New Orleans Republican.

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

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. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, 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 Enghein streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

New Orleans is now enjoying splendid moonlight evenings.

Read Leighton's advertisements in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Read the resolution of thanks adopted by the American Union Club last evening.

Mr. Thomas King, No. 36 Poydras street, has for sale pure Early Rose potatoes. See advertisement.

There were twenty-seven hundred people at the Lotta matinee at the St. Charles Theatre yesterday.

The price of coke has been reduced by the New Orleans Gas Company to sixty cents per barrel, delivered.

James Nelligan has resigned the office of port warden, having been appointed to another position.

The nomination of E. H. Marks as assessor and tax collector of Carroll parish, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Three hundred tons of bran in bulk has just arrived at the foot of Julia street, per flatboat, and is for sale by Jesse Younker, No. 84 Peters street.

Hon. W. L. McMillen, Senator from Carroll, left the city for Cincinnati last evening by the Jackson railroad. He will be absent about a week.

Mr. M. A. Miller, chief clerk of the paper department of the New Orleans postoffice, sends us a copy of the *German Correspondent*, published at Berlin, and dated January 7.

Mr. C. D. Sturtevant, late receiving teller in the United States sub-Treasury, has been appointed cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, in place of Mr. C. S. Sauvinet, elected Sheriff.

The ladies' fair for the benefit of Father Moynihan's church, or rather the new church of St. John the Baptist, will open in that church this evening. We thank Father Moynihan for complimentary tickets.

The first grand fancy and dress ball of the Southern Social Club will be given at the Turner Hall on Mardi Gras night, the twenty-first instant. We have received from the committee a complimentary ticket to the ball.

The following appointments were made yesterday by Governor Warmoth: Notaries public for Livingston parish, Richard Albrettan, Otis H. Felder, William T. Rose; notary public for Assumption parish, W. M. Marks.

The "Angel Child," a three act drama, will be performed at the Academy of Music this evening, with little Miss Rosalie Jackson *Little Nell*, the Angel child, and Master Julien Reed as *Little Toddlekins and Young Stan*, with songs and jig.

Lotta and the management of the St. Charles Theatre must be coining money, as on the stormy night of Monday last the receipts were only one dollar and a quarter less than nine hundred dollars, and the house has been full ever since.

Louisiana Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, will give their second grand fancy dress and masquerade ball on Saturday evening, the eighteenth instant, at Deutsche Company Hall, for the benefit of their relief fund. See advertisement.

Mrs. B. F. Butler, Mrs. Henry Read, Miss Florence Hildreth and Mrs. D. W. C. Farrington, of Lowell, Massachusetts, sailed for Europe on the Cunard steamship Russia, which left New York on Wednesday, first instant. They will be absent about six months.

Haley, the energetic and enterprising newsdealer and bookseller, No. 19 Commercial place, has laid on our table all the lately received papers, periodicals, etc. Among other things which we prize highly is a copy of the New York *Tribune* almanac for 1871.

A special meeting of the draymen of the city will be held to-morrow evening at half past five o'clock, at the Commercial Pavilion, on the levee, at the foot of Lafayette street. Draymen are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "Wagon loads of red cedar poles for the New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad telegraph line have been passing our office for the company's depot for several days past. The line will, we learn, be in working order in a few weeks. Every dispatch is being used."

It is astonishing that so many take the road to ruin in this city when the road to wealth and happiness is before them. The road to ruin is beset with all kinds of inducements for persons to spend their money without the hope of gaining a particle of good for it, while the road to wealth requires but the purchase of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Kansas City, Missouri, seems blessed with remarkable prosperity, which to a great extent is due to the energy it has shown in the management and completion of railroad connections. Five years ago it had not a single road, and now it has eight. Its census returns show that no city in the country with a population of more than twenty thousand has grown so rapidly during the last decade as Kansas City. In 1860 its population was only 4721, and in 1871 it was 32,286, the ratio of increase being six hundred and thirty-three per cent.

OUR COMMERCIAL POLICY TOWARD SPANISH AMERICA.

Again, the immense growth of our country demands commercial expansion. The surplus productions of the West formed for fifty years an adequate home market in the consumption of the planting States. Now, the incredible increase in the provision and manufactured products of the States and cities of the West, can not possibly be taken by the cotton and sugar planters. The exportation of meat and cereals from our West to Europe has proved inadequate to justify the more extended production of those articles. The destructive war just closing has caused no material advance in breadstuffs, which was not at once met by the increased development of food production and transportation from Northern Europe. Since then the home and European markets are insufficient to absorb either the present or prospective surplus of Western productions. The question assails every American Statesman, "What shall be done with the surplus productions of the Western States?" Upon the satisfactory reply to this inquiry must depend the continual demand for national land, and the further expansion of immigrant colonization, because the cost of conveyance is now so great that it requires two bushels of wheat to carry one bushel from the farms west of the Mississippi to the European market.

There can be no doubt but the best and ultimate market for these surplus productions of one part of the American continent will be found in the natural exchange demand of another. There are obviously two lines of commerce. The one makes the exchange of the produce of agricultural products and other raw material of the new world, against the manufactured commodities and works of art of the old. It is, therefore, a commerce conducted on the lines of latitude between the producer and the consumer. This line daily approximates mathematical directness, by means of steam employed on land and water. There is another line of commerce which conveys the food products of our West to be exchanged against certain tropical products which now enter into the use of civilized people, and are ranked among the necessities of respectable subsistence. Our readers will perhaps be surprised when we present the magnitude of this last commerce between the United States and the tropical regions. The aggregate value of our imports from the West Indies was, for the year ending July 1, 1870, $71,620,106; our exports, $35,075,501; imports from Mexico, Central and South America, $57,430,719; exports to the same countries, $28,688,550. Here then was an aggregate of $192,814,866, constituting our commerce upon lines of longitude with our natural market. Is not this an interest of sufficient importance to justify the attention of the government? Is it not of such consequence to the West, and especially to the city of New Orleans, as to be far above the partisan conflicts of the hour? Should this justify the Democratic press and party to abandon their traditional advocacy of territorial expansion, and fall back with the Federalists of old time who opposed the acquisition of Louisiana, and of the "Federal Whigs," who, at a later day, took ground against the annexation of Texas?

But the magnitude of this trade leads us to show its inequality. The imports of the United States from all Spanish America exceeded its exports to those countries last year by the sum of $65,000,955. That is, the United States paid for its tropical purchases about fifty-one per centum in its own products, and a balance of more than sixty-five millions in specie, besides the cost of freight and other charges of importation. When we come to regard this vast drain of our cotton, money and other specie values, it becomes imperatively important to ascertain the true causes of such commercial inequality.

The Hon. Mr. Kelley (Republican), of Pennsylvania, one of the most ardent friends of an adequate market for American commodities, has recently delivered a speech in advocacy of the acquisition of Dominica. After an historical resume of the vast interests attached to the Spanish American commerce by the fathers, among whom was most prominent the Father of his Country, he proceeded to explain some of the causes which have heretofore prevented the consummation of their policy. His explanation is twofold: first

The countries having dominion over these islands are careful to so regulate their trade that while the American people may be the chief consumers of the raw materials produced by their colonies, their own fields, factories and workshops, and not ours, shall supply them with the cereals and productions of agricultural and manufacturing skill and industry.

The traditional jealousy of the Spanish races, against the Protestant religion, and the Republican form of government which pervades our country, is a strong reason for this policy. If we examine our treaties with Spain, it will be found that they all contain clauses which entitle the United States to be admitted into the ports of Spanish America on the same footing with the most favored nations. This obligation is, however, so executed as that excessive duties are imposed upon those commodities of which the United States are the principal producers. While, then, an import duty on any article may be uniform, it may also be peculiar in its operation. We quote for example, from the duties imposed by Spain upon commodities imported into Cuba:

	Gold.
On apples, per barrel	$1 92
On potatoes, per barrel	96
On flour, American	5 40
On butter, per hundred pounds	6 67
On mess beef, per hundred pounds	1 12
On candles, composition, pounds	8 64
On coal oil, in barrels	2 24
On corn, yellow	64
On hams, American	3 84
On lard	4 48
On mess pork, in barrels	1 86
On clear sides, in boxes	3 84
On soap, American, yellow	2 55
On tobacco, chewing in plugs	6 44

Assuming flour at six dollars a barrel in this market, the duty at Havana would be just ninety per cent, and the same proportion with many other principal American exports. We note that "five per cent war tax is to be added to the amount of the above duties." Here we have some explanation of the disparity between our exports and imports with Spanish America. We can not refrain from observing the extreme assurance of Spain in obtaining the aid of the United States to preserve her possession of Cuba, and then putting on a war tax of ninety per cent on American provisions to pay the expense of the massacre and confiscation indispensable to the maintenance of Spanish oppression and African slavery.

Mr. Kelly explains the apparent inconsistency by which he, while a Democrat, formerly opposed the acquisition of tropical territory, while he now advocates that policy. He attributes to the Democratic party at that time a wish to perpetuate and sustain the institution of slavery by annexation. For himself he opposed that object. He now advocates acquisition as the means of expanding the principles of Republican government. In other words, the abolitionists now advocate continental expansion for the same reason that they once opposed it. These are, however, political and even partisan reasons. The great motive with the President, with Mr. Kelly and all else who value the common prosperity of the Union, is to secure a more expanded home market for American productions.

To effect this will require that the government of the United States shall adopt a policy as large as the continent. It must guarantee republicanism at home as well as abroad. When the power of this government alone protects the feeble States of the continent from subjugation by the despotisms of Europe, it is rather too disinterested in the United States to content itself with some ten per cent only of the aggregate trade of the countries protected, and to pay thus a larger specie balance than it does to any and all other countries with which it has commercial intercourse.

This policy must be amended. If the Democratic party has abdicated its earlier mission to favor commercial and territorial expansion, the Republican administration has taken it up, and may fairly claim to have reinaugurated it. That the American people will appreciate this policy we have no doubt, and we expect to see its popularity reflected in representative and executive elections. As one of the commercial representatives of the interests of New Orleans, and looking to its loss of trade in other quarters, we advocate, without regard to its political tendencies, the establishment of a commerce and acquisition of a country destined to give the United States the commercial control of the continent, and to make New Orleans the great entrepot for the exchange of Western manufactures and provision against the consumed le commodities produced in the tropics.

SOMETHING THAT IS BADLY WANTED.

Next to a wise revenue bill, the Legislature should submit its mind to the framing of a concise, intelligible and efficient law for the regulation of the public schools. The main essentials of this law should be its compactness and its power. The former should avoid all redundancy of expression, and go directly to the point of providing means, supplying schools, appointing a governing power, and regulating the attendance of scholars. Whenever are nominated as directors, or trustees or superintendents under the law, should be disinterested of all hindrance in the exercise of their authority, and relieved of all ambiguous provisions in the creation and assignment of their duties. Each parish should be surrendered to a competent supervision in its Board of Trustees, and these trustees should be instructed plainly both in their powers and duties.

The present school law is almost, if not quite, fatally defective in some of the more essential features of an educational act. It has failed to meet the case, and there is a general demand for its amendment. It erects a vast system of machinery, but fails to provide the proper means or authority to put it in motion. There are, unquestionably, conflicting sections, while ambiguity and incompleteness mark nearly every provision.

We are glad to learn that a bill has been reported by the House Committee on Education which, if adopted, will cure many of these obvious defects. There is some hesitation in regard even to this proposed amendment, and it contains one or two provisions which it would possibly be as well to modify. One, in particular, is that which vests the appointment of the City Board, in the State Board of Education. There are very cogent reasons in favor of remitting this duty to the Council, as was the custom in former years. If it were practicable, we should be glad to see the rule made general throughout the State; but for the present we regard this city as the only community in the State to whose local authorities the subject can be committed with a view to the best public good. But the bill, as it stands, is a vast improvement over the present, and we hope to see it become a law, in a more perfect form if possible, but if not, we shall be thankful for what we can get.

In the city of New Orleans the power of regulating and apportioning the schools and the scholars, should be confided to a discreet, capable, energetic and economical central authority, with full and explicit powers to manage the educational interests of the community, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. A city board acting under the general provisions of the law, yet empowered to regulate the minor details of the schools and the distribution of the funds, without interference from any quarter, would soon organize a system that would produce the happiest consequences. It is the want of system, and the existence of redundant and prolix explanations in the present law that disturb the schools at present. Each officer under the statute assumes to construe its provisions in his own way, and in doing so he finds in the verbosity of the law some passage or sentence that seems to sustain his interpretation. Conflicts have arisen between the head of the department and the subordinates on these points, and in the city of New Orleans the effect of these differences has been such as to threaten to suspend even the schools themselves. This can only be avoided hereafter by the adoption of an amendment defining more clearly the powers and duties of all school officers. Let the various officers of the law be distinctly created, and let their separate authority be emphatically defined. Let the tax be certain, the schools positive, the pay determinate, and the trustees capable, progressive and economical men, willing to do equal justice to all classes of children. With such a law the interests of education will be advanced, and the safety of the State insured at the hands of an intelligent people.

The main point to be considered is the creation of a power somewhere that will be relieved of all doubts as to its duties and obligations. Clearness on this point is an absolute necessity. Even a little stretch of authority, if it is deposited in proper hands, will not work any injury to the State. Only let it be guarded, so as to avoid lawsuits. We cannot afford any more litigation at the expense of education.

FENIANISM.

The recent arrival in this country of the released Fenian prisoners, and the Butler resolutions with regard to them, have turned public attention with renewed interest toward the political condition of Ireland, especially toward the spirit manifested in Fenianism.

To suppress each fresh outbreak of this spirit, and to punish such of the Fenian leaders as fall into our hands, has seemed thus far an easy task for England. To suppress Fenianism itself, she will find a much more difficult—may, most likely, an impossible one. For, what is Fenianism but the latest form of that perpetual protest of Irish nationality against English domination which has existed in the subjugated island ever since its conquest, and which can never be crushed out while one spark of patriotic life remains among its people?

That this fact is fully recognized by the British government the whole course of her rule in Ireland plainly shows. It is now seven hundred years since Henry II, of England, invested by Pope Adrian IV with the sovereignty of Ireland, came in person to take possession of the country. During the long period of time which has since elapsed, the rule of the dominant island has been directed with a steadfast view to denationalize the Irish people. For this purpose religious persecution, commercial restrictions, bribery and corruption among their leaders—every abuse of power and oppression in every manner have been resorted to, and yet these people are still the same, still chafing under the yoke, still on the watch for every favorable opportunity to shake off the oppression. Every concession made to them they believe less than their due, and simply serve to whet an insatiable appetite of the mind of which has so frequently baffled the ruling nation during years of oppression. When should such concessions be so numerous and so important as to place the two countries in a position of virtual equality, to amount to positive liberty for Ireland, she would not be satisfied. It is no easy government she wields now.

But, if England recognizes that autonomy which is the inherent right of every nation, and by means, and again perhaps, for the sake of Ireland, consents to allow this right not as the land's strength but England's shall, but in her own conviction and understanding of purpose. It is the special attribute of manhood to know its own mind, to decide on what it wants, and to resolutely make use of the necessary means to obtain this; to sacrifice temporary present enjoyment to permanent future good. Boyhood, on the contrary, would pass by a diamond to pick up a butterfly. Nations, in respect of growth, are not unlike individuals; some develop much faster than others; and Ireland, with her impetuosity, her poetic spirit, her ardent and immature temperament, has retained her youth far longer than her colder and more calculating sister island. That this period, however, is at length outgrown, appears in the spirit of unity which of late pervades her councils, and in the ignoring of all points of difference among the various classes of her citizens; in short, in the irrepressible modern movement called Fenianism.

That our people should regard this movement with the warmest sympathy, and extend to the exiled patriots who have been escaped in it a cordial welcome to our shores, is no more than natural, no more than the Irish people have a right to expect at our hands. Nay, more, they have a right to expect, when the opportunity again arrives, as arrive it surely will, in addition to sympathy and aid, not that moral aid alone which springs from public opinion, but such material aid as is not incompatible with our duties to our neutrality laws.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate held no session yesterday; and the House, similarly inclined, indulged in a half holiday, holding a session of hardly a half an hour in duration.

There was, of course, little done, the business being mostly confined to a few notices of bills to be brought in. Among these was one by Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, to limit the expenses of the State Legislature. With all the disposition which should actuate a taxpayer to advocate economy, we doubt whether this bill will amount to much. We believe it is proposed to attain the object of the bill by passing a law appropriating a certain amount for legislative expenses, beyond which our law-makers are not to be allowed to go. Such a scheme as this could be made effective only by embodying it in the constitution of the State. As a stream can rise no higher than its source, a legislative body can pass no law but what it can repeal; and if, at the close of a session, it is found that the expenses have overrun the appropriation, how easy to pass an act for relief.

Mr. Ong gave notice of a bill to organize and regulate the business of life insurance in this State. We learned nothing of the features of this bill, but if it is calculated to insure the stability of life assurance institutions and their operations on a solid basis this movement of Mr. Ong will be a great public benefit.

There were but two bills introduced—one by Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, to enforce article thirteen of the constitution before the courts of law. This bill was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, introduced a bill undeniably of paramount importance to the city of New Orleans, and indirectly to the State. This is a bill "to provide for the drainage of the city of New Orleans and the neighboring parishes." The bill proposes to charter a joint stock company, with the usual rights and obligations of corporate bodies. This company is to be empowered to dig a canal of specified dimensions, commencing at the New Company canal, and extending some ten miles westward along the lake shore; the distance from the lake to be determined by the City Council of New Orleans. With the earth procured by the excavation of this canal a protection levee is to be constructed, equal in length to the canal, and sufficiently wide to have a shell-road drive, as well as a railroad, on its summit. A portion of the draining fluid is to be appropriated for the expenses of excavation and drainage, and the remuneration of the company is to arise from fares on the railroad and tolls on the shell-road drive.

The above is a very imperfect sketch of the bill as it now stands. Although it may have imperfections which will need rectifying before it finally becomes a law, the main features are, we think, greatly calculated to promote the public benefit. A work of this kind is not practicable by private enterprise, and there remains either the action of the State as such, or the delegation of the work to a corporate body. This latter method, so that the public interests are well guarded by law, is on many accounts far preferable; but mainly from the fact that if the bill be framed aright the interest of the corporate body becomes the benefit of the public. So far as we can understand this bill, the construction of the protection levee and canal will impose no additional burthen on the community.

HORRIFIC! HORRIFICKER!! HORRIFICKEST!!!

When such things do come to pass
And we are again to grass!
Young Nigger The Grass.

The following pathetically sublime and sublimely pathetic exclamation, burst upon the world last Sunday morning:

Oh, how have we fallen, when out of a whole school of white children only two have white mothers, and enjoy upon a platform of full social equality! Great God, I wonder that the spirits of our dead do not rise up to jeer and scoff at such a gradation of soul as we exhibit. Methinks I see Lee, Jackson, Hill and a host of their compeers standing upon the eternal shores with lines veiled in sorrow and tears rising to the source of their people so fallen.

Avoid! save enough!" "Where people are [illegible]." If the words mean the people the law [illegible] "mixture," as it so evident that the [illegible] which enables them to go to school, [illegible] students together.

Do it they mean those of their own race, their associates when in the flesh, through the spirit of [illegible], or, as the lawyers say for short, what will ye do for we want to know. Is it hardly possible that living [illegible] a country where there are no separate schools, not even separate cars, for colored folks, yet dare propose ever to do every bit! Horror! What a thought!

Talk earthly mingling of the races which the [illegible] mingle in the street cars, is bad enough such a [illegible] of such, in fact, as to set certain chords to soothing and pearing frightfully. But to think that it continues, and will forever, in that land where street cars never run! Oh, oh, work, toil, and our pen won't mark.

Seriously, to many of the carpet-bag persuasion, born and reared where the negro was at most a natural curiosity, this mixing of the races in schools looks a little odd, to say the least. To many of them, it is quite distasteful, while others feel confident that separate schools would have been better for both races for yet a season. But that those to the manor born, nursed and suckled by negro "mammies," playing all through childhood with the little colored folks, thereafter to become their "chattels," should feel so sensitive about it, is a little singular or, we may say rather, it looks so to some. A friend suggests, too, that there was some "mingling of the races" before the days of street cars, but we say to him, hush!

The sacrament service of the Episcopal Church of Ascension, in Philadelphia, is of solid silver and adorned with gold, diamonds, opals, garnets, emeralds and pearls.—*Exchange.*

Reading such an extract as the above, one can hardly suppose the thought, how this service of silver and gold, those diamonds and other precious stones would have glittered and sparkled amongst the hay and straw of the manger where the babe, Jesus, took his first slumber! How they would have set off his swaddling clothes, and fixed the gaze of his baby eyes on waking!

Such reflections may be wrong, but if St. James the Less will put on such style and let the newspapers air it, how shall they be helped? It looks a little as though the saint had determined to be "the *less*" no longer.

Wonder if he would allow an altar to be buried from his altar! Hope so.

If the political situation has been accepted by the Democracy, as is so vehemently asserted, why does General Blair threaten to upset the settlement? And why is his threat applauded with senseless fury by the multitudes that attend upon its utterance? His Brodhead letter denounced the amendments, and declared that their overthrow was necessary, even if it had to be done by revolutionary force. Is this the voice of satisfaction? And when he reaffirmed the sentiments of the Brodhead letter at a banquet in St. Louis last week, his speech was applauded to the echo. Is this the song of the turtle dove?

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the agents of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Anchor Line and the British North American Mail Steamship Companies, stating that they have been notified by the collector of the port of New York, that every steamer clearing without a full manifest of cargo on board, would be held liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and they submit to the Secretary the entire impracticability of such a clearance without a delay of at least twelve hours in the departure of steamers after their loading is completed. They also suggest whether some amendment of the law or treasury regulations could not be obtained so that steam or ship agents should be obliged to make a correct return of cargo laden on board any steamer or ship cleared by them within forty-eight hours after their departure, or be personally held subject to such fines as the Secretary may determine upon, and which should be inforced.

Secretary Boutwell has the subject under advisement.

General Butler has proved, in the course of the soldier's asylum investigation, that he has received and disbursed, as treasurer of the asylum, nearly $5,000,000, and that the large disbursement has been made without costing the government or asylum funds a single dollar. All the surplus funds of the institution are invested in registered United States bonds.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS
AND
DR. S. P. CUTLER,
DENTISTS,
No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. fa12 3dpm

WHY
ARE THEY ALWAYS BUSY AT
LEIGHTON'S STORE?
BECAUSE THE GOODS AND PRICES ARE IRRESISTABLE.
fe5 2p

OUR SHIRT FACTORY,
CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS,
Is the place where there is a sign inviting you to walk in and leave your measure. You can see the girls actually making the shirts, and no mistake. Finished work and a good fit are invariably GUARANTEED by LEIGHTON, whose store has been a landmark of that neighborhood over a quarter of a century. fe5 2t

FINISHED HALF HOSE
AT LEIGHTON'S.

Irish Half Hosiery, with elastic tops, per dozen	$5 50
British, with elastic tops, per dozen	4 50
French and German make, regular finish	4 00
Three Merino finished under shirts for	4 00
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, each	25
Six linen bosom shirts for	9 00

Gentlemen's furnishing goods generally, and equally cheap, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. fe5 2t

WEDDING SHIRTS,
BOYS SHIRTS, SHORT SHIRTS, BOSOMS
And COLLARS to put into shirts. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER artistically and warranted to fit, made at our shirt factory, corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
C. LEICHTON.
fe5 2t

A CARD.

New Orleans, January 30, 1871.

Mr. John Davidson, President Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana:

Dear Sir—In behalf of Mrs. Margaret E. Shelby, as her attorney, allow me to return thanks for the sum of twenty-one hundred and two dollars, this day paid to her on a policy held by my deceased wife, BARBARA DICKERT, issued in this city on November 4, 1870.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE DICKERT.
Corner of Chartres and Chalmette streets.
fe5 1t 2p

A CARD.

New Orleans, January 30, 1871.

Mr. John Davidson, President Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana:

Dear Sir—In behalf of Mrs. Isidora N. Tracy, we, as attorneys, hereby acknowledge to have received of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, the sum of $2000, being amount due on Policy No. [illegible], on the life of H. W. TRACY, which held in this city November 29, 1870.

Very respectfully,
FELLOWS, FERGUSON & SHELVEY,
[illegible] Perdido street.
fe5 1t

WE TAKE PLEASURE

IN ANNOUNCING TO OUR PATRONS AND THE ladies of New Orleans that in connection with our establishment we have fitted rooms for the manufacture of all kinds of Ladies' and Children's WEARING APPAREL. We have secured the services of a competent manager and skillful operators to do the work. We are prepared to do every kind of Machine Stitching, Tucking on Soft Muslin, Linen, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss, without extra charge. Particular attention paid to BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, believing that we can manufacture to compare favorably with those formerly imported from Paris. EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING in various designs on all kinds of material—the former with silk, wool or working cotton. Samples of all kinds of work can be seen. Patterns selected and Stamping done, if desired, at our office, No. 102 Camp street.
GROVER & BAKER,
Sewing Machine Company,
J. P. GARDNER, AGENT.
fe 3 1t 2p 12 1t 2dp

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

43.....Peter Street.....43

Between Chartres and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
fe19 2p 1y

A CARD.

The American Christian Review, of Cincinnati, January 17, in its editorial columns, contains the following remarkable statement of facts regarding Dr. Hunter's success. The Rev. Jesse H. Berry, who thus frankly writes his experience and convictions, is an assistant editor of that paper.

DR. HUNTER.

I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the gentleman and physician whose name introduces this article. I regard him as one of the few whose professed mission is "to cure the ills which human flesh is heir to," whose skill and remedies are all that is claimed for them.

For about one year I had been suffering from an affection of the throat, which at first was annoying, and afterward developed symptoms which I considered dangerous. The voice grew rough and husky, the palate and mucous lining of the throat became inflamed, and at times painful, and I feared at one time that I would be compelled to cease speaking in public. Remedies were tried, some of which gave partial and temporary relief, while others did not seem to influence the disease in the least. When Dr Hunter began the publication of his interesting letters in the Review, I commenced to read them. There seemed to be so much common sense in his statements that I was induced to apply to him. I obtained his "Inhaler" and remedies, and by following a few simple directions, an ENTIRE, and, I think, PERMANENT CURE was effected, in the short space of three months. My throat is well, and I am in the enjoyment of the most vigorous, robust health. Several of my personal friends, who were similarly affected, I recommended to try Dr. Hunter's remedies. They did so, and so far as I have learned of the result, they have either been cured or are rapidly improving.

In a letter before me a professor in one of our colleges, who was afflicted with throat disease for years, and who has been using the inhaler, says: "All traces of the disease have left me and I am a well man."

In these days of quackery and deception to know that there are physicians in whose ability and integrity we can have confidence is no small matter. This statement, respecting Dr. Hunter, is voluntary on our part. We recommend him to the afflicted readers of the Review.

JESSE H. BERRY.

January 17, 1871.

CARD.

To the Editor:

Sir—Seeing that many of Dr. Hunter's patients have thought proper to make public the successful treatment of their cases, and as I am frequently asked my opinion of the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Hunter, I think I can not do better than act as I have seen so many do before me, and publish a short card relating to my case. In this I am actuated purely by gratitude, and hope that my letter may not only open the eyes of those suffering as I was previous to seeing Dr. Hunter, but that it may be a source of gratification to the doctor himself.

For several years I had been suffering from asthma, complicated by several other annoying ailments; I was much troubled with coughs, expectorated yellowish matter, and was losing both flesh and strength. My appetite was miserable, and my sleep was much disturbed, but what troubled me most was a constant shortness of breath and oppression in the chest. In this state I consulted Dr. Hunter, who, after a careful examination of my chest, gave it as his opinion that I could be cured; and I accordingly placed myself under his care, and in one month from the time I commenced his treatment he dismissed me as cured, and I have felt like a new man ever since.

Hoping that these few lines may be the means of helping others who are troubled with lung diseases, by giving them renewed hope, and letting them know where they can get the relief they are so much in need of, like myself in January a year ago.

OSCAR PEYRONNIN,
218 Elysian Fields street.

New Orleans, February 4, 1871.

Such words as these repay us a thousand times for all the obloquy we have suffered in consequence of our efforts to address the public on medical matters through the newspaper press. But for the publicity thus given to our practice, there and hundreds of other cases which have been successfully treated by us would have gone down to the grave firmly believing their disease to be beyond the reach of medical skill. Is not the good we have been able to do thereby a sufficient atonement? If it is not so regarded by our medical brethren, we are willing to exchange their good opinion, and all the professional pride we possess, for a consciousness of the rectitude of our motives and the grateful acknowledgement of our services by the afflicted and the public.

NOTE—Drs. R. & K. B. HUNTER make the treatment of all disease of the THROAT, LUNGS and HEART a specialty, and can be consulted at their office, 105 Canal street, daily, from nine to four (Sundays from nine to twelve), and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from six to seven. fe5 1t 2dp

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