Missouri compromise had been repealed, the friends to freedom and true progress took the ground that slavery must be confined within its sure boundaries, undisturbed by anything except the then influences of the future; but that the virgin soil of the territories could not be polluted by, or prostituted to, the vile belongings of slavery.

The Republican party in 1856, while yet unmatured, and far beneath its present gigantic proportions, fought its first battle under the leadership of John C. Fremont. In that battle the victory remained with the South and the sympathizers with slavery; but well might the Southern leaders exclaim, "One more such victory, and we are ruined." When, thereafter, Abraham Lincoln was elected, those who had defeated Fremont in the former trial, instead of submitting to defeat in their turn, adopted the *ultimo ratio regem*, and the long struggle that followed, and the glorious result of that struggle, are too well known to comment upon.

But where were the Democrats while that struggle was going on? Were they doing their best and their manliest to resist the ruin of the government and the disruption of the nation? No! Those in the southern part of the country were in arms against their flag, and those in other sections were striving, with Vallandigham and others like him, to put every obstacle in the way of a successful vindication of the Union, and rendering moral and material aid to the enemies of the nation's life. And all this while the Republicans, in counsel and in battle, counted their treasure and their blood as nothing, as dust in the balance, compared with the preservation of the sacred Union. In the cause of the Union was the sympathy of the German citizens largely enlisted throughout the broad country; and that German voters should now be in sympathy with Republican principles was but the natural sequence of their patriotic devotion to the Union.

At the close of the war, when rebellion had fully succumbed, the only condition imposed by the victors in the contest was that the conquered should go to their homes and do nothing to contravene the laws. Did they observe this condition? Did the majority of them not return with feelings which found vent in resistance to every attempt made by the Federal government to reconstruct the Southern States? Swarming from the Confederacy like locusts (heuschrecken) they were prepared to take the government of the seceded States into their own hands once more and hold them, and administer their public affairs in the spirit that prompted the war. This was, of course, out of the question, for it was the stern determination of the nation not to be cheated out of the fruits of success in the long and bloody contest.

Mr. Clarence dwelt at some length upon the necessities that called forth the reconstruction acts of Congress, for it was a great duty to secure peace on such a basis and with such guarantees that civil war could never come again. Mr. Clarence went into the question of colored suffrage, and met the allegations of Democrats that the colored people were not fit to exercise the right of suffrage, and that they should be kept for long years yet in political abeyance. Colored suffrage had not been given a moment too soon for the salvation of the South from anarchy, to continue for years. The best school to learn the use of liberty was to be found in the practice of liberty.

Mr. Clarence closed his eloquent speech by an allusion to the keystone of the sacred edifice of liberty, now completed by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, which had put an end to all distinctions before the law on account of race.

Throughout the address of Mr. Clarence, the enthusiasm was intense, and applause rang through the room again and again.

The meeting was also addressed in German by Messrs. Kernberger and Toebelmann, who repudiated the assertion made in Democratic circles that the German Republicans were not in full accord with *all* the principles of the Republican party, and determined to maintain every plank in its platform.

Addresses in English were made by Mayor Flanders, Captain Lewis, C. S. Sauvinet, and Colonel J. H. Ingraham. The last named gentleman was peculiarly happy in disposing of the attempts to create discord among the colored race, when the vital principle of the party was the absolute political equality of all men.

In the course of the evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the German Republicans of the Third District, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby indorse the nominations made by the late State and parish conventions of the Republican party.

Resolved, That, as true Republicans, we are desirous to see the success of our party at the coming election, and we hereby declare that the nominees of the party merit the confidence and support of the same, as well as of every citizen, and that we pledge ourselves to give our undivided support to the regular ticket on the seventh of November.

Resolved, That we recognize the present city administration to be the ablest, most intelligent and honest administration which we have had for a long series of years, and that we shall use all honest and lawful means to insure the re-election of the present incumbents, as well as of every candidate on the regular ticket.

Resolved, That we expect that the future incumbents of State and city offices, and which will be elected by our votes, will use their influence and votes to secure for our much neglected district the necessary improvements, particularly a better supply of water and light.

Resolved, That we render our warmest thanks to the Republican Auxiliary Committee for the means furnished to the various German clubs of this city.

Throughout the whole proceeding the animated applause that accompanied the address of each speaker showed the earnest feeling of the meeting, and how ardently the German voters among us espouse the principles of the Republican party.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Fourth District Court—African Methodist Church Controversy.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the laws of the State, prays for an injunction in this court, under the following circumstances:

The petition alleges that the property of that corporation, situated in the Second District, consisting of two lots fronting on Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, has been seized in a previous suit, entitled W. B. Sorley (Charles Heath, subrogee), vs. the African Methodist Episcopal Church and others, and advertised for sale under a foreclosure of mortgage.

That the parties who assumed to execute such mortgage, viz: J. B. Berry, Adolphe Zemar and Jacob Morager, were without legal authority, whether individually, or as they claimed to be, as incorporators of the church. That these three, first named, were made incorporators originally, as mere agents, and at a period when protection could only be given to the members of the congregation (nearly all of whom were slaves), by constituting the triumvirate as (who were free) their agents, by act of incorporation. That such agency extended no further than to the administration of the church's affairs in such manner as to secure protection for the congregation.

That the installments paid by the church for the payment of the property in question was paid by the congregation; and not by the agents, and that previously to the execution of the mortgage aforesaid, their agency had entirely ceased.

It is further alleged that these self-assumed agents encumbered the property of the church as related, obtained the money thereunder for their personal benefit, not caring what injury might be inflicted on the church and its congregation; and have spent it for their individual benefit and pleasure, or the pleasure and benefit of people out of the church's pale.

The petition also alleges and expects to show that the triumvirate with the subrogee of W. B. Sorley, namely, Charles Heath and others, to force a sale of the property in question, "on their nefarious note and mortgage transaction," thereby depriving the church and its congregation of their property, which they have toiled long and hard to pay for. That these fraudulent transactions, and the seizure and advertising for sale of the property have caused damage to the amount of at least $1000, and that neither the church nor the congregation is in any manner bound for the payment of the mortgage sued on.

The court is therefore petitioned to issue a perpetual injunction to the triumvirate, the subrogee, Charles Heath, and others, prohibiting them from selling, and decreeing the church and congregation to be in no manner responsible for the mortgage, condemning the triumvirate and the subrogee to pay $1000 damages, interest and costs of suit.

Sixth District Court.

Ernest Merle vs. Antoine Dubuclet et al. In this case a petition has been filed substantially as follows:

Ernest Merle respectfully represents that Antoine Dubuclet, Tony Lafon and Roman Brugier are indebted in solido to petitioner in the sum of five hundred dollars, with legal interest, for this: That petitioner is the holder of certain State warrants drawn by James Graham, State Auditor, on Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, viz: amounting to $1250.

Represents that on the morning of October 19, 1870, there was deposited in the State treasury by a State Tax Collector, to the credit of the general fund, the sum of $1223; that previous to said payment into the treasury, and immediately thereupon and thereafter plaintiff demanded payment of the warrants aforesaid, and was assured, in manifest perversion of the truth and in violation of all probability, there was no money in the treasury.

Represents that the information had hardly been conveyed to him by the Treasurer, when, on the application of a certain official, the sum of $1250 was paid on a warrant purporting to be his salary warrant, out of the empty treasury. Represents that this palpable disregard of his duty as a public officer to pay a warrant properly presented, has not even the excuse of the pleasant fiction so frequently offered to applicants, that certain sums of money must be reserved for the payment of the salaries of the judges of the State.

For the reason that the following sums have been paid into the State treasury since October 1, 1870: October 1, $5082 37; October 3, $10 42; October 4, $9215 50; October 5, $9600; October 6, $13,204; October 11, $11,230; October 19, $1223. Total $49,635 29.

Represents that the warrants for the payment of judges' salaries have been issued by the State Auditor for the quarter ending September 30, 1870, only to the extent of $50,000, and yet the State Treasurer claims the right, from views of his powers peculiar to himself, to hold $16,000 more in reserve for the payment of judges' salaries, never to be presented.

Represents that by this unlawful conduct petitioner has suffered damages to the amount of $500, for which sum said Dubuclet and the sureties on his official bond, Tony Lafon and Roman Brugier, are liable *in solido*. Petitioner prays that Antoine Dubuclet, Tony Lafon and Roman Brugier be condemned *in solido* to pay petitioner the sum of $500 with legal interest from judicial demand, costs of suit and general relief.

Eighth District Court.

After the calling of cases in the Eighth District Court came up the case in which some one hundred and fifty policemen are suing through their attorneys for a percentage upon their salaries, under the law of the Legislature allowing a percentage in certain cases.

The police board, it appears, rejects most if not all of these claims, upon the ground that they do not come within the provisions of the law or belong to the exceptions rather—that is, they have not either served six months, or they have been discharged for incompetency, etc.

However this may be, the number above stated have, through Messrs. Deunee & Belden, their attorneys, filed the petitions above alluded to, having apparently sworn to and signed the same in good faith. It would appear, however, as there were so many to sign and be sworn, that the attorneys had the signing done in their office, and subsequently submitted the whole batch to the deputy clerk of the Eighth District Court, who, upon the representation of the attorneys, filled in the date, the twenty-second instant, and made everything as regular as though the parties had themselves appeared in *propria persona*.

Mr. Beckwith, the wary and watchful attorney of the police board, upon running his eye over the list of the alleged claimants, discovered that one of them, who had thus apparently signed on the twenty-second instant, had died on the twenty-first instant, and had been buried upon the twenty-second, the very day upon which he was made to appear in court, and swear and sign.

This was too good an opportunity to be lost, and Mr. Beckwith at once sat down and drew up the following witty answer, which created no little amount of fun when it was read in open court yesterday morning. Mr. Hornor, who has recently been introduced in the case as counsel, objected to the answer as being disrespectful to the court, and explained how the signature had been appended in advance. This gentleman appealed to Judge Dibble to use his authority to prevent the paper passing out of the hands of the minute clerk into those of any representative of the newspaper press present; but Judge Dibble very considerately refused to interfere in the matter.

The representative of the *Picayune*, in the meantime, had not been idle, and when the motion was made had already obtained the substance of the answer, which follows:

State of Louisiana ex rel. P. K. O'Conner, Oscar J. Dunn, president, and C. D. Ludeke, clerk of the Board of Metropolitan Police.—Now comes the above named respondents by J. R. Beckwith, their attorney, and for answer and cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be allowed, and why they should not be compelled to make full answer and return to the writ issued herein, say that they believe that a gross fraud has been practiced upon the court in this cause.

That it is a matter of public notoriety, evidenced by the mortuary reports, that the P. K. O'Conner whom the attorneys named in said petition claim to represent, and who, on the face thereof, appears to have been present in the body before the clerk of this court, on the twenty-second instant, and to have then and there manually subscribed his name and taken his corporal oath, had, before this time, departed this life, and, at the time when said pretended signature was executed and oath administered, was, or in the due course of nature ought to have been, far advanced on the journey toward that bourne from which no other traveler has been known to return.

And these respondents aver that the funeral ceremonies publicly performed on the said twenty-second instant, over the supposed mortal remains of the said O'Connor, and the funeral procession that bore, or supposed that it bore and escorted his lifeless clay to its last long resting place, were in all respects genuine and honest, and in no particular a sham; that the same were in no respect conducted and contrived in mockery, or for public show and amusement.

That they do not believe either in premature resurrections or resurrections in detail, and therefore cannot believe that said O'Connor could in the ordinary course of nature be at one and the same time an affiant in the clerks' office of this court, and the object of funeral obsequies.

Therefore, they pray that they may not be required to make further answer, and return herein, and that this proceeding be dismissed with costs.

J. R. BECKWITH,
Attorney for Respondents.

An Injunction Against the Fiscal Agent.

Yesterday morning, just as Judge Dibble was about leaving upon the Chattanooga Railroad cars, for the purpose of participating in the grand ceremony of the laying of the last rail and the driving home of the last spike upon that road, and thus completing the long wished for connection between this and our sister city, he issued an injunction of some importance, directed to the fiscal agent of the city.

The injunction, which was issued upon the prayer of Mr. Joseph Hernandez, broker, is for the purpose of restraining the Fiscal Agent from disposing of all of the bonds of the $3,000,000 seven per cents, or, in other words, to compel the Bank of New Orleans to retain, as the Fiscal Agent, bonds sufficient in amount to cover the claims of Mr. Hernandez against the administrators of the floating debt, amounting in the aggregate to some $70,000. Of these claims, some $40,000 are what are known as certificates of indebtedness, issued to John Coleman & Co., and are now in litigation before Judge Dibble's court.

There is a good deal of talk just now in civil circles about the proposed changes of court-rooms which are soon to take place.

Under the present plan, the First District Court is to move into the rooms fitted up for it in the old Opera House, the Second District, or Probate Court, is to go into the rooms vacated by the First District, and the Eighth District Court is to be removed to the rooms upon the first floor to be vacated by the Second District Court.

United States Commissioner's Court.

The Counterfeiting Case.—P. Harris was up before United States Commissioner John E. Weller, charged with counterfeiting "the current coin of the realm."

The accused, who is well stricken in years, was accompanied by his youthful wife and an interesting little boy, apparently about five years old, who leaned on the knees of his aged parent, a picture of childish innocence, all unconscious of the dreadful ordeal through which his aged parent was then passing.

United States District Attorney Colonel A. B. Long conducted the prosecution, and R. King Cutler the defense. A number of dies for counterfeiting gold and silver coin were laying on the table before the commissioner, and the question to be determined was whether the prisoner ever had possession of or used those dies. Witnesses were examined, and some new facts developed which we have not space to report.

Commissioner Weller, after the examination, fixed the bail at $5000, which Harris was unable to furnish, and he was committed to prison.

THE LARGEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN THE SOUTH.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Miller & Diehmann, Nos. 50 and 52 New Levee street, corner of Natchez street, which will be found in another column of our paper this morning, in which they claim for themselves the high honor of being the largest establishment of the kind in the South. The firm are experienced men in the business, and if they have reached their present eminence in their business, it is because they have all along striven to advance themselves by the excellence of their manufactures and their liberality and fair dealing. The stock which they keep on hand is immense, and covers the whole line of candies and confectioneries, fancy articles connected with these branches, essences, essential oils, fireworks, and last but not least, they are the agents for California wines and liquors. Their goods are not the common drugged products of other cities and countries, but pure and unadulterated, and will be sold cheaper than imported articles. Their manufactures took premiums at all our State Fairs since the beginning, and will doubtless continue to do so. We commend the house in the strongest manner, as in every way worthy of patronage.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—The great advantages which this celebrated machine posesses over all others may be summed up in a few words: Being so very simple of construction they do not require that a person shall be a machinist to run them successfully. Not having complicated or heavy machinery, they run light, consequently a lady can sew with one of them all day without fatigue. Needles can not well be broken, as the most simple-minded person can learn to adjust them in five minutes. There being only one thread unwound from the spool as the sewing goes on, the adjustment of the tension is perfectly easy even to a child, with the saving of time lost in other machines where bobbins are used or shuttles have to be filled. And lastly, if a lady should sew a seam wrong, or wish to alter a garment, all can be ripped out as easily as it was sewed in. What more can be asked? Who would be without a Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine.

"I KNOW A BANK."—The announcement of the officers of "The Bank" of Joe Walker will create a profound sensation in financial and other circles. We apprehend the great Royal street establishment is about to go into *liquidation*. Messrs. Tom & Jerry, the secretaries, are very stiff, while the treasurer is hot. Between the contending elements, the able president has his hands full. The cause of this commotion is the introduction, by Joe, of some foreign elements in the shape of Pyrenees bitters, which has excited the envy of the old and approved standard adjuncts of the Bank. The excitement will run high during the present week.

THE GRAND PRAIRIE WASHING MACHINE. Get one of those great labor saving washers. They immediately obtain preference whenever tried, and will never wear or break the fabric, while cleansing it perfectly. They are to be had at the factory, corner of Chippewa street and Louisiana avenue. See advertisement.

Methodist Love Feasts.

Among the early institutions of the Christian church, more than 1600 years ago, were the Agape or Charity Feasts. Simple repasts were prepared, religious services performed and gifts for the poor were made Having degenerated afterward to luxury and even rioting, these feasts were discontinued for ages.

Wesley, however, incorporated them into the economy of Methodism, and now, in the four quarters of the globe, by Methodists of every class, love feasts are held at least every three months. To prevent the abuse formerly associated with them, the uniform provision now is a basket of bread or sweet cake, in small pieces, and cold water, which the stewards of the church carry around to all in the house. This breaking of bread and drinking from the same cup is a token of friendship, and not of the character of a sacrament. Christians, and others as well, may and do freely partake.

Usually this is an evening service, but the Methodist preachers' meeting of New Orleans have arranged for a series of Monday morning love feasts, from ten to twelve o'clock. Last Monday, the first was held in Marais street Church, Rev. J. Hayward, pastor. Two hundred and fifty persons were present, besides twelve ministers. Unusual interest attended the meeting. The next will be held to-morrow morning at St. Mary street church, of which Rev. W. P. Forest is pastor. We may give a brief exhibit of one of these services, which furnish many striking features of interest to general readers.

DRY GOODS.—Joseph H. Wilson's great dry goods store is one of the most striking features of Canal street, so tempting in the display of rich silks, dress patterns, ribbons, cloaks, hats, feathers, and everything pleasing to the eye of lovely woman. Mr. Wilson, who is the leading merchant on the great boulevard, has blended the useful with what is pleasing to the eye. His store not only makes the finest display, but contains the richest and best stock of goods, all of late styles, and cheap enough to make one believe the tariff has been abolished. Call at 163 Canal street, and look at the shawls, mantles, carpets, and all the pretty things.

FRENCH CORSETS.—Such of our lady readers as are in need of the above named articles, are directed to the perusal of the advertisement of Mr. H. Daspit, Nos. 546 and 548 Magazine street, in which it is announced that he has just received, direct from France, three cases of real French corsets, which he will sell at bargains, as he does his splendid stock of dry goods.

The Postoffice Department.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Postoffice Department, for the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1870:

Total receipts of the department from postage, standing appropriations for free mail service, and special subsidies for steamship lines, $21,164,720 65; disbursements of all kinds, $23,998,837 63; excess of disbursements over the receipts representing the actual cost to the treasury for the postal service, $2,834,116 98; of the appropriations to meet deficiencies in the revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1870, there was undrawn at the end of the year $4,740,000, or ten per cent over the previous year; 45,072,240 plain stamped envelops and representing 125,715,936; stamped envelops bearing a request for a return to the writer, representing 1,081,256; an increase of 1400 per cent; 4,936,250 newspapers in wrappers representing 98,695; an increase of 3520 per cent; stamps and stamped envelops sold during the year amount to $16,581,050 44; an increase over the previous year of $140,932 90, or 928 per cent; the whole number of domestic letters originating in the United States received $3,932,045, being an increase over the previous year of 458 per cent; letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to places in the United States, 220,415, an increase of 1400 per cent over the previous year; letters with inclosure of money to the number of 45,315, containing the sum of $98,661 42, were restored to their owners; 38,908 containing $88,217,494.

The balances due on June 30, 1870, but not yet adjusted, are reported for settlement at $1,265,725 13; balance of deficiency appropriation unsettled, after paying all claims of the year, $3,474,274 87; increase of ordinary receipts as compared with the year ending June 30, 1860, $1,268,443 98; increase of expenditures, compared with the year ending 30, 1860, $300,706 13; issues of postage stamps and stamped envelops, 468,118,445; adhesive postage stamps, representing 13,906,768, an increase of ten per cent over the previous year of $450,276 50; plain stamped envelops, representing $1,297,159; number of money offices in operation, 2076; number of orders issued, 1,671,253, representing $34,354,184 71; increase over previous year, $9,206,125 78; number of orders paid, 1,675,268, representing over $33,927,924 79; increase over last year, $9,480,557 13; receipts for fees, commissions, etc., $235,551 05; expenses, $145,382 42; net profits, $90,174 63; increase as compared with previous year, $2,464,074.

Money orders to Switzerland, 729; orders issued representing 2,218,970,665; orders were paid representing $2,050,059; fees, $52,746; expenses, $9497; profits, $43,249. Contracts: There were in the service of the department on the thirtieth of June, 1870, 7295, and the transportation of the mails or mail routes in the United States, 8861, aggregating 231,232 miles, an annual transportation of 90,729,496 miles, and an annual cost of $1,168,816 53; adding compensation of railway, postoffice clerks, route agents, secret agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers and baggage masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,470,890; the aggregate annual cost is $12,355,543. Service divided as follows: Railroad routes—length 43,727 miles; annual transportation 47,541,979 miles; annual cost $5,128,901, or about 10¾ cents per mile; steamboat length 20,678 miles; annual transportation 4,122,385 miles; annual cost $706,151, or about 17½ cents per mile.

The other routes on which the mails are required to be conveyed with celerity, certainty and security: length 166,810 miles; annual transportation 45,378,641 miles; annual cost $5,049,598, or about eleven and one-third cents per mile. There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7501 miles, in the annual transportation 6,391,593 miles, and in cost $478,152; adding the increased cost of railway clerks, route and local agents, $195,663; the total increase in cost is $673,816. The foreign statements of distances and cost do not include service for special offices. There were at the close of the year 2169 of these, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office; special routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes as given in the above appointments.

The number of postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1870, amounted to 28,492. The number of postoffices established during the fiscal year was 2359. The number of postoffices closed was 962, being an increase of 1397. The number of postmasters subject to appointment by the President was 10,913. Number of cases acted upon during the year, 9550; number of appointments during the year, 18,410; number of appointments on resignation of postmasters, 4105; number of appointments on the removal of postmasters, 1449; number of appointments by the death of postmasters during the year was 293.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

We hope the statement is true that a cotton and ramie manufactory is to be established in Washington. The great wonder is that we have so long been without such a desideratum. With good facilities for the establishment of factories of different kinds in this city, capitalists have seemed loth to invest their money in such enterprises among us. They will doubtless be convinced of the desirability of such investments when our city shall have completed the various projects now contemplated for its improvement.

J. B. KNIGHT,

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Sells all kinds of

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General Southern Agent for

Watertown Steam Engine Company,

Builders of

Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder in Dome, Locomotive Boilers,

Plantation and Farm Engines,

Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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Of all Sizes,

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Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills,

Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

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Shafting,

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Pulleys,

Car Wheels,

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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,

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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

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Also the following from the BEST MAKERS.

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

Broom Corn Thrashers,

To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of

Mill and Plantation Machinery.

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One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season.

What Professor Silliman 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."

Let every householder procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time.

For sale by all druggists.

Manufactured by

PAGE & CO.,

se18 No. 98 Camp street.

NOTICE.

Mitchell, Craig & Co. are now moving their immense stock of FURNITURE to their new stores, Nos. 103 and 105 Camp street, known as the Moresque Building, and will open there on the first of November, when they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

MITCHELL, CRAIG & CO.

oc13 6t

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 23, 1870.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 30, 1870.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me to for the cancellation of the official bonds of Alfred Voorhies as Assessor and Tax Collector in and for the parish of St. Martin, to wit: A bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000), dated February 16, 1868, signed by Alfred Voorhies, as principal, and Charles Olivier Duclozel, as security, and a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), dated February 16, 1868, signed by Alfred Voorhies, as principal, and Charles Olivier Duclozel, as security; the said bonds being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Alfred Voorhies of his duties as Assessor and State Tax Collector aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the aforesaid bonds to file their objections to the cancellation thereof in writing in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. oc2 30t

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 26, 1870.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MARKED DECLINE in cases of yellow fever, the daily mortuary reports of the Board of Health will hereafter cease.

The weekly mortuary report will be furnished to the press every Monday, as usual.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President Board of Health.
State of Louisiana.

oc27

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

CREDITORS WHO HAVE NOT YET PRESENTED their accounts, and who have claims against the following successions, are requested to present them to the undersigned, administrator of said successions, at his office, room number ten, No. 13 St. Charles street, New Orleans, Louisiana:

1. Succession of Juan Pedro Aroni.
2. Succession of George Cabalzar.
3. Succession of Mrs. Adeline Dallie.
4. Succession of Herman Dierfelt.
5. Succession of Robert Finlayson.
6. Succession of Andrew Holley.
7. Succession of Edouard Mesnil.
8. Succession of A. L. Roussean.
9. Succession of Joseph Ongali.
10. Succession of J. J. Poindexter.
11. Succession of Milton Taylor.

P. B. FOUKE
Public Administrator for the parish of Orleans.
oc27 10t No. 13 St. Charles street.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 25, 1870.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me for the cancellation of the bond of Thomas L. Maxwell, as Au