

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 19, 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. G. 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 Schaffer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Esplanade streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Attend Montgomery's sales to come off next week. See advertisements.

Stephen Pearl Andrews is the editor of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

A poem in an agricultural paper, called "Song of the Farmer Boy," very appropriately commences with "Ho! brothers, ho!"

A single agent in Newport has already leased twenty-two furnished houses for next summer, and is daily receiving applications.

The snowstorm of the fourteenth instant prevailed in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other points, and was very severe.

Michigan is bragging on a Grand Rapids man who started a fire with kerosene without losing anything but his clothes, hair and cuticle.

The Bremen steamship Frankfurt arrived at her landing at the foot of Jackson street, during Friday night, and her passengers left the ship yesterday.

An experimental trip of the Pneumatic Company's car was to be made last evening from Clay station toward the lake, on the Canal street railroad.

A notice of interest to physicians and surgeons and applicants for positions as resident students of the Charity Hospital is published by Dr. Hire in another column.

We return thanks to Father Simon, of St. Francis Church, corner of Second and St. David streets, for complimentary tickets to the concert to be given there to-day at two o'clock.

A San Francisco man who brought suit for \$100,000 for damages done his property by the great nitro-glycerine explosion in April, 1866, has been awarded \$1,787 and interest.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the fancy dress and masked ball of the German theatre stock company, to be given at the National Theatre next Tuesday evening.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 41° at New Orleans, 47° at Augusta, 37° at Charleston, 28° at Cincinnati, 32° at Louisville, 36° at Nashville, 54° at Key West and 58° at Havana.

A rich man named Bull has lately died in London, leaving one hundred thousand dollars to his sons on condition that they shall never wear mustaches. Otherwise, the property is to be applied to charitable objects.

Mr. Louis Gagnet, lessee of Canal Carondelet, having just launched a new dredge boat with novel improvement, will give it a trial to-morrow evening at five o'clock, in that part of the canal at the corner of Villere street.

Columbia Fire Company No. 5 will give a grand fancy dress masquerade and fireworks ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the evening of the fourth of March. A complimentary ticket has been received from the committee of arrangements.

General William O. Butler, a Major General in the Mexican war, and candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Cass in 1848, is the author of the poem "Tis but an Hour Since First We Met." General Butler is now eighty years old.

Major E. Gotthel, chairman of section on architecture, will read a scientific paper entitled "Devotion is the Mother of Architecture," at the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, corner of Common and Baronne streets, to-morrow evening, at half past six o'clock.

The managers of the fancy dress and masquerade ball to be given by Orient Grove No. 10 United Ancient Order of Druids, at the new Union Hall, corner of Third and Magazine streets, Mardi Gras night, have favored us with tickets of invitation.

The remains of Mr. Garret F. Oldis, who died in Raleigh, North Carolina, having been brought to this city for interment, his friends and acquaintances will attend the funeral from the engine-house of No. 7, No. 34 Dauphine street, this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Religious services will be held at the Congregational Church, corner Prytanian and Callopie streets, pastor, Rev. Myron W. Reed, this morning at eleven o'clock and this evening at seven o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the stranger. All are invited to attend.

There has been an unusual mortality among the woodchoppers of Maine, this winter. Since the beginning of the year five men have been killed by falling trees, while a sixth has been so seriously injured that he is not expected to live. All but one of these accidents have happened to farmers who were engaged on their lots in getting up their fuel, and not to persons engaged in logging in the woods.

The fifth grand State Fair of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana will commence, at the fair grounds in this city, on Saturday, the eighth of April next, and continue nine days. Over twenty thousand dollars in premiums are offered. The list of premiums has been greatly enlarged, and as a whole will be found one of the most liberal premium lists given by any association in the United States. Ten thousand dollars has been set apart by the association for objects of special interest not provided for in the published list. We have received a premium list, in pamphlet form,

A POLITICAL REVELATION. Some skepticism having been expressed relative to our assertion that the Southern Democracy was being tampered with by Tammany Hall, it becomes us to be watchful for outward proofs as to the correctness of our declaration. The evidence that first satisfied our unsuspecting minds can not be used to enlighten the general public, for editors are forced occasionally to ferret out facts by "ways that are dark and tricks that are peculiar." This information is costly, and it must be used with caution, for the opposition is liable at any time to suspect and detect the agents that supply us with their secrets. All that we can do is to throw out general charges that such and such measures are imminent in the near future, and then follow up our general attack with the evidences of our correctness as they accumulate in the proper development of the campaign.

When John T. Hoffman declined to be considered an aspirant for the Democratic nomination, we asserted, on our private knowledge of certain facts, that this renunciation of his opportunity was "only one of Caesar's negatives, and that when the crown was 'thrice offered' it would be accepted. We further asserted that a part of the programme was to administer a narcotic to the South about Hoffman until Tammany could manipulate the patient. The South prefers Hancock and Hendricks, and New York knows this fact. She also knows that the only way to divorce the South from the West is to deceive her. While Hoffman was in the field he was an antagonist. By withdrawing his name now the Democratic delegates will be allowed to go to the convention untroubled, and Tammany can then tamper with them on the subject of availability, oysters, etc. The balloting will be divided between Ohio and Indiana until Hendricks and Pendleton are both too weak to go through the race, and then Tammany will trot out Hoffman as she did Seymour, and carry off the prize. All this has been explained in these columns heretofore, coupled with the assertion that the agents of Tammany were busy in the South trading the Southern Democrats out of their Western preferences.

As an evidence that our information is correct, we present three or four facts. The Atlanta Democratic organ has lately pledged Georgia to the support of Hoffman, and declares that he must be made to run. In Alabama the Mobile Register is offered for sale, Mr. Mann probably preferring not to suffer defeat in the interest of Tammany, if he can dispose of his office to some less scrupulous man. In Louisiana these powerful molders of public sentiment, the Shreveport Gazette, the Alexandria Democrat, and the Claiborne Advocate, all strike in regular order the Hoffman key note. Are these signs not sufficient to establish the truthfulness of our original statements? It is impossible to deduce from circumstantial evidence a clearer case of conspiracy against the West than these facts declare. Messrs. Hendricks, Thurman et al. ought to thank us for opening their eyes.

It is generally admitted that the prosperity and stability of a republican form of government depends, in a measure, upon the official integrity of its public men. These are chosen to represent the will of the people, to promote the interests of the community, to make, interpret and execute laws which shall express the popular sentiment on all matters of justice and expediency. They are not chosen to foster monopolies, nor to legislate for classes; above all, not to subvert the interest of individuals to the detriment of the public. The moment they depart from these principles, they undermine, to a commensurate extent, the very foundations of Republicanism, for the government which they administer no longer represents the people. That this condition of public affairs does occasionally occur in our vast and complicated system of government, there is no disputing—witness the legislative and judicial proceedings in States where the Democratic party (not the Democracy) have unchecked sway. Nay, candor compels the admission that, even Republican administrations, when not restrained by a due sense of their accountability, and a lively appreciation of the chances of being "rotated out of office," are not always up to the high-water mark of official purity. But still, we can not but think that much of the denunciation of the press against official corruption is purely sensational—a pandering to the depraved appetite for censure, with or without cause. For even the dictates of enlightened self-interest, to those insensible to higher motives, should be a sufficient spur to keep a public man in the straight path. Every deviation therefrom is certain to be known sooner or later, and known to his disadvantage. The selfish motto, "honesty is the best policy," odious as it is as a principle of conduct, has yet served, and will continue to serve, to keep thousands (notrogues, perhaps, at heart) from overt acts of dishonesty; so that between those who do their duty from high and pure motives, and those who refrain from evil from the dread of untoward consequences, the probability is that politicians in and out of office are not nearly so corrupt as the sensational press would represent them to be. Moreover, it should be taken for granted, as a general rule, that men in public offices, like men in private life, act, on the whole, from good motives; and that, when any public measure is adopted which is proved by experience to be injurious or oppressive, it was adopted in good faith. For what is experience but the result of failure? It is by repeated falls that the child learns to walk, and by repeated blunders on the part of some one that the rest of the world finds out the right thing to be done and the right way to do it.

Those chronic grumblers, then, of the press or street corners, who are always sniffing out corruption, who see "a job" in every proposed improvement, and reluctantly strain out a few drops of com-

mendation when compelled by decency to praise, but lavishly pour out censure from the abundance of their hearts, deprive themselves of the influence which discriminating critics always enjoy. Their censures do not deter from wrong doing, for they are leveled at right and wrong alike. They hang out false signals so often that when there is real danger their warning is unheeded.

mentation when compelled by decency to praise, but lavishly pour out censure from the abundance of their hearts, deprive themselves of the influence which discriminating critics always enjoy. Their censures do not deter from wrong doing, for they are leveled at right and wrong alike. They hang out false signals so often that when there is real danger their warning is unheeded.

mentation when compelled by decency to praise, but lavishly pour out censure from the abundance of their hearts, deprive themselves of the influence which discriminating critics always enjoy. Their censures do not deter from wrong doing, for they are leveled at right and wrong alike. They hang out false signals so often that when there is real danger their warning is unheeded.

PISCICULTURE. The importance of having our market well supplied with choice fish at reasonable prices renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to meet this want of our people. It would seem that, as a rule, the price of the fish that is sold in our market is greater than it ought to be, and there is not that supply which might be afforded in great abundance if some of our public spirited citizens would turn their attention to the artificial propagation of edible fishes in some of the numerous fresh water streams and small lakes and ponds that are so abundant throughout our State. It has been shown by experiments in every country where it has been tried that it is practicable and economical as it regards the cost of material and the reproduction of some of the most valuable species of fish beyond the most sanguine expectations of those engaged in the work. In some of our Northern States, where the shad, trout and salmon had almost disappeared from streams and small lakes, it seems, under the fostering care and attention of gentlemen of wealth and leisure entertaining Platonic ideas, these places have been replenished with a new stock of fish, that are protected until the increase is greater than the loss occasioned by the requisitions for market purposes. It is said that in China, notwithstanding the density of the population of that country, that by means of fish hatching, this article of food is so cheap that a penny will buy enough for a breakfast for a small family. The business of collecting and hatching the spawn for the supply of owners of private ponds is extensive.

France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, among other European States, are enjoying a manifest increase of fish supplies from artificial propagation. Loch Shin, a lake of the Sutherland mountains in Scotland, having as an outlet the Salmonin Shin, is fed by four rivers: the Terry, Flaek Varvie, and Cnu, and the river Tay of Scotland, have been stocked with that most delicate of all fishes, so that now they exist in great abundance, through the efforts of the pisciculturists Buis and Brown.

The Robe river in Ireland, by means of a fish way two miles in length, five rods wide, with a fall of thirty feet, has assumed the importance of a salmon stream. In the Clare-Galway, a fall has been artificially surmounted, and the result is one of the best fisheries in Great Britain.

In France the same success has attended the labors of the pisciculturists there. Basins, canals, and laboratories have been prepared for spawning-beds, and the hatching of the eggs of the fish in them. Besides those native to the rivers, streams and lakes of that country, millions of eggs of the fish of other European waters, of the choicest and most valuable kinds, have been brought and annually distributed to its chief rivers. People are employed to procure these eggs from the rivers and lakes of Switzerland, the Rhine, Danube, and other large and important rivers of Europe, where choice fish are known to abound. The international exposition of fisheries held in Arras, in France, in the year 1867, by a report presented at that time, showed that many rivers, almost destitute of fish a year or two previous, had been stocked to a wonderful degree. In Lower Brittany, in France, there is an establishment or fish nursery under government management which is self-supporting and more than pays its expenses.

The lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, are supplied with lake trout and salmon, and the fishing of these are under the care and management of government stipendiaries.

At Bizerta, a maritime city about fifty miles from Tunis, in Algiers, a place containing a population of about eight thousand inhabitants, there are fishing grounds under municipal control, the profits of which realize to the government from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year. It is said that the artificial breeding of oysters in France pays an average profit of a thousand per cent. Results have been equally satisfactory in England. In the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania, there are commissions for the encouragement of fish culture, and through the agency of the commissioners of fisheries in those States, legislative action has been had for the encouragement of fish culture and the protection of private and public water courses against the encroachment of piscivorous marauders at undue seasons and with unusual means, so that now fish is far more common and much more enjoyed at a more reasonable rate than it was a few years since. The tables of the hotels and places of entertainment at the most of the watering-places in the Northern and Eastern States, during the summer season, are supplied with the rarer and more delicate species of fish of artificial breeding and culture.

There is no reason or cause why in this State there should not be cultivated and propagated in some of the streams not far remote from this city, some of the rare and delicate species of fish which now are propagated in the piscivorous nurseries of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. It is a measure easy of accomplishment, and will pay a handsome profit to whoever may engage in the work. Let there be a commission of a few good and worthy citizens who would take an interest in the subject, who might put themselves in correspondence with the commissions of other States, and the result will be that our State shall be able to boast of as good fisheries as any of her more favored sisters of the Union.

SECRETARY FISH. It has been the theme of many newspaper paragraphs that Secretary Fish was about to retire from the Cabinet, for reasons that appeared perfectly satisfactory to the authors of the reports. Present appearances do not indicate any such conclusion. Secretary Fish, as first minister of State, will be the leading representative of the American government in the joint commission to arrange a final and conclusive settlement of all outstanding difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. The discussion of the Alabama claims and the counter liabilities which England holds against us for Fenian raids and cotton unjustly seized and sold after the war, the Northeastern boundary question, the fishery dispute, a reciprocal commercial treaty as regards Canada, and the adjustment of an international law point as to the rights of belligerents, will occupy the commission for months, and the designation of the present Secretary of State as the principal American negotiator not only determines the confidence of the President, but gives assurance of the disposition of Mr. Fish to remain in his present position for some time to come. We say that appearances indicate this much, for the President would scarcely have selected the Secretary for this important work with the design of superseding him in the midst of negotiation, and Mr. Fish would scarcely have accepted the position if he had designed to leave the matter in the very flush of its execution. If the name of Webster was made more famous by its connection with the Ashburton treaty, what public man would consent to forego the fame which must result to the author of a negotiation which will adjust difficulties that have been discussed for four years, and which are as mountains compared to the settlement of the northeastern boundary question? If the Secretary ever had any desire to retire, it must be considered now as one that has been definitively abandoned. And in drawing this conclusion it affords us great satisfaction to endorse the selection of the President as one that he will never regret.

IN THE LEGISLATURE. In the Senate yesterday the principal matter was the printing bill—at least the principal part of the morning session was spent in discussing its merits or demerits. The bill, whatever may be its fate, has more than any other legislative measure brought up during the session, given members ample opportunity to air their philology. The vexed question was not settled when the Senate adjourned to meet at twelve o'clock on Monday, when it may be expected the matter will again be taken up as unfinished business.

Previously to the calling up of the printing bill, the Senate passed the appropriation bill for contingent expenses of the Legislature, the amount being two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In the House there was a considerable amount of miscellaneous business done, accompanied by a still greater amount of miscellaneous talking. The great trouble is that too many members speak at once, and this unfortunate propensity is the reason why, amid such a whirl of contention, so little real business is done.

The great contest, so momentous in all its relations, which is to decide whether Mr. R. Buchanan is to hold his seat as Representative from Alabama, or whether Mr. F. Alexander, the contestant, is to sit in his stead, was expected to come before the House, but was postponed until Monday.

Among other acts passed was one creating an additional justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans. This act provides that an official, to be known as the Seventh Justice of the Peace, is to be located in the Sixth District, and, with the constable accustomed, to be appointed by the Governor as soon as the act is passed, and thereafter to be elected, as are the other justices and constables. We are obliged to confess that we cannot see the wisdom of adding another non-producing absorber of fees and costs in addition to those already by law established. It would be a great benefit to the community were the number of petty courts for the collection of debts diminished instead of increased. There is, in no one of these courts, a sufficiency of business to occupy "his honor" more than two hours daily, and at the same time "his honor" must have an income in conformity with the dignity of the position. Hence fees are allowed which, although capital fun to the justice and constable, fail to impress the unfortunate party on whom they are assessed with any sense of the grievance. It is well known that a large number of the debtors whose cases occupy the attention of a justice court, are debtors from sheer impotency, and that the slightest cost added to the debt they are coerced to pay is, probably, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a matter of difficulty and distress. We can not help thinking that if the number of petty courts were reduced, and the costs were reduced also, "his honor," instead of occupying the "bench" an hour or so, would be compelled to do a fair day's work of from six to eight hours, and then the fees.

The member from Catahoula offered a resolution that the journal of the House of Representatives should be published in the St. James Ledger, Vidalia Herald, North Louisiana Journal, Catahoula Republican, and East Feliciana Republican, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, offered the following as an amendment: "Also in the Daily Pelican, New Orleans Bulletin, New Orleans Ledger, New Orleans Bulletin, New Orleans Bee, New Orleans Progress, and all other papers." The motion, somehow, fizzled out.

The House then passed the Senate bill fixing and augmenting the salaries of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. A bill of some importance, in relation to internal improvement, was passed, namely: an act to grant State aid to Lafourche and Terrebonne Drainage and Land Improvement Company. The pre-

amble of the bill states that some eight hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land in the Lafourche country are useless from want of drainage, and could be reclaimed for agricultural purposes by a proper system of drainage. For this purpose State bonds are to be issued to the amount of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, to enable the drainage company to carry out the purpose for which it was incorporated.

Any one sitting on the floor of the House will be astonished that amid such a babel of tongues, and such apparent inextricable confusion, so much real business could be done. When the Speaker puts the question, every one in the House seems to respond "Aye," and equally, on the opposite side, every member halloo "No-o-o!" and really it seems as if both sides have it. We congratulate the Speaker on possessing a niceity of aural perception sufficient to distinguish whether the ayes or noes have it.

After the passage of the bill to amend the city charter, the remainder of the morning session was occupied with a vehement discussion arising from a report of the Committee on Canals and Drainage in favor of incorporating the Drainage Company of New Orleans. The merits of the bill, or the views of the speaker who debated it, were perfectly unintelligible, it being somewhat difficult to appreciate the merits of a subject upon which some dozen speakers were expatiating at the same time, particularly when the vocalism was accompanied by a running accompaniment of the Speaker's gavel. After a prolonged discussion the House adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock, leaving the drainage bill *placé*.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The action of the Senate on Friday night, in relation to the new slaughter-house bill had been generally anticipated on the street, and it therefore occasioned no surprise. The prevailing idea is, that the Governor will veto the bill, but the hope is very slender that executive interposition can avail anything against what is supposed to be the determination of the Legislature. Hence, the stock is not held with reference to any such contingency. Some persons think that the courts will nullify the new act, on the ground that it divests vested rights, and others maintain that the company can still do a remunerative business, even if it loses its exclusive privileges. The course of the stock yesterday was still downward, and reports were circulated that it had sold as low as 30. This, however, could not be traced to any authentic source. Indeed it is scarcely possible to give any accurate estimate of the market price. Probably 12 may be considered the figure at the close. There have been some heavy sufferers by this sudden collapse, and a general feeling of insecurity has pervaded the street, causing a sympathetic depression of the whole line of what are called "fancy stocks." While this feeling exists, the street is in no humor for speculation and the most tempting opportunities are passed by unheeded.

Sulphur stock has not responded to the last telegrams, even though it is certain that the famous sulphur bed has again been reached. There are rumors that Pneumatic stock is again to come before the public, in consequence of some experiments which it is anticipated, will be favorable. Lottery remains firm at sixty-five, and even has a tendency to advance.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, and other financial data. Includes entries like New Orleans Gaslight Company, Levee Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Slaughterhouse, etc.

ORLEANS HOME, ST. MARY. The fifth anniversary of this society was held at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans, January 9, 1871, Hon. T. W. Conway, president, in the chair. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, with singing by children during the evening, under the direction of Messrs. Baidenhansen and Kendall. We give to our readers the very interesting addresses of the president, the corresponding secretary, and the Hon. Emerson Bentley, of St. Mary.

The treasurer, Judge H. C. Dibble, reported in detail the financial condition of the society. At the commencement of the year a large debt existed. A grant from the Freedmen's Bureau and an appropriation by the State Legislature canceled this debt, entirely refitted and completed the building (it is now one of the finest and most commodious edifices of the kind in the State, the work having been done by Messrs. Stevenson & Fellam, of this city), and amply supplied the wants of the orphans during the year, leaving on hand at its close a small balance unexpended.

hams, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Dioso, Mrs. Hartzell and Mrs. Richardson. The society has now fourteen patrons and sixteen life members, namely: Patrons—Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Samuel Willett, Henry M. Lang, Rev. R. C. Rounsaville, George L. Stevens, Samuel R. Shepley, M. C. Cope, Rev. John F. Wright, D. D., John R. Wright, William Sumner, George G. Walker, Rev. Henry Green, Mrs. A. E. Newman, Judge H. C. Dibble. Life Members—Rev. Emper Williams, William B. Armstrong, Dr. E. H. Harris, Mrs. E. H. Harris, D. B. Macarty, James Banker Congdon, Benj. F. Flanders, Mrs. Rev. Henry Green, Joseph P. Larkin, P. B. Steward, Judge H. M. Dibble, Mrs. J. S. Roberts, Master George C. Conway, Louis E. Latoire, L. A. Smaer, P. G. Deslonde, Hon. Simon Belden. Annual Members, 1871—N. T. Kendall, J. McLaure, Rosetta Coit, Eva L. Dioso, Mrs. John S. Walton, Mrs. A. Bush, Mrs. Williams, Master J. C. Hartzell, E. Bentley, John Page, Miss L. Smith, paid five dollars for five years, R. K. Dioso, E. B. Wightman.

The temperance organizations of New Orleans appear to be making preparations to keep pace with the progress of the times. They are arranging to bring the subject of abstinence in relation to ardent spirits prominently before this community by holding a series of meetings, the first of which will take place to-morrow evening, at the Bible House, on Camp street, between Girod and Julia streets. Those who have not attended a meeting of this description can hardly imagine how interesting they are. It is so much the habit to connect the idea of social enjoyment with the imbibition of strong liquor, that persons who attend these meetings are astonished to see how much joviality can be got out of cold water. It will be worth while to attend any of the temperance meetings at the Bible House.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct29 15

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS. No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 184 Delord Street.

THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF LOUISIANA.

Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds of the Association, in the city of New Orleans, commencing SATURDAY, April 8, 1871, and continuing nine days.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America to compete for the premiums offered.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office, Mechanics' Institute, and receive their tickets for 1871, and information relating to their duties at the coming fair.

For further information see premium catalogues, which will be sent to any address, free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer. N. B.—Choice plants, shrubbery and bouquets are for sale at the Fair Grounds.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 126 Canal Street.

SPRING GOODS. Which they have just received from Europe and the Northern markets, and are now prepared to offer them at very low prices.

At Twenty-five Cents Per Yard. The quality sold last season at Fifty and Sixty Cents.

BLACK GOODS. No. 126 Canal Street.

GROVER & BAKERS' SEWING MACHINES. More FIRST PREMIUMS in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, during past three years, than all the other sewing machine companies combined.

NEW JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE. M. SCOTLER.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. MARTIN'S OLD STAND.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

A CARD. To the Editor: On the fifteenth of June, 1870, I was induced by several of those who had been under the care of Dr. Hunter, to call at his office, No. 46 Canal street, and consult him regarding my own case. I had at that time been a sufferer for several years, and must acknowledge I was rather despondent, for my case was evidently that which I, like the public in general, was taught to consider an incurable malady.

I consulted him on the 15th of June, 1870, and he, after a careful examination of my case, and in reply to my question gave the opinion that the lower lobe of the right lung was diseased. This was not pleasant news, although expected by me, and I at once placed my case in his hands, feeling confident, from the success he had had in numerous other cases treated by him, that 'something could be done.' He made me of treatment would do. Almost from the first day I began to improve. The cough gradually became less, the expectoration decreased, the pain rapidly left me. I no longer spit blood, my breathing became better, and weight increased; and, at the end of about two weeks a habit of smoking tobacco was discontinued. I was, on the least, a symptom of my old disease remaining. I had in that short time gained twenty pounds in weight, and my general health had become firm. There has been the least sign of the disease returning to the present day.

I conscientiously believe that I owe my recovery to Dr. Hunter, and from what I have seen in other cases where he was treated by the cod-liver oil and Cough Syrup, I believe that no other treatment but inhalation could have saved me.

I received the greatest attention and kindness from the doctor, and believe that all who consult him will be treated with the same consideration. I naturally feel grateful for what he has done for me, and from what I know of him as a physician, candidly believe that all who are suffering from any disease of the Throat or Lungs to try this method of treatment.

Had my own case been a solitary success, I might have been less ready to speak of the results, but I know of many who have experienced the same success, and evidence of it is everywhere. This card is published at my own desire.

HENRY L. TAWJIN, 1000 street, between St. Anne and Dumaine, New Orleans, February 19, 1871.

A CARD. Dear Sir:—I wish to speak of the following happy results from the inhalation of medicated vapors in my own person for the benefit of those who, like me, have sought in vain through months and years for relief from the most distressing and dangerous diseases peculiar to the Throat and Lungs.

True that my case hardly assumed the form of continued Consumption, but still, suffering as I was from Granular Sore Throat and Bronchitis, with, I believe, some slight tubercular deposit in the lung, it is difficult to but feel some amount of gratification. These ailments gave me continual annoyance, even though there was no immediate danger to life, and it was and had long been my most anxious desire to get myself free from my most anxious desire.

This disease was the cause of my coming South some years ago, taking up my residence in this city. In coming here, I had hoped for a better health, but up to the time of going under Dr. Hunter's care, I have to say I found but little relief from the change. Every winter the disease seemed to come on me with increased severity, and I had become almost despondent.

I had been troubled with it for at least eight years, and it had taken firm hold on me—so much so that everything previously attempted for its removal had proved abortive. On reaching I believe, some slight tubercular deposit in the lung, it is difficult to but feel some amount of gratification.

In this State, I called on Dr. Hunter, at his office, 46 Canal street, in April, last year, and placed my self under his care. He made me of treatment would do. Almost from the first day I began to improve.

I gradually felt the disease decreasing, and after being in his hands for two months, was discharged as cured, and I had every reason to be satisfied myself so. I am now passing through the winter in perfect health, and entirely free from all the ailments which I had suffered from under the hands of Hunter, and perhaps a duty to those who may be similarly affected, to make this public testimony of the efficacy of his treatment in my case.

Yours, R. HUTCHESON, 134 Robin street, New Orleans, February 17, 1871.

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS, WITH CUTTABLE SAVERS. LATEST IMPROVED.

THOMAS B. BODLEY, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN-PLANTER.

TUNNARD'S COTTON-PLANTER. A full supply of both always on hand.

THOMAS B. BODLEY, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia.

NEW ORLEANS. This Roofing is adapted to every style of Roof, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc.

Cuts less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds.

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

M. SCOTLER. Having visited the Northern cities since THE GREAT ROBERT AT HIS STORE, has returned with one of the Largest Stocks of JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE ever brought to New Orleans. Having selected them in person, they are of the very best quality and latest patterns and styles, and will be sold at moderate prices.

M. SCOTLER, 103 1/2 N. 2nd St. No. 5 Camp street.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.