

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 2, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain-Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Esplanade streets, Third District. E. B. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. B. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The weather yesterday was delightful. Only Lingard matinee to-morrow. Go early to secure a chair.

The train from Mobile arrived last evening shortly after seven o'clock.

The burning of the Varieties theatre necessarily deprives New Orleans of much of the spice of life.

Some think it now evident that England will not "look black" if Russia does enter the Black Sea.

Miss Alice Dunning Lingard, the charming actress and vocalist, takes a benefit at the Academy to-night. Let it be crowded.

The press is frequently called an engine of power, but it is not unfrequently an engine of fire, whose engineer is anything but civil.

A Cincinnati child tied crabs on the door knob to see if the carriage would come to take them out riding, as they did the family across the street.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell this morning at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans and 75 cases hats.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Association for the benefit of Destitute Orphans, will be held next Sunday noon, at No. 167 Customhouse street.

The annual election of directors of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, will take place on the second day of January next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Academy is thoroughly protected against fire by powerful steam engine and pumps, with a competent engineer constantly on the watch. The auditorium warmed by steam.

The last report is that Turkey is threatened with an internal rupture. Blood-letting in this way, it is suggested by one skilled in such things, might lead to an incalculable consumption.

As a warning to "snaking doves," we would state that Anna Dickinson says she is tired of being abused by newspaper men, and gives fair notice that hereafter all such shall receive fair pay.

The President will announce in the message that the only grave differences existing with foreign nations are those with England on the fishery question and the Alabama claims matter.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chartres railroad have commenced the work of track-laying from their depot in Mobile, foot of Chartres street, along Water, and have progressed with it nearly to Canal street.

The third grand annual dress ball of the Italian Society Tiro al Bersaglio, will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow evening. We acknowledge the courtesy of complimentary tickets from the invitation committee.

Secretary Delano reports that the political canvass in Georgia has only just opened, but that the Republicans are very hopeful, and are confident of electing five out of the seven members of Congress to be chosen in that State.

The Republicans have not lost the Legislature of Alabama, but have a majority of seven on joint ballot, which will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator. The Republicans declared in favor of general amnesty.

The Times is sorely plagued about the Louisiana State government in all its branches, but particularly the legislative branch, which it seems inclined to slaughter without a hearing. This propensity of the Times to slaughter is growing, and if not checked, will indubitably end in a monopoly of the slaughtering business.

The thermometer yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 59° at New Orleans; 34° at Cincinnati; 41° at Nashville; 45° at Augusta; 51° at Lake City; 48° at Key West; 55° at Mobile; 54° at Montgomery; 40° at Boston; 38° at Buffalo; 46° at Fort Monroe; 55° at Charleston; 76° at Havana; 43° at Memphis; 40° at Louisville; 35° at Cleveland; 36° at Chicago; 28° at Pittsburgh; 32° at Indianapolis; 58° at Shreveport; 32° at Natchez; and 56° at Baton Rouge.

In consequence of the great success of Lingard's entertainments, and the recent arrival of several new members of her great company, the management of the Academy of Music announce a re-engagement of one week, to produce, for the first time in this city, Robertson's splendid comedy, in three acts, "The Silver Lining," which has had a run of one hundred and forty-five nights at the Royal St. James Theatre, London, and is pronounced by the English press a comedy of great merit and deep plot.

Work is progressing at the Calcasieu Sulphur mines, and a third shaft has already been sunk about two hundred feet. The same mineral developments have been made in the other shaft, and it is regarded as only a question of time when the mining of sulphur on an extensive and profitable scale will begin, and that time is considered not far distant. An assessment of five dollars a share has been called for by the directors of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, payable on the fifteenth instant, at the office of the company, No. 18 Carondelet street.

GIVE TO CESAR HIS DUE. "By their works shall they be known." There is no better text than this good old scriptural one, by which to measure men in their usefulness. "Every tub should stand upon its own bottom," is the homely rendering given to the text by the countryman. In the great life of trade money pays for what it gets, and nothing more. All these renderings of a common principle amount in the long run to the same thing, and serve to express the general desire of mankind to do justice to the laborer according to his deserts.

Wages are due in political life, as well as in commercial or business transactions. If parties are useful, the best partisan is entitled to the greatest consideration. Republicans will hardly dispute that their organization is a worthy one, and that it has done eminent service to the country, and to mankind. On its success depended, at one time, the life of the republic. At a later period the freedom of four millions of people was in its keeping. Still later the political privileges of an entire race depended on the fidelity of the Republican party. And while it may be said that these responsibilities were irremissible and incapable of defeat, it must be admitted that their triumph was not accomplished without the earnest, self-sacrificing action of particular men. The Republican party owes its greatest success to the indomitable energy of certain leading men, who never forgot to urge the duty of being loyal, and the obligation to tolerate freedom of both mind and body. The greatest workers in this greatest of causes are entitled to the greatest consideration.

In Louisiana the triumph of Republican principles has been accomplished by the constant watchfulness of the leaders of the party. There has been occasion to apprehend disaster from the prejudices and dissensions which beset the party, and the utmost caution was necessary in order to prevent individual ambition and personal prejudices from dividing and distracting the Republican household. During the past summer the prospect was indeed threatening with trouble. In almost every parish the party was divided about men, and in many instances rival conventions were held and rival tickets put in the field. The colored people were aggravated by dissatisfied Republicans into the belief that they had been slighted and betrayed. It was industriously circulated that nominations were controlled in the private interests of this or that faction. General distrust existed in the very strongholds of the party.

In this emergency, Governor Warmoth, assisted by some of the soundest and strongest Republicans in the State, devised a programme of action which resembled the Prussian march on Paris. The auxiliary committee was organized, funds were collected, documents were circulated, speakers were dispatched into the interior, and the Governor himself entered the field. He left New Orleans and lower Louisiana, where the party was at peace, and with the new agents created by the auxiliary committee, entered the parishes, which were distracted and divided. Here he faced the organized Democracy in pitched battle and defeated it before the people. Here the disorganizers were met and reconciled to support the nominees of the party. Peace and harmony accompanied the Governor wherever he went, first, because he demonstrated the necessity for union and love, and secondly, because he dispelled the doubts of the party as to his own fidelity. He established strength by building up confidence.

The Democracy felt that it was defeated when the Governor went forth to meet it. The story had been told to the Democrats that the Republicans could not be united, because they had put faith in Warmoth. This statement was verified by the divisions which distracted the Republican party in every parish. Calculations were made that a Democratic victory could be won over a divided vote in the Republican organization. It was a safe calculation, and would have resulted successfully if the auxiliary committee had not boldly entered the field, determined to pacify the factions in order to be victorious. The remedy was a perilous one, for it seemed like treason. But as none other presented itself to save the State, the men of the committee filled the breach.

And now to recount the fruits of this brilliant campaign. Wherever the Governor made his attacks on the Democracy he either carried the point or very materially weakened the enemy. As, for instance, let us cite some of the different results in 1870 from what happened in 1868. We shall take the upper parishes for our principal illustration. In Caddo parish, which the Democrats thought to carry, and would have carried if the Governor had not satisfied the people that he intended to see a fair election, Grant received 1 vote, and Seymour 2895 in 1868, while in 1870 Graham and Dubuclet received 1319, and Blair and Jumel 1214. In Morehouse parish, Grant received 1 vote and Seymour 1525, while Graham got 516, or a majority of all the votes cast. In Bienville, where Grant only received 1 vote against Seymour's 1385, Graham received 93 and Blair only polled 764, showing that while the Republicans gained in actual strength the Democrats lost fearfully because the opposition to Republicanism had been greatly neutralized. In Claiborne parish, in 1868, the Democrats polled 2953 votes, and the Republicans 2. In 1870 the Democrats only polled 1407, while the Republicans came out 523 strong. In De Soto Grant polled no votes, while Seymour tallied 1260. In 1870 Graham tallies 1022, while Blair recedes to 713. In Assumption Grant's vote was 1387, and Seymour 1375. Graham's vote is 1823, while Blair falls behind Seymour to 1080.

We have selected a few parishes at random out of the many where the Governor made his presence felt. A reference to the full returns from the State will show that the same result was accomplished wherever the same agent was employed. The reason is to be found in the personal influence of Governor Warmoth. He first demoralized the Democracy by teach-

ing the people that Republicanism was not the enemy of the State. He next proved his own fidelity to the party by demonstrating his reliance on the people. Where divisions had been created by attributing to him ambitious or selfish motives, he dispelled these charges, and restored confidence and unity of action, and now that the campaign is over and the battle is won, he is using his best endeavors to cultivate peace and to restore harmony in all quarters by perfecting compromises between those who have allowed themselves to quarrel during the pendency of the election.

If then, men are known by their works, and if the laborer is paid according to his efforts, Governor Warmoth should be accepted as a Republican who has deserved well of his party and his country for the part which he assumed in the last election.

TWO POLITICAL REMEDIES. A faction in this State demands, as the principal exigency of the times, a white man's party. Another faction in Kentucky acting in concert with the Louisiana philosophers, demands that the negroes shall be seized upon and made good citizens by a compulsory education in books and machinery. These two political suggestions originate in the same desire, which is to dispose of a population, considered at present insufficiently educated to wield the right to suffrage. Louisiana simply proposes to give the government of the country into the hands of one race by force of the ballot box. That is, the whites are to combine and outvote the negroes. In Kentucky, the idea is to make the negro a better man by forcing an education and a trade upon him. He is to be forcibly subjected to an apprenticeship of sufficient time to learn his grammar and his surveying rod, and is to graduate as a scholar and an artisan at the same time.

These are the newest political suggestions which have been let loose upon us by men who pretend to understand how the country is to be saved. If the whites will only combine into a solid political body the negro question will be settled. That is the Louisiana lotion. If we educate and train the negroes they will become useful members of society. That is the Kentucky application. If we accept the white man's party, Louisville will declare that we do not understand the necessities of the situation. If we concur with the forcible education party, Louisiana will at once proclaim our adhesion to the social equality party. Perhaps, therefore, it would be better to fight both parties. Our independent attitude may offer temptation to each that in time its arguments and persuasions may overcome us.

The difficulty about the white man's party is that it can never be realized, simply because there never will come a time when the people of this country will consent to declare that they have no other politics but the color of a man's skin. There are thousands of people, we know, who have no better sense than to suppose that such a party can and ought to be formed, and that it ought to be successful because the white men are in the majority. These men forget that there are such questions as the tariff, revenue reform, land distribution, monopolies, and wars and peace, about which other men will differ. They forget that thousands of white men appreciate the freedom of the negro as a political blessing, and that these men can never exclude any party which proposes to engage a man from office or from the ballot-box because of his color. Such men forget that the very proposition which they advocate is the one that was beaten at the last election, and that it is the identical proposition which had men use to beat good men with. We may thus set it down that since all the colored people, and a large detachment of white people, will refuse to join the white man's party, that that scheme is unprofitable to discuss. A few madmen may be willing to array themselves in such a desperate party, but they are not entitled, by their numbers or their intelligence, to be considered by us.

The Kentucky project of seizing upon the negro and forcing a trade and an education upon him is equally impracticable, because it disposes of a class without consulting them, and it operates to the disadvantage of the white people. The negro in Kentucky is a political power, and he intends to be left to the idleness and degradation of the corner grocery on the same scale of freedom that the white man is. This is to be deplored, but it must be tolerated, for the constitution of the United States declares that the laws of the land must respect the black laborer with the same impartiality that it does the white one. Kentucky must educate and train all her people alike, or she must train none. This is the spirit of the middle of the nineteenth century. Color has nothing to do with vantage. It has been abolished as a badge of partisanship. Laziness is as objectionable in a white man as it is in a negro; the tariff falls as heavily upon the pound of coffee consumed in the cabin of the one as in that of the other; free farms are as necessary to the one as to the other; eight hours is as just to Sambo as to Smith Williamson, so that when the ballot-box comes around for our votes the employe, whether white or black, will vote for short hours; and the employer, whether white or black, will vote for long hours. The farmer will oppose the tariff, whatever his color, and the manufacturer will demand protection, no matter if he is white or black. These questions affect us according to our situations, and not according to our colors, and in the cooler moments of the hereafter, when we have buried the agitators, we shall have forgot that there are races in the State while we are fighting and contending for principles.

If Louisiana and Kentucky could form in one thing, the result would certainly be of immense benefit to her in this connection. If the white man's party of Louisiana would seize upon and forcibly educate and train up the "Forcible Seizure and Education Party" of Kentucky, Louisville papers would have cause to appreciate the rape in the addition

which would be added to her sensible and industrious population. At present Kentucky needs education among her white people, and she also needs that her borders be less infested with idleness among the Caucasians. With this reform practiced upon the people of all classes in both States, politics will recover their tone much more rapidly than if the negroes were all seized and apprenticed out to be educated by tobacco planters, or if the whites were united in one body, to forget that they had any other idea than to look out for the color of a man's skin.

THE SCHOOL LAW. Our neighbor the Times, in its violent and disgraceful assaults on Mr. Conway of late, has not always been mindful of the truth. It was stated in a recent issue of that journal that the present school law of the State was drawn up and pushed through the Legislature by the State Superintendent, when the truth is that the bill itself, and the peculiar system of education which it creates, came from the hand of a prominent member of the Senate.

The bill which Mr. Conway aimed to have passed during the last session of the Legislature, contemplated a widely different system—one which was far more simple and comprehensive than that which the present act creates. It was drawn jointly by Judge Dibble and the State Superintendent, and was passed by the House, but defeated in the Senate, where the present law was introduced, passed, and sent to the House, in which body, for want of time either for alteration or discussion, it was finally passed and made a law.

The statement made by the Times, over and over again, that the provision of the State constitution on the school question was drawn up by Mr. Conway, is equally erroneous. That Mr. Wickliffe was the author of it is known to many who were members of the convention, as well as to many who were not.

We do not intend to convey the idea that the article of the constitution to which we allude does not meet the approval of Mr. Conway, nor that there is not much in the present school law which he approves; but our desire is, that in his efforts to discharge what he honestly believes to be his official duty he shall not receive credit or discredit for legal measures which had their origin in other minds than his, and for which he should not be held responsible.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The prevailing impression in Carondelet street seems to be that the money pressure, though still severe, will soon be relieved by the receipt of large amounts of greenbacks from the North. Considerable sums are known to be on the way, and, when these arrive, they will make the market comparatively easy. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the prevailing stagnation in Carondelet street will soon give place to renewed animation, and that speculators will regain both the courage and the money, which are now so painfully and conspicuously absent. Brokers may rejoice at the prospect of orders, and bulls and bears that the arena for their conflicts will be reopened.

Yesterday a slight movement in Slaughterhouse stock was made evident. It was produced by an inquiry which ran it up to the neighborhood of 18. We could not authenticate any sales, but it was stated in the street that lots had changed hands at 17, 17 1/2 and 18. In the Board it was offered at 18 1/2, against 17 1/2 bid. Navigation also looked up at the Board, and 100 shares were sold at 4 1/2. After the Board, 50 shares were sold at 4 1/2. The bull and bear conflict over Calcasieu was continued in the morning, but at the close the bulls withdrew and left their opponents temporarily in possession of the field. During the day 60 shares ordinary were sold at 11. At the Board the stock was offered at 10 1/2, without takers.

Table with columns: ASKED, BID, and various stock entries like Crescent City Slaughterhouse, Calcasieu Sulphur Mining, etc.

Mr. Buynitzky, the United States Treasury agent at Alaska, is in Washington, and reports to Secretary Boutwell that the natives look with disfavor upon the new California company that has the contract for capturing fur seal on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. They believe it would be better for the interests of the government and of the fisheries also to have the catching of the seals supervised by the Treasury Department direct. Mr. Buynitzky while here established a school, which was doing very well. He says of the natives that they are docile, quite intelligent, and disposed to be educated.

The bulls and bears of Carondelet street, like the bulls and bears of Wall street, have long been regarded as a plucky, dare-devil set of fellows; but their over-joyousness at their prospects in the sulphurous region has completely nonplussed many of the religiously inclined of our people, and led them to believe that not even brimstone can awe the souls of men bent on turning an honest penny.

A French man-of-war and a German merchantman that had sailed in company for several days, exchanging friendly signals, entered the harbor of Sydney, September 4, when they first learned that war existed. Courts of justice are places where men are frequently called to pay court when they are not courteously inclined.

DIED. CUMMINGS—At fifty-seven minutes past one o'clock on Thursday, December 1st, PATRICK C. CUMMINGS, aged thirty-seven years, a native of the county Kerry, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past thirty-three years. His friends and those of the family, together with those of A. J. Fitzpatrick and M. K. Stack, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, To-Day, at three o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Third and Clara streets, Fourth District.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the PATENT JOB OFFICE, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct 19

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD FOR DECEMBER. OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, New Orleans, November 26, 1870. Sealed proposals for the purchase of GOLD will be received at this office upon the following days: FRIDAY, December 2, 1870, 100,000 TUESDAY, December 6, 100,000 TUESDAY, December 13, 100,000 TUESDAY, December 20, 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. del 24 611 1219 20 25 27

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN. D. MERCIER, Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets. Is now in receipt of his fall stock from his manufacturers 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 also has just opened a splendid assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES 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. nov 19 1121 1/2

C. H. MILLER, F. W. DIELMANN, MILLER & DIELMANN, (Formerly C. H. Miller & Co.), 50 and 52... New Levee street... 50 and 52 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 1866, 1869, 1869 and 1870 for STICK and BARBER POLE CANDIES, PASTIC CANDIES, GUM DROPS, DRAGERS, ORNAMENTED WORKS, LOZENGES, SYRUPS, and different other candies.

Importers of FANCY ARTICLES, CREAM OF TARTAR, ESSENCES and ESSENTIAL OILS. Depot 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, oct 20 1121 1/2 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 PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed brings the eye to the focus 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 gimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all other eye uses.

They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN. Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana. No. 95... Canal Street... No. 95 Progression they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price. He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oct 25 61 3/4

REMOVAL. No. 9 Camp Street. GLYNN & WINTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS. Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store No. 167 Canal Street. nov 27 1121 1/2

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. nov 20 1121 1/2

WHICH ARE THE BEST PIANOS? THE STEINWAY & SONS' and W. M. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS have received the First Premium at all Exhibitions and Fairs where they were entered. Their brilliant tone, elastic touch, superior workmanship and lasting quality, have never been equaled by other makers. If you buy a Piano, buy a GOOD one, or none. Prices reduced to suit the times. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Pianoforte Dealer, 129 Canal street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS. Adapted to secular and sacred music. For Churches, Lodges and the Drawing-room. They occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and require no tuning. In quality of tone and workmanship they are unrivaled. Prices very low. Send for illustrated circular. Southern Wholesale Agents, 129 Canal street. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Pianoforte Dealer, 129 Canal street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Just received from Europe, a large invoice of German and French ACCORDIONS and Guitars, STRONG Italian VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, and all New York prices. Country Dealers, stationers and druggists supplied. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Importer, No. 129 Canal street. nov 27 1121 1/2

BARBARIN GAS LIGHT. [Copy.] HERITAGE PLANTATIONS, Louisiana, November 5, 1870. C. CAVAROC, Esq., President Barbardin Gas Lighting Company, New Orleans. Dear Sir—The Gas Apparatus put up last October, under the direction of Mr. Barbardin, in the sugar-house of Messrs. M. Bringer & Co., we have thoroughly tested. We recommend the apparatus for the beautiful light which 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., PER L. A. BRINGER.

BRICKA VISTA PLANTATIONS, St. James Parish, November 5, 1870. Messrs. AYMER & Co., New Orleans. Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries about the Barbardin Gas Light, 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, uniform and steady, which is a great object in a sugar-house. When 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 certainly is equal, if not superior, to any other light that I am acquainted with. Very truly yours, MICHEL D. GAUDET.

[Copy.] NEW ORLEANS, November 8, 1870. C. CAVAROC, Esq., President Barbardin Gas Light Company. Dear Sir—Enclosed we take pleasure in handing you a letter of Mr. Michel D. Gaudet, manager of the sugar plantation Buena Vista, upon which the Barbardin 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 endorse Mr. Gaudet's statement, not alone from the fact that Buena Vista is one of the first places where this 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 excellency of the Barbardin Gas, has prompted us to this express ourselves. Very respectfully, AYMER & Co. [Copy.] STAR PLANTATIONS, St. CHARLES PARISH, Louisiana, November 10, 1870. C. CAVAROC, Esq., President Barbardin Gas Light 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 burners 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 for the very 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 coal oil lamps.

Your generous aid to Messrs. Barbardin & Dupuis soon had the effect of removing all apprehensions for the safety of our families and homesteads.

The gas apparatus put up in my premises, under the supervision of Mr. Barbardin, works admirably since four weeks. The light is excellent, and its great cheapness makes it specially commendable.

In this connection permit me to congratulate you on the success of your project, which, we are sure, will be the result of this enterprise will be commensurate with its many fold benefits. I remain, Very respectfully, A. CASTANG.

[Copy.] No. 106 Canal Street. Having secured the services of Master William C. Driver, so well known in connection with the jewelry business of this city, he makes the attention of the friends of that gentleman to his stock. Mr. Louis Kaufman still resides over the Watch Department of the house. nov 11 1121 1/2

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE, 32... Royal street... 32 The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. nov 11 1121 1/2

I. C. LEVI, 108... Canal street... 108 Having removed to his New Store, No. 108 Canal street, three doors from the corner of St. Charles street, we respectfully invite examination of his elegantly fitted up establishment and choice and beautiful stock, which consists in part of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE, ETC.

His assortment of Marble, Verde Antique and Finest Work is also very valuable and rare. And in Europe, Master and Hat Graciously, Clocks, etc., can not be surpassed in the South. All kinds of repairs, setting and order. Silver Ware made to order. WATCHES and CLOCKS REPAIRED BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

Having secured the services of Master William C. Driver, so well known in connection with the jewelry business of this city, he makes the attention of the friends of that gentleman to his stock. Mr. Louis Kaufman still resides over the Watch Department of the house. nov 11 1121 1/2

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING. SOUTHERN PLASTIC ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 154 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia. NEW ORLEANS. This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roof, as well as Steamboat Roof, Veranda, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise an excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. oct 6 1121 1/2

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machines, and Sewing Machines, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from American and European the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 150 Canal Street, at the corner of St. Charles Street. M. S. HOBBS, General Agent. nov 11 1121 1/2

EXCHANGE. We purchase SHORT and LONG BOND on BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, and CHICAGO. STERLING and FRANCE, and CHECK AT SIGHT on German Banks, New York, SALOMON & SIMPSON. nov 11 1121 1/2

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