

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 1, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following Dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 34 Exchange Alley. C. G. Hale, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Emms, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Esplanade streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

A Free Institution—The Louisiana State Lottery: because it dispenses freely its rich prizes. It is digging the soil that the laborers of America become impressed with the dignity of labor.

General Butler says the Kentuckian asks protection for his hemp. The outlaws of Kentucky would no doubt like protection against hemp.

Beecher says "some men are of opinion that as nations are pure, they will be economic." They are much more apt to be so when they are poor.

We were favored yesterday with a visit from Mrs. F. M. Galton and Miss Lilly Foot, now playing an engagement with the Lingards at the Academy of Music.

If the Hon. Henry T. Blow is sent to the court of St. James as the successor of Minister Motley, that does not signify that President Grant means to give England a blast.

Assistant Treasurer Clinton will sell \$500,000 government gold during the month of December. The first sale will take place to-morrow, and thereafter every Tuesday.

The steamer Belle Lee, Captain Frank Hicks, from Memphis, arrived yesterday morning with 5019 bales of cotton. This is the largest cargo brought by any steambot to this city since the war. The next largest this season, 4748 bales, was brought in by the R. E. Lee.

As the monthly meeting of the City Board of School Directors takes place on Saturday evening of this week, the meeting of the various school boards of the city, which was announced by the State Superintendent for that evening, will take place Thursday evening, December 8, 1870, in the Senate chamber.

Owing to the illness of Messrs. McCleary, Richardson and Dwyer, of the State Board of Education, the meeting of that body, announced for Friday of this week, will be postponed till Tuesday, December 6, 1870, at 11 A. M., when it will take place in the office of the State Superintendent, as previously notified.

The New York World, in its review of General Butler's speech, lately delivered in Boston, declares it "clever" in one breath, and in the next says it is "the most singular compound of shrewdness and folly." That is faint praise, and will not deceive any one but the World, and it is deceived in supposing it possesses the skill to deceive others.

The New York World proclaims that "the Democratic party are revenue reformers, and more also." There is so much room for reform in that party and the dilapidated condition of its revenues, that it is high time the work be commenced; and to this end the World should lead the force of its influence to all reforms that are necessary to give that party a respectable standing once more with the people of the United States.

The thermometer yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 54° at New Orleans; 41° at Cincinnati; 39° at Nashville; 56° at Annapolis; 63° at Lake City; 74° at Key West; 57° at Mobile; 54° at Montgomery; 34° at Boston; 31° at Buffalo; 48° at Fort Monroe; 76° at Charleston; 76° at Havana; 56° at Chattanooga; 42° at Louisville; 42° at Cleveland; 42° at St. Louis; 32° at Pittsburgh; 30° at Detroit; 32° at Saginaw; 52° at Little Rock; 62° at Shreveport; 54° at Natchez; 58° at Baton Rouge; 64° at Houston.

"Society," says the New York World, "is staggering under the infliction of fair." This is a bad state of affairs—otherwise the World has inflated a great wrong on fair and "fair ones" that it should be made to atone for. The charge that "society is staggering under the infliction of fair" might be construed to mean that men were actually staggering through the streets of New York from the intoxicating effects of ardent spirit. We believe this is not the case, though the ardent language of the World implies such a deplorable condition of things. Perhaps its statement in this matter should be taken with the same grains of allowance as its political statements.

The good people of the city of Gotham have recently been treated to a new literary dish, styled "The Poetry of Mechanism," by Hon. S. C. Cox, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, but now a member from one of the Congressional districts in the Democratic city of New York. Mr. Cox is not unknown in the walks of literature, having years ago made a trip to Europe, and by a series of descriptive letters published in some Ohio paper, established a claim as a writer that still sticks to him. His last literary effort was made in the shape of a lecture delivered in Steinway Hall, his subject being "The Poetry of Mechanism." He said at first thought poetry might seem the antipodes of mechanics. But this was not so. Mechanism may be deeply charged with poetry. "The poet," says the lecturer, "was lifted up by the vigor of his own invention, and was at once the greatest of inventors, and yet the least of liars." This may do in the poetry of mechanism, but it would not do in politics, where the greatest inventors are sure to be great liars. Mr. Cox knows this so well that he would hardly risk his reputation for truth by asserting the contrary in regard to Democratic inventions that are styled by Republicans weak inventions of the enemy, and vice versa.

THE TIMES AND THE FUNDRAISERS. Any one who will take the trouble to peruse the editorial columns of the Times under its present regime, will discover two facts apparent on the record which warrant us in saying that it is not entitled to the confidence, respect or belief of any portion of our community. And first, its inconsistency: It has advocated every side of nearly every political question.

It has opposed men and measures at one time, and warmly espoused their cause at a subsequent period; while the men and measures advocated and abused remain the same from first to last. Witness its course on the Slaughterhouse act and other legislative measures—the abuse one day of gentlemen who had thought proper to join a Republican club, and its humble apology the day following. And so on throughout the chapter.

Again it will be observed by those who are familiar with the business of this community, that whenever the Times makes an editorial onslaught on some official, or contractor, or public measure on the ostensible ground of general justice, some wealthy corporation or individual is peculiarly interested in opposing the action of the official, the business of the contractor, or the inevitable results of the law or ordinance. Whereas, the public interest will, in nine cases out of ten, be found not to be in accordance with the views advocated by that paper.

In a word, the Times is like the mushroom monarchy, whose chieftain is dead, the usurper of the throne absent, and its government divided between an incompetent vicar, a corrupt counselor and slylocks who employ the public management at a price to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and middle the river of prosperity—in self-defense accusing the innocent—while government and money changers revel in the blood of their victims, and share their unholy gains. In its issue of Tuesday morning, it boldly charges that the Governor and Fiscal Agent were permitted to draw large sums from the treasury contrary to an alleged rule established by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and in advance of other creditors.

Now, the truth of the matter is, that the statement of the Times is without foundation in fact. The Auditor, at the time spoken of, had made no rule whatever giving preference to any one; and, besides, the moneys drawn by the Fiscal Agent were drawn from the treasury, as also were those drawn by the Governor—as each had a perfect right to do. If the Times desires to assume the championship of those ornaments who, at that time stood at the door of the treasury during every hour of the day and night, when admission could be had to the outer hall, so as to be always "first at the treasury," and to be able to charge a percentage to all business men whose modesty prevented their intrusion among the ramparts of the people, pretended warm holders, then the REPUBLICAN is rather disposed to commend the action of the Fiscal Agent and Governor, who used their knowledge and position to protect innocent holders of warrants who had applied to them for protection from this base and grinding extortion. His promise was made good, and besides the warrants of the business men to him entrusted, a large amount held by charitable institutions were thus turned into cash, and without charge paid over to those to whom it belonged.

But the combination did not end here. When the funds arising from the sale of levee bonds came to be paid into the treasury, the same "five per cent slylocks" were found stationed at the door. And again the Governor and Fiscal Agent adopted the same means as before to thwart their rascality and insure full payment to holders of warrants, without brokerage or deduction. This means of relief being found inadequate to secure justice at all times, it was afterwards resolved to arrange the order of payment according to date, being the only means known by which the vampires who prey upon innocent people could be effectually shooed off, and modesty and worth protected from premeditated robbery. This rule is now in force, and will be maintained so long as it is found to answer the end for which it was adopted, to-wit: the protection of a legitimate business, and the confusion of those who seek to make a broker's office of the treasury department.

Other charges equally unfounded are given in the article referred to above. Even the suit in the Eighth District Court is not pending, but has been summarily dismissed. The records in the Auditor's office negative the statement in reference to the payment of warrants presented by the Governor and Fiscal Agent. The books of the Citizen's Bank show that every dollar received from sales made by the fiscal agency had been actually paid into the treasury. And it is, therefore, fair to presume that when a public journal attempting to show "how the public funds are administered," mis-states all its salient points, the whole must be considered rather the fabrication of a madman than a newspaper editorial, and not entitled to the slightest consideration.

It will not be forgotten that at a time anterior to that here spoken of, when the moneys resulting from the sale of bonds issued to liquidate the floating indebtedness were being paid into the treasury, complaints were made to the Governor and others in authority that certain men, taking advantage of the general rule that he "who comes first shall be served first," had stationed themselves by reliefs at the door of the treasurer's office, so as to be always first, and thus control the distribution of the whole fund, without consideration, to their own pecuniary advantage, while business men, not subscribing to the unholy alliance, were forced either to buy their way through, or sell their warrants to the very men who had conspired against them. The Governor then said to those who had complained to him, "You shall not submit to this extortion. Entrust me with your warrants, and as soon as the next payment is made on ac-

count of this fund, I will get your money for you." The Times gives nothing in public estimation by mistaking facts. The abnormal vint for sensational matter and "grape vine" telegrams has about died out. The people want good government, honestly, economically and judiciously administered. And this they are determined to have, the Times to the contrary notwithstanding. We have too much respect for the good sense of our readers to believe for a moment that they can be made to accept the fabrications of any paper in lieu of established facts.

HOW TO DO IT.

A serious grievance with the Times, and one of the predisposing causes which led to the riot at Donaldsonville, was the disposition of the Registrar to arrange the "polling places" to make it easy for the negroes to vote. If the Registrar had consulted the Times, the riot might have been avoided by locating the polling places at points where it would have been inaccessible for the negroes to vote; and if they could have been deprived of their suffrage by this little maneuver, it would have been easy to cheat them out of all interest in the ballot-box. According to this diagnosis, which is repeated every alternate day in the Times, the Donaldsonville disease was easy of suppression, just as the little boy was saved from drowning by being kept away from the water. But since elections are necessary evils, and since the negroes must vote, will the Times inform us what the location of the polls had to do with the attack on the ballot-boxes after they had been brought in from the polls? If the location of the boxes was objectionable, that was a matter to be settled before their use, and while it was yet time to change their location to more convenient points. After the people had submitted to do to the polling place, there was a double reason why they should leave the box alone, for they had no further use for it, and it contained the ballot they had been at some trouble to deposit. Another little mystery connected with this transaction has never been explained by the Times, and while we are seeking information, it may be of use to know who fired the first shot? What party opened the ball by shooting and capturing men, without cause or provocation? Excuse us from listening to any of its or but in answer to this question, but let a plain story come out about the first onslaught. After that is explained, we feel an interest in knowing what party organized a guard, and proposed to go forth in warlike array to dislodge the other party? The Times can tell us about this incident, or it can employ Cheevers to give the points. There are some other items connected with the affair which may need elucidation, but at present our inquisitiveness will feel itself satisfied if the Times will explain the policy of attacking the ballot-boxes, after the election, because they were inconveniently located before the election, together with the two questions as to the attack itself. Who fired the first shot? Who made the first hostile demonstration? As to the grievance about locating the polling places where the negroes could vote, that was an error which the Times can have corrected hereafter. By some mistake, the Registrar concluded that the more convenient to the voter he located the polls, the better he would subserve the purposes of an election; but in this he seems to have made a mistake, and the future must see that it is not repeated. We must have the polls located where it will be inconvenient for the negroes to vote, but where the few large planters can get at the ballot with ease. Then things will move smoothly, and not fill them—according to the Times.

There was a mistake in our quotations of Barbair yesterday. It should have been \$125 bid, not \$175.

All other stocks were slightly off yesterday, except Slaughterhouse, in which there were no transactions. It was quoted nominally at \$17@18.

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Ask. Includes items like Levee Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Railroad, and various banks.

MARRIED.

SMITH-GIBBS.—On Saturday, November 26, by Rev. Evans Green, pastor of Carondelet M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN SMITH and Mrs. MARY JANE GIBBS, all of New Orleans.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. o29 2y

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD FOR DECEMBER.

Table with columns: Date, Amount. Lists dates from Friday, December 2, to Tuesday, December 27, with corresponding gold sale amounts.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN.

Corner of Dauphine and Bienville Streets, in now in receipt of his fall stock fresh from his manufactory at the North, consisting of MEN'S BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, SHIRTS AND CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES. He has also just opened a splendid assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH CLOTHES AND CASIMERES, in the piece, WHICH HE WILL MANUFACTURE TO ORDER at the shortest notice, in the latest styles. His prices are still fifty per cent cheaper than those of any house in the city. Come and look at the stock. no29 12y 21a

EXCHANGE.

We purchase SHORT AND LONG SIGHT on BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO. Also, STERLING AND FRANCIS, and CHECK AT SIGHT on German, Austrian, Bank, New York, SALONICA AND SIMPSON. no1 1mo 2p

WASHBURN'S PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY.

No. 113 Canal Street, New Orleans. The changes necessary to keep pace with the improvements in the Photographic Art, are now complete, and for the convenience of my patrons, I have opened a Reception Room on the second floor of my gallery, where you and your friends are cordially invited to call and inspect our work. W. W. WASHBURN. no1 1mo 2p

produced in the country, great disasters must have ensued. It seems strange that, in spite of these influences, gold has steadily declined during the last three months, until it is now within a point of the lowest quotation last winter, when the public went wild over what was supposed to be the near approach of specie payments.

We announced recently the intention of the Assistant Treasurer to publish a monthly programme of gold sales in future. A commencement is made this month. Mr. Clinton announces that the first sale of \$100,000 will be made to-morrow, and that this will be followed by similar sales on each succeeding Tuesday, making \$500,000 during the month.

The only sensation in Carondelet street yesterday was a vigorous and brilliant engagement between the bulls and bears in Calcasieu Sulphur stock. The transactions were not very heavy, but the skirmishing of the two parties was very lively, and afforded a good deal of amusement to the street. Some of the best and strongest houses in the city are engaged in the fight on one side or the other. The bulls were full of pluck, and stood up valiantly, and the bears, led on by one of the most active and skillful operators of Carondelet street, showed great determination and resource. All sorts of reports were circulated during the day. Some said that the engineers were just about to strike that opulent bed of sulphur, the belief in which ran up Petroleum to 90 last year, while others declared the sulphur to be a pure myth, and others still insisted that the old Petroleum company was about to emerge from its judicial ashes and prepare for another struggle with its younger rival. The fight was renewed at the board but without definite results or material advantage on either side, the only effect being a slight but appreciable weakness in the stock. The assault was made on the ordinary stock, but the most marked effect was noted in "preferred," which sold down to \$23. The public are, this morning, informed that the directors have called in another installment of \$5 per share, payable on the fifteenth of December.

There was a mistake in our quotations of Barbair yesterday. It should have been \$125 bid, not \$175. All other stocks were slightly off yesterday, except Slaughterhouse, in which there were no transactions. It was quoted nominally at \$17@18. The following were the offers and bids in the Board last night:

Table with columns: Name, Bid, Ask. Includes items like Levee Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Railroad, and various banks.

Money can not buy it! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK.

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES on which they are constructed bring the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy eye, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital, Over \$6,000,000. Annual Income, Over \$2,000,000.

Important New Features in Dividends and Modes of Insurance. SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY. Expenses Less than Any Cash Company. LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Insurers Receive the Largest Bonus Ever Given. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL POLICIES. Policies Incontestable. ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, New Orleans, November 30, 1870. Sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office upon the following days to-wit: FRIDAY, December 2, 1870, \$100,000. TUESDAY, December 6, 1870, 100,000. TUESDAY, December 13, 1870, 100,000. TUESDAY, December 20, 1870, 100,000. TUESDAY, December 27, 1870, 100,000. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. CHARLES CLINTON, Assistant Treasurer.

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MILLER & DIELMANN, (Formerly C. H. Miller & Co.), 50 and 52, New Levee street, 50 and 52 Corner of Natchez alley. LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH. FIRST PREMIUM Steam Candy Manufactory AND WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AND GOLD MEDALS at the Louisiana Mechanics and Agricultural Fairs in 1868, 1869 and 1870 for STICK AND BARBER POLICE CANDIES, PASTRY CANDIES, GUM DROPS, DRAGS, ORNAMENTED WORKS, LOZENGES, SYRUPS, and different other candies. Importers of FANCY ARTICLES, CREAM OF TARTAR, ESSENCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Deput of all kinds of FIREWORKS. Agents for CALIFORNIA WINES AND LIQUORS.

All above mentioned goods will be sold at the lowest figures, and delivered to city and country customers, free of charge, at steamers and depots. MILLER & DIELMANN. o26 2m 21a

ZABLE & DALTON,

62 Camp Street, 62 MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE. DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc. AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Brannan, Deane & Co.'s Tin Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Ware, and are selling at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, 62 Camp Street, No. 62 Camp Street.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK.

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OFFICE: H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary. S. N. STEEBINS, Actuary.

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GOOD SOLICITORS AND STATE AGENTS WANTED. B. MORDECAI & SON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR LOUISIANA, No. 140 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS. no1 2p 21a 2m 21a

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The Sewing Machine has long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use which they desired to apply to. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal Street. Agents warranted. no2 2p 21a M. R. HEDRICK, General Agent.

REMOVAL.

167 Canal Street, 167 No. 9 Camp Street. GLYNN & WINTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers. TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS. Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store. No. 167 Canal Street, near Dauphine. no2 2p 21a

DR. A. CRANE, 153 St. Charles Street, 153 DR. A. CRANE, former of the Emulsion Hospital treatment in America, Physician for the cure of throat and lung diseases, scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, asthma, the eye, ear and all chronic and female diseases, can be consulted at 153 St. Charles street, between Lafayette and Giroz Streets, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. no2 2p 21a

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REMOVAL. During the month of December 1870, twenty-four gasburners were used; twenty-three nights of work constituted that month, and the New Orleans Gas Company's bill amounted to \$90. My oil works are actively using twenty-six burners, therefore, if that number had been in use last December, the New Orleans Gas Company's bill would have been \$98 1/2 instead of \$90. From Monday, November 14, to Monday, November 21, six regular work-nights, twenty-eight gallons of oil were used in the Barbair apparatus—28 gallons at 35¢, \$9 80¢; per night \$1 16 2/3. Twenty-three nights would therefore cost \$7 56, and consequently constitute a saving of \$60.59 on the New Orleans Gas Company's bill paid in December, 1870. If on \$98 1/2 there is an economy of \$60.59, \$100 will produce \$61.76 or 61 3/4 per cent. J. ALDRIGE. New Orleans, November 23, 1870.

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BARBARIN GAS LIGHT. [Copy.] STAN PLANTATION, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROE, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company, New Orleans. Sir—The Gas Apparatus put up last October, under the direction of Mr. Barbair, in the sugar-house of Messrs. M. D. Bringer & Co., we have thoroughly tested. We recommend the apparatus for the beautiful light it produces, and for its great simplicity. It is always ready for operation, and can be managed by any laborer. We have not, as yet, been able to ascertain the quantity of oil consumed by the different kinds of burners per hour. We will communicate on that point after experimenting a few weeks. Very respectfully, M. D. BRINGER & CO., P. M. A. BRINGER.

[Copy.] BONA VISTA PLANTATION, St. James Parish, November 5, 1870. Messrs. Aymer & Co., New Orleans. Dear Sirs—In answer to your inquiries about the Barbair Gas, I am pleased to be able to give you a very good report. The apparatus has now been at work for some days without the slightest mishap or difficulty. The light is brilliant, and at the same time warm and steady. It is a great object in a sugar-house. When once the burners are lighted, they require no more attention. Altogether, I am much pleased with the light, for its simplicity, clearness and efficiency. In these points it is equal, if not superior, to any other light that I am acquainted with. Very truly yours, MICHEL D. GAULDET.

[Copy.] STAN PLANTATION, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROE, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. Dear Sirs—Enclosed we take pleasure in handing you a letter of Mr. Michel D. Gaudet, manager of the sugar plantation Bona Vista, upon which the Barbair Gas Light has just been introduced. The personal of the same will entirely convince you of the perfect success of said gas in every respect, proving itself fully equal to any other light now in use. It gives us a double pleasure to inform Mr. Gaudet's statement, not alone from the fact that Bona Vista is one of our best plantations, but that the gas has been tried, but more so that, considering the well known competency of said gentleman, his judgment in such matters deserves the most implicit confidence and belief. The desire to do full justice to the excellence of the Barbair Gas, has prompted us to this express ourselves. Very respectfully, AYMER & CO.

[Copy.] STAN PLANTATION, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROE, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. If I have not written sooner, it is owing to the fact that I wished to take particular pains in ascertaining the power of your apparatus and the quality of your gas. I am now prepared to state that after fifteen days of constant operation, there can be no doubt as to the superiority of both the apparatus and the quality of the light. I have kept sixty burners lighted in my residence, and at the same time over forty more burners were in full operation in my sugar-house, both of which buildings are more than five hundred feet distant from the small construction containing the carburettor. Notwithstanding the great distance, the regularity and force of the light were as good as if there had been only two lights burning. Allow me to tender you and the inventors who form the company, my sincere thanks. Your most obedient servant, A. D. BOUGERE.

[Copy.] STAN PLANTATION, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROE, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. I can not refrain from complimenting you for the valuable service you have rendered to families residing in the suburbs of the city, and more or less every night exposed to accidents resulting from the explosion of oil lamps. Your generous aid to Messrs. Barbair & Dupuis soon had the effect of removing all apprehensions for the safety of our families and households. In this connection permit me to congratulate you on your selection of Mr. Gas, who superintends the laying of the pipes. His work is admirably performed. With the warmest hope that this great improvement in lighting will soon be known by all, and that the results of this enterprise will be commensurate with its many fold benefits, I remain, Very respectfully, A. CASTAING.

[Copy.] STAN PLANTATION, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROE, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. Sir—We have the honor to inform you that we are more than satisfied with your new system of lighting, as it is both advantageous and economical; the light, besides, is mellow and not fatiguing to the eyes. It is our sincere desire that the many advantages of your system should be profitably made known to the public, and the success of the company secured. With great respect, etc., SUPERIOR MOUNT CARMEL ASYLUM, 53 Poydras Street.

[Copy.] BENTVILLE OIL WORKS, New Orleans, November 23, 1870. Charles Cavaroé, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I express the entire satisfaction which your apparatus, placed in my Oil Works on Bienville street, since five weeks, have given me. Here enclosed you will find a detailed report, which will show you the economy which results from the use of your gas. I have been able to ascertain with correctness a saving of sixty-one and three-quarters per cent on my gas bills paid to the New Orleans Gas Company during last winter. It is but fair to observe that some of my pipes, which were placed several years ago, are too small, and notwithstanding this defect, the light all over my works is as bright and brilliant as hitherto. In considering the jarring caused by the working of the machine night and day, and the immense length of the gas pipes, I consider the results obtained more than satisfactory. Believe me, dear Sir, your obedient servant, J. ALDRIGE.

[Copy.] BENTVILLE OIL WORKS, New Orleans, November 23, 1870. Charles Cavaroé, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. During the month of December 1870, twenty-four gasburners were used; twenty-three nights of work constituted that month, and the New Orleans Gas Company's bill amounted to \$90. My oil works are actively using twenty-six burners, therefore, if that number had been in use last December, the New Orleans Gas Company's bill would have been \$98 1/2 instead of \$90. From Monday, November 14, to Monday, November 21, six regular work-nights, twenty-eight gallons of oil were used in the Barbair apparatus—28 gallons at 35¢, \$9 80¢; per night \$1 16 2/3. Twenty-three nights would therefore cost \$7 56, and consequently constitute a saving of \$60.59 on the New Orleans Gas Company's bill paid in December, 1870. If on \$98 1/2 there is an economy of \$60.59, \$100 will produce \$61.76 or 61 3/4 per cent. J. ALDRIGE. New Orleans, November 23, 1870.

[Copy.] BENTVILLE OIL WORKS, New Orleans, November 23, 1870. Charles Cavaroé, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. During the month of December 1870, twenty-four gasburners were used; twenty-three nights of work constituted that month, and the New Orleans Gas Company's bill amounted to \$90. My oil works are actively using twenty-six burners, therefore, if that number had been in use last December, the New Orleans Gas Company's bill would have been \$98 1/2 instead of \$90. From Monday, November 14, to Monday, November 21, six regular work-nights, twenty-eight gallons of oil were used in the Barbair apparatus—28 gallons at 35¢, \$9 80¢; per night \$1 16 2/3. Twenty-three nights would therefore cost \$7 56, and consequently constitute a saving of \$60.59 on the New Orleans Gas Company's bill paid in December, 1870. If on \$98 1/2 there is an economy of \$60.59, \$100 will produce \$61.76 or 61 3/4 per cent. J. ALDRIGE. New Orleans, November 23, 1870.

[Copy.] BENTVILLE OIL WORKS, New Orleans, November 23, 1870. Charles Cavaroé, Esq., President Barbair Gas Lighting Company. During the month of December