New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 27, 1871.

NEW PARISH OF SHERIDAN.

Mr. Ray presented a memorial from certain citizens, asking for the creation of the parish of Sheridan, out of portions of the parishes of Richland, Carroll, Madison and Franklin, accompanied with a bill.

Mr. Lynch moved to indefinitely postpone the subject matter.

Mr. Fish, in seconding the motion, remarked that he was opposed to naming any parish, town or city after a living man, and he should, therefore, combat any measure of the kind.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and moved that the Senate reject the bill.

Mr. McMillen: As this is the first time I have heard of a project to create a new parish out of the territory which I have the honor to represent on this floor, I would be glad to have the bill read by the Secretary.

[The bill was read by the Secretary.]

Mr. McMillen: This bill has been introduced by the honorable Senator from Ouachita, a gentleman who has been somewhat distinguished in the legislative history of this State as the creator of new parishes. I must confess, however, that I am taken by surprise this morning by the introduction of this new measure of his to create again, out of the territory I represent, a new parish. I was under the impression that during the sessions of the last General Assembly, we had the territory in my neighborhood sufficiently sub-divided in the creation of the new parish of Richland; which parish I have always recognized, and take pleasure in recognizing on this occasion, as the special property of my distinguished friend from Ouachita, whose name has been given to the parish seat. I had presumed, therefore, that his ambition in that respect was fully satisfied. Now, I undertake to say that no demand has been made by the people residing within the limits of this new parish for its creation.

Mr. Ray remarked that the petition was signed by over eight hundred persons.

Mr. McMillen: Has that petition been brought to the notice of the representatives from the parishes which are proposed to be cut up, in order that this new parish shall be formed? Why does the Senator from Ouachita, a parish comparatively unknown where I live—a Senator from the back part of the State, from a distant section of the country—come here and ask that a new parish shall be carved out of territory represented by other gentlemen on this floor? Have Carroll and Madison no other representative on this floor than the honorable Senator from Ouachita? Why have the signers of this petition made him their mouthpiece to give utterance to their desires and their prayers to this General Assembly? This strikes me as a strange proceeding. What propriety is there in it? Do we find any one who is the direct representative of the people of that section asking that this new parish shall be made? Until these people present their requests and their prayers in some manner which is without suspicion, I ask that the Senate shall reject the application of the honorable Senator from Ouachita, and that it will not even spend time, which should be devoted to more important matters, to its consideration. I therefore second the motion of my colleague to reject this bill.

Mr. Ray: Before the motion is voted upon, I would like to reply to some remarks which have fallen from the lips of the Senator from Carroll. I recollect that but yesterday that same gentleman rose in his seat and indignantly rebuked some other Senator for denying his right to interfere with the local business of his senatorial district. He scouted at the idea that was advanced here by some Senator that he did not have the right to introduce anything which interested a local section of the State not represented by himself. He made a long speech, in which he claimed that he represented the whole of the State of Louisiana—not only his own parish, but the city of New Orleans and the whole State; and now he is so inconsistent as to rebuke me because, at the request of six hundred or more citizens, I see fit to introduce a bill referring to his senatorial district. What sort of consistency is it for the Senator to advocate one principle one day and an adverse principle the next day—one day blowing hot and another day cold? I do not wish to press this matter, but I insist that I have done nothing more than my duty in presenting this petition to the Legislature, when requested to do so by citizens of the State. The district of country referred to in this bill is one with which I have been very familiar for a great number of years. Although it is beyond my own senatorial district, I venture to assert that I know ten times more about those parishes than either of the Senators from that district, so far as their local history is concerned. For more than thirty years I have been acquainted in that section, and I probably have twenty acquaintances to their one. Those people thought, as I was so long acquainted with them, that I was the proper person to present this memorial. I did not suppose that I was guilty of any discourtesy in presenting it, nor did I suppose that I was trespassing upon the rights of any Senator. Senators have presented memorials having reference to my district, and I did not consider they were guilty of any discourtesy. Nor do I intend to press this matter contrary to the wishes of the Senators from that district. The mere fact that I have presented the memorial, with a bill annexed, and desire to have it referred to the appropriate committee, does not imply that I have pledged myself to its support. I do not consider that I am bound to support it; but I think it is the duty of every Senator to lay before the Senate any memorial that is couched in respectful language.

Mr. Lynch: I have no doubt that the Senator from Ouachita is well acquainted in the district which I represent on this floor. I will give emphasis to the assertion, and say he is well acquainted there. But I understand that this petition was presented by one of my neighbors, who represents the State on the bench of the Supreme Court; and I think it very strange that he should not be sufficiently acquainted with my colleague and myself to show us the simple courtesy of consulting us in this matter.

Mr. McMillen: I did not intend, in anything that I said, to convey the idea that I did not recognize the right of the Senator from Ouachita, or any other Senator, to present a petition from any citizens of the State of Louisiana, wherever those citizens might reside; but I did intend to say, and I reiterate the statement, that this proceeding on the part of the Senator from Ouachita is strange and unaccountable. This petition purports to be from citizens residing in the senatorial district represented by my colleague and myself, and yet this is the first time we have ever heard that such a proposition was to come before the Senate. I have even just learned for the first time the name of the individual who asks that this petition shall be presented to this body—Judge Wyly, of the Supreme Court. What is the tie between the Senator from Ouachita and Judge W. that would cause the representative of the Supreme Court to come into the Senate chamber and ask this Senator to present a petition and bill for local purposes entirely, in which the district I represent is alone interested. I have the pleasure of seeing Judge Wyly every day or two. He knows very well where my colleague and myself can be found. He is a near neighbor of my colleague at home, and he has had opportunities, very recently, of conversing with both of us and he declined us to present this petition. But neither from him nor from any other person interested in this matter have we heard a single word in reference to it. I reiterate the statement, that this is a strange and unaccountable proceeding on the part of the Senator from Ouachita, and, I might say, on the part of Judge Wyly of the Supreme Court. If the people of that section desire this change to be made, they have representatives here who will not deny them their assistance, and who would have complied with their wishes if they had been informed what their wishes were. While I shall insist on my right, as a Senator of the State of Louisiana, to discuss every matter that may be brought before this body for its consideration, yet, at the same time, I recognize that courtesy which should exist between Senators on this floor, so far as local matters are concerned. I did not claim yesterday that I had a right above and beyond that of the Senator from Jefferson to introduce, for the consideration of this body, local matters referring to the parish of Jefferson alone; but I insisted that I at least had a right to hear the bill read and to know what it was, because, as a Senator of the State, I was responsible for the vote I should give. I recognize it as a matter of courtesy that any Senator is entitled to introduce matters of local importance to his constituents beyond and above me, and it is the violation of this customary courtesy that I complain of in the Senator from Ouachita. I do not deny his right to present this petition, but I say it is strange and unaccountable, and I hope the Senate will not approve of his course by considering the bill he has introduced.

The Senate rejected the bill.

After the result was announced—

Mr. Pinchback rose to explain his vote. He said he considered that bills of purely local importance should be presented by some Senator representing the district interested in the measure; but, at the same time, he thought a case might arise where the people of a certain section of the State could not have their petition presented to the General Assembly simply because the Senator or Senators from that district were opposed to the measure it advocated.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. Pinchback having called up the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections be and are hereby authorized and required to send for persons and papers in all contested election cases that may come before them, upon the request of either the contestant or the contestee, or their attorneys; provided the contestants or the contestees, as the case may be, shall pay for the attendance and mileage of all witnesses that they may request the committee to summons in their behalf."

Said: I am told by several of the contestants that it was impossible for them to get such evidence as they require without this authority, and that they are willing to pay out of their own pockets all the expenses incurred in bringing the witnesses here. Under this resolution, if either of the parties wants a certain witness here, they can send for him and get him. Believing that there will be no objection to the resolution, I ask its adoption.

Mr. Hunsaker offered the following proviso:

"Provided, That if the Committee on Elections find that any contestant has neglected to give notice of his intention within thirty days after the election, they shall disregard said contest, and consider the same closed."

Mr. Hunsaker then read an article from the revised statutes in support of his amendment. He contended that the law required that the party desiring to contest the seat of any Senator or Representative should give notice to the adverse party, within thirty days after his election, of his intention to do so, stating the grounds upon which he based his contest. He claimed that the Senate sat in this matter as a court of judicature, and that the law should govern it the same as it would govern any judicial court in an ordinary suit of law. These parties had slept upon their rights, and were therefore precluded from contesting the seat of any Senator.

Mr. Futch remarked that the law referred to by the Senator from St. James had been enacted at a time when the result of such election was promulgated immediately after the counting of the votes, or on the day after the election. The last election law, he said, required that after the election was held and the votes were counted, they should be sent to the returning officers, who have thirty days to compile them and determine who are elected. It was not known, therefore, who was elected, until these returning officers made a compilation of the vote and promulgated the result. The promulgation of the returns of the last election was made on the fourteenth December, more than thirty days after the election. In consequence of that, it was his opinion that that section of the law was wholly inoperative, as no law could require the performance of an impossibility of any person. He therefore regretted that the amendment of the Senator from St. James had been offered.

Mr. Spyker desired the Senator from Ouachita to give his legal opinion as to whether the time within which the notice of contest should be given should commence from the day of the election, or from the day that the result was promulgated.

Mr. Pinchback remarked that, as far as the law on this subject was concerned, he could not see how it was possible for the contestants to give notice of the contest until they knew whether or not they were elected. He thought that the opposition to this bill, coming from the quarter it did, was, to say the least, a little suspicious. Yesterday the Senator from St. James was in favor of bringing all the witnesses here that were asked for, if it could be done without entailing such heavy expense on the State; and to-day, when the matter is brought up in such a shape that no reasonable opposition could be made to it, the same Senator had found some objection to it based on a legal quibble. He did not consider that this was fair play, and he hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Hunsaker: I opposed the resolution the other day because I considered that the amendment which had been offered would prevent a fair investigation of this question. I believe that this resolution imposes conditions not in accordance with justice and equity. If a contestant comes here to contest the seat of any Senator on this floor, he is entitled to have every facility extended to him in order that he may bring his witnesses here to prove the facts on which he relies. This resolution provides that if any of the parties shall desire to have the attendance of witnesses, they must pay the expenses of bringing them here out of their own pockets. This is an heard of, and without precedent. I, the gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Pinchback), had worded his resolution so as to provide that the parties exist in these contests should pay the whole expense, I would support it; but when I see a resolution introduced in this house, the effect of which will be to cut me to a heavy expense merely to answer to the mere whim of a man who has not the shadow of a legal or just claim to a seat on this floor, I am compelled to oppose it. It is for that reason that I have offered this proviso. I want to have an investigation of this matter which will be in harmony with the State law, and in accordance with the rules of the Senate. I wish to avoid no responsibility that properly belongs to me. I believe that every law has for its great object the protection of the poor; but this resolution does not tend that way. It simply provides that the man who has the longest purse shall carry the day. So far as I am personally concerned, I look upon the contest in my case as a mere farce. The seats of the four members of the lower house from the same district which I have the honor to represent, have not been contested. It was the regular nominee of the party that carried the election in that senatorial district, and I had no Republican opponent. I simply desire that this question may be settled in the regular way; but I do not intend to stand here and permit a resolution to pass, without entering my solemn protest against it, which will put means two or three other Senators to a heavy expense to prove the negative of a proposition brought forward by certain contestants. So far as the law requiring contestants to give thirty days' notice after the day of election is concerned, I am satisfied in my interpretation of it by the honorable gentleman who compiled it (Gen. Ray), and by the Attorney General of the State.

Mr. Blackman: I favor the adoption of the resolution as originally introduced, because I can see no reason in the world why the Committee on Elections and Qualifications should not be required to examine any and all witnesses that the contestant or contestee may bring before them, and if the parties wish to relieve the State from a heavy expense, by paying the expenses of those witnesses themselves, I believe they should have the right to do so. The committee, however, have found it an utter impossibility to comply with the letter of the law as contained in the Revised Statutes. That law was passed in 1866, prior to the passage of the celebrated election law of 1869, and it requires that the contestants shall give notice within thirty days after the election of his intention to contest the seat of the party declared elected, while the law of 1869 gives thirty days time to the supervisors to make the official returns of each election. The gentleman (Mr. Hunsaker) well knows that it is utterly impossible for a contestant to conform to the letter of those two laws at the same time, because they are directly in conflict with each other. He knows full well that the days of elections by the people are past; that we have only a dreamy remembrance of them, like the memories of our school-boy days. What does an election mean now? Is it an election when the people meet together on the seventh day of November and cast their ballots for members of the General Assembly and other officers? No; something else is necessary in order to complete the work. An election means that the people shall cast their votes on the seventh of November, and that, on the fourteenth day of December, five men shall meet in the city of New Orleans, cast the vote of the people of Louisiana, and proclaim the result. This law of 1866 was passed at a time when the result of each election was made known as soon as the votes were counted; but, since the adoption of this law of 1869, the time within which notice should be given, dates from the fourteenth day of December, the day that the official promulgation is made by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and two other persons. The consequence is that if any contestant gives notice of a contest within thirty days after the fourteenth of December, he complies with the law; and the Committee on Elections so ruled yesterday, in the case of Mr. Hunsaker. The committee also passed another resolution, giving the parties time to produce their witnesses, and requiring each party to give notice to his opponent of the time when and the place where he would take his testimony, so that no snap judgment could be rendered; and the resolution now offered still further contemplates that the committee shall take down the evidence of all witnesses that the parties shall bring before them. Now, if these parties wish to relieve the State of the expense of paying the mileage and per diem of the witnesses they may cause to be summoned, I am willing that they should do so, and I can not see what objection can be urged against it; nor do I see any good reason why the committee should not take down this evidence in writing. They can only lay the facts before the Senate; they are merely the examining court, while the Senate decides upon the facts. I am in favor of the resolution as originally introduced; but I certainly object to the proviso offered by the Senator from St. James.

Mr. Barber then spoke in favor of the original resolution. The greater portion of the shorthand notes of his speech were accidentally destroyed, preventing the reporter from giving even a synopsis of his remarks.

The major part of the notes of Mr. Pinchback's reply were also destroyed.

Mr. Lewis: I am opposed to both the resolution and the proviso. I am not in favor of the resolution, because it sets a higher value upon the money of the people than it does upon their liberties. If this late election law has enabled persons to cause themselves to be declared elected, contrary to the wishes of the people, it is a matter of more consequence to them than the expense of investigating the facts. Taking this view of the case, I contend that no man should be compelled to pay the expenses of witnesses brought here to prove whether the choice of the people represents them on this floor, or whether an impostor has been foisted upon them. I contend that it is the great right of the people to choose for themselves who their representatives shall be, and if a false representative has been imposed upon them on this floor, I say that the mere matter of dollars and cents should not enter into the question as to whether the facts of the case should be investigated. It is a sacred question of the right of the people to be represented in this Senate by persons of their own selection. Taking this view of the case, I now move that both the original resolution and the proviso offered by the Senator from St. James, be rejected, and that we consider the other resolution, which authorizes the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers at the expense of the State.

Mr. Pinchback: That resolution was before the Senate the other day, and it was defeated because it was thought it would entail too large an expense on the State to bring all the witnesses that the parties might desire to summon before the committee. Now, when I present a resolution free from that objectionable feature, I can not see how any objection can be made to it, unless it is intended not to give these contestants a fair chance.

Mr. Barber: I do not wish to be understood as opposing the passage of this resolution. On the contrary, I favored the adoption of the resolution that was introduced the other day, and I favor the adoption of this one. I am even in favor of an enormous expense being entailed on the State, in order that justice and right may prevail over villainy and wrong. The gentleman from the Second District says that he is not responsible to me for the vote that he shall give on this question; but I say to him and to every other Senator that you are responsible to a higher power—that of the people—for your action on a question of this character. I say again that if it is necessary, in order that this investigation may be fairly conducted, that the State shall bear the expense, I am in favor of it, and shall so vote.

The order of the day was then called for, and postponed thirty minutes.

Mr. Barber, resuming: I am glad to see that Senators take so much interest in this matter, because I consider it a very important one. I do not believe that when this matter is placed fairly before them, even the Senators who are personally interested in this resolution will vote against it. In conclusion, I will offer an amendment to the resolution, providing that the expenses of the witnesses in all contested election cases shall be incurred by the Committee on Elections the same as any other expenses.

Mr. Hands moved to indefinitely postpone the subject matter.

The Senate refused to postpone.

The proviso offered by Senator Hunsaker, on motion of Mr. Pinchback, was then tabled.

Mr. Hands then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. Harris said that he had no objection to the passage of any resolution requiring the Committee on Elections to take down the testimony of all witnesses that might be brought before them; but he thought it was unjust and unfair for the Senate to compel sitting members whose seats were contested, and who believed they had been fairly elected, to pay the expense of bringing witnesses before the committee to testify in their favor. He would support the resolution of the Senator from Orleans would it so as to provide that the State should pay all such expenses.

Mr. Pinchback remarked that he had noticed that every Senator who was interested in this resolution had voted against it.

Mr. Finnian said that he understood the resolution to mean that any interested party could bring his witnesses before the committee at their own expense, if he thought proper; but there was no compulsion about it. He was perfectly willing to vote for any amendment providing that the expense should be borne by the State.

Mr. Harris moved to amend, by striking out the proviso.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adopt the resolution with the amendment of Mr. Harris.

Mr. McMillen: The resolution seems to have got into a tangle at the point on which it turned on the last passage. There have been many amendments and provisos offered and voted on, and we are right back to the original question, whether we are to authorize and require the Committee on Elections to send for witnesses in all parts of the State to come down to New Orleans to give testimony in contested election cases. In other words, the proposition presents a petition to take from the Senate honorable Senators, stating that the election was irregular and that the opinion he is better entitled to a seat than I am, he has a right to go before the Committee on Elections and subpœna many of his friends as he may think proper to be summoned to testify before the committee in his favor. Some of the witnesses would have to be brought from the most remote parishes in the State, and the expense in bringing them here would be enormous. It costs seventeen dollars to come from my parish down to New Orleans, and if my seat is contested, the party contestant would probably like to bring fifty or sixty of his friends down here to spend the winter months. The State would not only have to pay the tremendous expense of bringing those witnesses here, but would, in addition, have to pay them their per diem while here, and their passage back home. There are other Senators whose seats are contested, and the same thing would be repeated in their cases. If a person contesting the seat of any Senator demands, under this resolution, that certain persons shall be summoned by the committee, the committee is obliged to comply with their request. Now, the law requires that the testimony shall be taken before some court of record in the parish where the parties reside, and that ten days' notice shall be given to the adverse party of the time when and place where such testimony is to be taken, thereby enabling both parties, or their attorneys, to be present. When the testimony is taken in that way, all the enormous expense to the State is saved, and all the facts bearing on each case are fully elicited and laid before the Committee on Elections in the best possible shape. It seems to me, as I said a day or two ago, that it is unnecessary and unwise to entail such a heavy expense on the State as is proposed by this amendment. I should like to leave it to the discretion of the committee, and I therefore move that the resolution be so amended as to provide that the Committee on Elections, in its judgment, may send for persons and papers.

Mr. Smith suggested that the amendment offered by Senator Lynch a day or two ago, to limit the number of witnesses to two on each side, would cover the objection of Senator McMillen.

Mr. Pinchback said that he had introduced the resolution in order to give all parties a chance. He was not in favor of leaving it to the discretion of the committee, as that committee might be prejudiced one way or the other. He had observed that even in courts of justice the judge was generally prejudiced in favor of either one litigant or the other, and it was natural to suppose that the Committee on Elections was composed of men subject to the ordinary frailties of human nature.

Mr. Sypher suggested that a proviso should be added to the resolution, that the expenses to be incurred by the committee should not increase the State debt over the constitutional limit.

Mr. Campbell: I simply wish to call the attention of the Senate to the practical effect of the resolution, if this amendment of Senator McMillen is not adopted. As it stands now, the contestant would be the judge of the number of witnesses that he needs. We cannot limit the number of witnesses that shall be summoned, because it should depend upon the nature of each case. If we cannot trust a committee of this body to determine this question, we should do the next best thing in our power, and require some showing to be made before us by way of an affidavit as to the number of witnesses that either of the parties may require. We should not leave the question entirely in the hands of the parties in interest, because it would simply be giving them a *carte blanche* to bring all the witnesses they want down here. I am of opinion that this matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the committee.

Mr. Futch, in presenting the following as a substitute to the original resolution,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections shall, whenever they deem it necessary, send for persons and papers; provided that any contestant or contestee shall summon witnesses or send for papers at their own expense;"

Said: I offer this as a substitute, because it gives discretionary power to the committee. If there should be a demand made upon them to send for persons and papers that they thought unreasonable and unjust to the people of the State, they can refuse to comply with it; and if the applicant thinks the committee is doing him an injustice, then he can bring his witnesses at his own expense. I think this will harmonize all the conflicting opinions that Senators entertain on this subject.

Mr. Todd: I think that if Senators had a good night's sleep on this question it would help them along considerably. I, therefore, move to adjourn.

Carried.

MEDICAL.

JOHN G. ANGELL, D. D. S., Has returned to the city, and is prepared to perform, without pain, all operations in Operative, MECHANICAL AND SURGICAL DENTISTRY. Office and residence 122 Julia street, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. oct1 1y

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate he recently made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber, old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se28 1y

DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE, 35 FRAZO STREET. Office, 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. from 2 to 5, and from 6 to 8 P. M. de1 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted full as equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE For all diseases of malarious origin, FEVER AND AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE Acts as an antidote to as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, &c. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.

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IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the diseases dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists PRICE 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer 323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & Co., and HALL & RUCKEL, Agents in NEW YORK CITY. my24

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 4 Camp street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 7 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. my23 1y

RUPTURE CURED.—WITH AN EXPERIENCE of more than twelve years' practice in the treatment and cure of RUPTURE and HERNIA, I will guarantee more perfect relief, comfort and security, and a more rapid improvement than can be obtained of any other person or appliance in the South, without regard to the age of the patient, or length of time afflicted. Also, instruments for the cure of every species of human deformity on hand or made to order. Call or address, with stamps for circular, Dr. T. ST. J. FERRIS, office No. 13 St. Charles street up stairs. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my11 1y

VALDEMAR BILLE, M. D., 145 ..... Canal Street ..... 145 A graduate of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Honorary medical doctor of the University of Padova, Italy. Formerly physician in the Royal Danish Navy. For several years assistant physician at the hospital of the celebrated Professor Ricord, Paris. SPECIALIST: For all kinds of diseases of the sexual organs—female and male. Private diseases circumscribed a new, sure and quick method. Painful menstruation—the white and diseases of the womb relieved in very short time. Office and residence, 145 CANAL STREET, Between Carondelet and Baronne. OFFICE HOURS—From 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultations in English, German, French, Italian and Danish. ja23 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BARBARIN GAS LIGHTING COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1871. We, the undersigned, practical chemists, residing in this city, after having carefully and fully tested the process of the BARBARIN GAS LIGHTING COMPANY OF LOUISIANA for making gas under the patents of Messrs Barbarin & Dupas, and known as the BARBARIN GAS, do hereby declare that there is no possibility of any explosion in the process, and that the gas, in its chemical combination, is even less dangerous than coal gas, owing to its great richness in carbon and poverty in hydrogen. [Signed] JAS. ALBRECHT, M. D. I. CRAWCOUR, M. D. To Charles Cavaroc, Esq., President Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana.

[copy.] We, the undersigned, hereby declare that in our opinion the apparatus furnished and used by the Barbarin Gas Lighting Company IS NOT DANGEROUS, and that we HAVE NOT INCREASED THE RATES OF INSURANCE on the buildings and establishments using said apparatus. [Signed] HENRY PEYCHAUD, President Hope Insurance Company. JULES TUYES, President New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company. P. FOURCHY, President Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company. CHARLES ROMAN, President Salamander Fire Insurance Company. LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. E. GANUCHEAU, President Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company. ALFRED MOULTON, President Home Mutual Insurance Company. H. DOANE, President Factors and Traders' Insurance Company. S. RIGNEY, President Atlantic Insurance Company. THOMAS SLOO, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company. J. H. OGLESBY, President Commercial Insurance Company. THOMAS A. ADAMS, President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. D. MICHEL, President Germania Insurance Company. A. CHIAPELLA, President Union Insurance Company.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, January 26, 1871. For two months past we have used the Barbarin gas in our office, editorial, and composing rooms, and take pleasure in testifying that it is giving entire satisfaction. It affords a bright, steady, soft light, less injurious to the eyes, and much cheaper than any light we have ever tried. SEYMOUR, JEWELL & CO. Editors and Proprietors. ja31 1m

ONLY FORTY MILES From New Orleans ten from Bay St. Louis, near the town and station of Toulmsville, on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. FIFTY LOTS, Ten acres or more, for MARKET FARMS and FRUIT GROWING, high and dry, soil loam over clay, fine range and orchards bearing. Very low for cash or on long times. THREE THOUSAND ACRES, Improved and unimproved lands, on the railroad and on navigable water, good for long pounds. Sea Island cotton to the acre, finely timbered and convenient to saw mills. For lease for a good tenant, the richest and Best Stock and Market Farm In South Mississippi. Fifty acres under fence, five hundred enclosed pasture, good buildings and cisterns, one and a half mile from Toulmsville, only two hours' ride from the city and half hour from Bay St. Louis. With or without teams on the place, and privilege of cutting two cords oak and two of lightwood and pine. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, Near Toulmsville, or to mail to Shieldsboro, Mississippi. RODERIC SEAL, Mississippi City. BROOKS, CLAIBORNE & CO., 30 Carondelet street. ja24 2m

C. S. HUNT & CO., MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 185 Gravier Street, New Orleans. Manufacturers Agents for E. CARVER COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS. FLAKES STEAM PUMPS, Of all kinds. Boston Machine Company's Engines, Portable and Stationary Boilers, the Baxter Portable Engines, Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges, Cotton's Steam, Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Meters, Shuttleworth's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Draft Fans, Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm, Drake's, Ewart's and Low's Manilla Rope and Hand Feed Sawing Machines, Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc., New York Tape and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc., United States Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts, L. W. Mixter's Cook's New Grummets, Gaskets and Metallic Packing, Plymouth Mills Rivets, the Eagle Vise. Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices. ja28 3m 5d Tu

$1000 REWARD — DEBING'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet. Laboratory No. 142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Maryland. my11 d&w1y

CHARLES G. SCHULZE, No. 66 Gravier Street, New Orleans. Postoffice Box 1183. Stereotype and Electrotyping. Seal Press Engraving, Die Sinking, Stencil Cutting, Designing. Agency for the best Card and Gareling Stamps, Seal Ribbons, Stencil Plates, etc. First premium for best Electrotype Plate at last Fair. ja14

SEPTOLINE OIL COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, Burners, Chimneys and Wicks, Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Non-Explosive Oils and Portable Gas Fluids. Our test premium Portable Gas Lamps should be examined by all who are interested in light. Our non-explosive Septoline Oil was again awarded the first premium at the State Fair of Alabama, and for light-giving qualities, safety and economy, stands pre-eminently ahead of any other oil in the Southern States, as our increase in daily sales will truthfully attest. Country merchants and others are requested to call and examine our large and varied assortment of Lamps and Lamp Trimming Goods, at No. 15 Dauphine Street, Near Canal street, New Orleans. Do not forget the number. Liberal discount to the trade. ja11 1y

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinmen's Hardware, French Tinned Iron Wares, Japanned and Enameled Wares, Ice Cream Freezers, Stove Shovels, Waiters, Fender Supplies, Tinmen's Tools and Machines, Oil Hods, Stove Polish, Brass Lead Rivets, Ears etc. ma4 1y

SOUTHERN MARKET, CORNER OF PRYTANIA AND TRIPOLITOIRE STREETS, WILL BE REOPENED ON Saturday Morning, October 15, With all kinds of FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES, FISH, POULTRY and PORK SAUSAGES. Orders filled promptly by o6 1y A. C. MERKEL & CO.

PARLE'S SALOON, 16 ..... St. Charles Street ..... 16 AND 115½ Gravier Street. ja11 1m A. PARLE, Proprietor.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 PARK Row, New York; and GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, are the agents for the New Orleans Republican in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. oc23

SHERIFF'S SALES.

James C. Murphy vs. Charles E. Ruth—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2012.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendant, say the one undivided half, in and to a certain lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Bourbon and Royal streets, measuring twenty-seven feet six inches front on Orleans street, by sixty-four feet in depth, which said property was acquired by defendant herein by act of donation and partition between the children of Jean Marie Bernard Victor Ruth, a certified copy of which is deposited in the office of E. G. Gottschalk, notary public in this city, per act dated June 14, 1869; by which said act of partition and donation there fell to the share and lot of defendant and François Eugene Ruth, jointly, and by undivided halves, the said hereinabove described property, and by which same act of donation the said Jean Marie Bernard Victor Ruth had, however, reserved to himself the usufruct of said property, but by act before same notary, also dated June 14, 1869, Dr. A. de Roaldes, acting as the duly constituted attorney in fact of said Jean Marie Bernard Victor Ruth, made a full abandonment of said usufruct in favor of the said defendant and François Eugene Ruth. Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. C. S. SAUVINET. ja17 3t fe13 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Estate of Thomas E. Huat—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2742.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS directed by the honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square bounded by Carondelet, St. Charles, Lafayette and Girod streets, measuring twenty-eight feet front on St. Charles street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, etc. The whole as per survey and sketch made by C. A. De Armas, Surveyor, and deposited in the Sheriff's office for reference. Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. C. S. SAUVINET. ja14 3t fe15 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Bank of America vs. Schedler & Gould, et al., August Stuart subrogated—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 7346.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on MONDAY, February 13, 1871, at half past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THE CONTENTS OF THE PHOTOGRAPH SALOON situated on the second and third floors of the premises No. 151 Canal street, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office. Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. C. S. SAUVINET. ja31 fe3 12 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Theodore Baily Blanchard, Jr., vs. Mrs. Christine Gieseke, widow Franz Stubenrauch, now wife of E. Boethner, and E. Boethner—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2170.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, February 17, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the two story brick buildings, house and kitchen and dependencies, and all the rights, ways and servitudes, privileges and advantages thereto attached and belonging, lying and being in the suburb Tremé, late First Municipality, now the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bayou road, Tremé and Planche streets, the said lot being designated by the number two, on the plan annexed to an act before A. Doriocourt, notary public in this city, of tenth July, 1867, sale by Louise Marie Eliza Dubourg, widow of Seaman Field, to Christine Gieseke, widow of Franz Stubenrauch, according to which it measures twelve feet front on said Bayou road, eighteen feet front on the rear line, ninety-five feet