New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 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.

General Sheridan is to be "busted" by Hiram Powers, the sculptor.

The English members of the joint high commission brought their own wine with them.

Republican papers predict that the people of West Virginia will vote against a constitutional convention.

Hon. J. S. Harris, of the United States Senate, has our thanks for a copy of R. W. Raymond's report on mining statistics.

The names of the newly elected Directors of the Economy Hotel Joint Company appear in a special notice in another column.

Sir Boyle Roche once said, in reference to persons all relations to each other but who happened to have no descendants, that "it seemed to be hereditary in the family to have no children."

A Kentucky town has a laughing club, which declares its belief that frequent cachinnation is essential to the preservation of health, and that association is most productive of this essential.

Those wishing to have the streets in front of their stores and dwellings watered should call on the contractor, at No. 20 St. Charles street. The hot sun and blinding dust of summer should occasion a great demand for sprinkling carts.

Greeley writes to Hon. Will Cumback, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, that rust in wheat is caused by the oxidization of the surface of the grains. If wiped perfectly dry and inclosed in buckskin sacks, well oiled, wheat will never rust.

In a North Missouri town lives a gentleman who rejoices in the name of Gander. A short time ago he proposed marriage to a young lady, who refused on the ground that, if she accepted him, she might be considered a *goose*.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 44° at New Orleans, 50° at Augusta, 61° at Charleston, 55° at Cincinnati, 29° at Indianapolis, 73° at Key West, 60° at Lake City, 45° at Memphis, 54° at Mobile, 37° at Nashville, and 36° at Savannah.

The police of San Francisco learned a few days ago that the family of a deceased judge, whose memory is highly honored by the people of that city, were in absolute want of food and the commonest necessaries of life.

At a recent "spiritual circle" in Tremont, Maine, a young woman had her dead lover "called up," who said he must be married, and, a justice being near, the ceremony was performed. The "spiritual or spirited bride" now claims the property of deceased.

Religious services will be held in the Congregational church, corner of Prytania and Calliope 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.

At Straight University, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, there will be services to-day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., will preach in the morning; Professor Swining, of New Haven, Connecticut, will preach in the evening.

Among the names of distinguished departures from our city we notice that of Judge M. D. Edmundson and Dr. J. J. Carter, of Sabine parish, who leave with our best wishes; and may the steamer Tidal Wave, upon which vessel they take passage, carry them safely through.

The resignation of Deputy Grand Chancellor Fitzgerald having been accepted by the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Past Chancellor Henry M. Small has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The Grand Lodge for this State will be organized by Supreme Chancellor Read, in this city, on Monday, the twenty-seventh instant.

Haley, the great bookseller and newsdealer, sends us a liberal supply of samples of his stock. The *Agriculturist*, the *Radical*, *Old and New*, London *Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Overland Monthly*, and a large quantity of illustrated and literary weeklies. He has the best publications of both worlds on his shelves, including the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from our confrere, Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is on a short visit to New Orleans. Mr. Medill paid this section of the country a visit some two years ago, and his articles on Louisiana were very extensively copied throughout the country. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, shows a total as follows: Amount oustanding, $64,618,832; interest accrued and not yet paid, $640,188; interest paid by the United States, $10,753,910; interest repaid by transportation of mails, $2,466,818; balance interest paid by the United States, $8,293,091.

There is now a grand opening of spring goods at the St. Philip store, No. 230 Royal street, corner of St. Philip, where dry goods, of superior quality and of the latest styles, may be obtained at the lowest possible prices. It seems to be the policy of the proprietor of this establishment to make large sales at small profits, and customers profit thereby.

NEW ORLEANS TO BE WEDDED TO THE PACIFIC.

From Marshall, in Eastern Texas, to the Leona, in Western Texas, there is no better upland in the world. It is a country of clear water, good wood, running streams, healthy atmosphere and thrifty settlements. At a rough guess the distance is about six hundred miles, and there is room for millions of people. From the Leona to the Rio Grande, another stretch of six hundred miles, there is but little wood, little water, no navigable streams, and a questionable kind of soil. We say the soil is questionable, because, since our experience in California and in Colorado, where it was once declared the land would not grow weeds, the value of land can only be estimated after it has been tried. It is more than probable that Western Texas, which has hitherto been delivered over as valueless, will develop into fruitful homes for millions of contented farmers. It is very much such land as the first settlers in California refused to pre-empt, but which now sells for two hundred dollars an acre. From the Rio Grande to Tucson there is a better although a somewhat similar stretch of territory to the above, with some of the lovliest spots of ground in the known world. From Tucson to the junction of the Colorado there is but little to attract settlement, as it is probable that here is the poorest piece of territory between the Atlanticand the Pacific. Still it is valuable for its mineral wealth, and there are agricultural and grazing regions that may serve to support a large population. From the point where the Gila and Colorado join, the valley of the Colorado is considered the cotton patch of California. The Indians raise immense crops of corn, beans and vegetables on the soil, and their mode of cultivating the ground is not the best to show off the qualities of the land. These two level stretches embrace four hundred miles of territory. Between the Rio Grande and the Colorado, the richest copper mines that were ever discovered are located, and it is supposed that silver and gold abound in the land. Generally speaking the same character attaches to the belt of territory which reposes in undeveloped and primeval wildness between the Leona and the Colorado, that does to a similar belt between the Arkansas river and the Rocky Mountains further North. And as this northern belt has been settled and is now astonishing the world with the wonder of its agricultural wealth, it is but fair to presume that our southern belt is equally capable of development.

So much by way of introduction to the main subject of our reflections. Congress has passed, and the President has signed, the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, the eastern terminus of which is to be at Marshall, Texas, and the western termini at San Francisco and San Diego. The value of this law is that it gives to the corporation chartered under its provisions the right to enter upon it each alternate section of the public land and own the same, to the same extent and under the same limitations that accompanied the concession to the Northern road. The work must be commenced and finished in five years, and it is especially stipulated that a connecting line may be constructed from New Orleans, which is, in effect, to make New Orleans the gulf terminus. This main road from Marshall to San Diego is to run directly through the belt of territory which we described in the first section; which is to say, that within five years New Orleans will be in railroad connection with El Paso del Norte, on the Rio Grande; with the copper mines on the river Mimbres, with Tucson, with the Pimo Indian country, with the Colorado river, and the whole coast of California. It will be curious if, at the end of that time, we may not say that our city is connected with Guaymas, with the lovely valley of Santa Cruz, in what is now Northern Mexico; with Chihuahua, and perhaps with Monterey.

The obvious results of this enterprise are, that it must fill the South with money and with imported laborers. The building of this road will call into our midst thousands of men to do the work, and where they cast their pickaxes there will spring up cities. Nothing can prevent this consummation except the failure of the company to do the work, of which there is but little apprehension at present.

We shall have this advantage, too, that as the work goes on to its fulfillment the road will be reaching out into a country that is already settled and ready to roll its trade into our keeping. West of the Rio Grande there are the communities that have made St. Louis, San Antonio and Fort Smith prosperous. When the Northern road was built it had no such hope ahead of it. What it expected to be supported from it had to create. Our road is now expected to tap a reservoir of trade that has been unexplored except by mule teams. All Northern Mexico is waiting for the Southern Pacific railroad, and Congress declares it shall wait only five years. *En avant.*

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

It is now conceded that the cotton crop for the year just past has been a remarkable one, upsetting all calculations and negativing entirely the assertion that the negroes have been indisposed to work. Not only was the breadth of land under cultivation almost up to the most prosperous year before the rebellion, but the picking has been good, as is demonstrated by the yield in bales. Either the people, then, have been industrious and steady, or a miracle has happened.

The extent of the crop, however, is about all that we can boast of, for the profits have been on the wrong side of the ledger. Counting all the costs of production most of the planters will come out about where they went in after the crop has been reduced to dollars and cents. And this is what embarrasses the South very seriously at present. The money received for her cotton crop must go elsewhere, to pay the West for provisions and the North for clothing, implements and advances. We shall have comparatively nothing left over as a surplus in our own pockets, for it is a mistake to suppose that the volume of wages which has been paid out belongs at home. Except in the matter of sugar and molasses all that we have consumed at the table or on our backs has come from other communities. Our entire resources were invested in producing cotton, and our misfortune has been that in raising this article with so much energy and purpose, we have consented to pay other communities for our meat, bread, coffee, implements, bagging, rope, clothing, whisky, tobacco, munitions, fire-crackers, jim-cracks, and so forth. The wages of the laborers have been invested in the productions of other people, going out from among us as fast as they were earned and paid. Where we should have sixty millions of surplus cash on hand, we are in debt. If we had this immense sum of money left on deposit with the people as a means of investment either in improvements or on interest, the entire face of the country would now show a different aspect. And until we learn how to keep our money at home we shall ever find ourselves at the end of the year in the same distressful condition.

If, instead of producing so much cotton, a portion of the planters had cultivated potatoes and corn, the money which has been paid to the West for these articles would have been expended at home, and would have remained in the community. The mere presence of this money in a neighborhood is of itself a benefit, for the holders most generally either use it themselves or allow others to use it in improving the farms or the buildings. It is kept constantly in motion, helping a mechanic to-day and a farmer to-morrow, until the whole body of society comes ultimately to catch some benefit from it during the course of the year.

Moreover, the devotion of the people to cotton is a drawback on the most interesting development of an agricultural people. The score of varied resources which the country is capable of unfolding to advantage are neglected in the close attention to one particular. We should supply the North and West with early fruit, melons, vegetables and field truck, whereas, we shall probably see the best and earliest peaches introduced into our market from Northern farms. Wines that should be made, and cigars that should be manufactured at our own doors almost, come to us from thousands of miles away, and are paid for with the cotton which we ran in debt to raise.

It is true the city does not feel this improvidence to the same extent that the country does, for a bale of cotton pays as many expenses in passing through New Orleans if it sells for sixty dollars as it would if it brought one hundred and twenty. But the country fails to progress, and without health and vitality in the country among the farmers, the city must ultimately fail. If the planters could realize the profits which their energy, industry and capital entitle them to, thousands of dollars would be spent annually in the city, and ultimately the successful farmer would dispose of his place to some new and younger man and remove into the city with his sons and daughters, to give them better opportunities. The interest from his hard earned fortune would be the support of the family in its better days.

Our situation, therefore, cannot well be said to be thrifty and auspicious until we can report from the country that there is a surplus of ready money there after the crop has been gathered and the debts paid.

ISRAEL.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the world's progress toward the still distant era of universal brotherhood that prejudices of race and nation long believed invincible are gradually disappearing. This appears most forcibly in the present position, throughout the civilized world, of the distinguished race whose name heads this article, compared with that which they held in olden times and even that which they have sustained within the memory of persons still living. The days of active persecution, indeed, have long since passed; but the struggle through which the Jews in England obtained the final removal of their civil disabilities is comparatively recent, and now it is confidently asserted that "Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been, or is on the point of being, raised to the peerage." Without being admirers of the system which maintains a peerage, we think it a subject for general gratification that the barriers of prejudice which have heretofore kept from the enjoyment of that honor a man otherwise worthy of it, on account of his race or religion, have been removed.

The Israelites, in some respects, are the most wonderful and interesting people of whom history makes mention. Their records date back to the very infancy of the race. The Egyptians, Assyrians, and some other Eastern peoples, had indeed achieved national existence while the Israelites were still only a tribe; but where are these nations now? In the peoples at present inhabiting these countries not a trace of the ancient inhabitants remains; while the Israelites, though scattered throughout every clime, are still as distinct a people in their features, customs and religion, as any dwelling in a land of their own. In the course of their long and checkered national life they have experienced every vicissitude to which a people could be exposed. They have been alternately slaves and tyrants; conquerors and conquered. They have driven nations into exile, and been driven into exile themselves. "They have struggled for their national existence against the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Syrians and Romans; have been conquered and nearly exterminated by each of these powers, and yet have survived them all." Held together, as they have been from the beginning, by their peculiar customs, laws and language; above all, by a religion so far exalted above those of surrounding nations as to be incomprehensible to them, the Israelites have had the extraordinary experience of giving a god to the whole civilized world, and yet being persecuted as impious by the whole civilized world for worshiping that god after the fashion of their fathers. Oppressed by "emperors and republics, sultans and popes, Moors and inquisitions," they have been pillaged, tortured, imprisoned and put to death by fire, rack and sword, to the sound of the hymns of their own psalmists, and by men who revered their prophets and accepted their sacred books as the word of God. Indeed, to persecute the Jews with relentless cruelty was considered by numbers of zealous Christians during the middle ages as one of the surest ways of displaying love to God and winning his favor, and although the spirit of active persecution abated somewhat after the Reformation, it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that that of toleration began systematically to take its place.

And yet, wherever and whenever they have been favored by simple toleration, the Hebrew people have always been distinguished for the excellence they have attained in learning and the arts; and in all ages and countries they have furnished, as in Spain under the Moorish princes, some of the most eminent men in all departments of science. To mention the celebrated poets, astronomers, theologians, historians, lexicographers, grammarians, mathematicians and philosophers among them whose works have benefited mankind, would swell this article out of all proportion; while in the departments of "politics, law, general literature, medicine and the arts, especially music," they have had numerous representatives. "In finance they have naturally been distinguished," and have filled that department in the ministries of more than one continental power.

That they have in general held the tie that binds them to each other stronger than that which connects them with the society around them and the government under which they live, is not to be wondered at. Pariahship does not promote patriotism; but where they had cause to love a people or government, as in the case of Poland (which at one time received them hospitably when driven from the neighboring countries), they have manifested their gratitude by the most chivalrous devotion.

In this country (by which is meant the United States, and not any particular portion thereof) they have always enjoyed, not toleration, but what is better, liberty and equality, and accordingly we find among them some of our best and most public spirited citizens. In saying that they enjoy perfect liberty and equality we do not mean to deny that there still lingers among some classes of so-called Christians a prejudice which is displayed in the negative form of social exclusion; but even this is gradually wearing away. In this city it has never existed, we think, to as great an extent as in some other parts of the country. How could it, when we have been able to reckon among our most prominent citizens so benevolent a man as Judah Touro, and so talented a one as Judah P. Benjamin, not to mention others, less distinguished, but, perhaps, as worthy?

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

The show has taken place. The triumphant Germans have made their entrance into the beautiful city, have paraded themselves and flaunted their banners before the tear-blinded eyes of the vanquished, and been received, as a general thing, in solemn silence. The satisfaction arising from this display it is thought they had a right to expect, as one which no victorious army has ever denied itself. The world has not advanced enough yet in the principles of Christianity to enable men to forego a vain display of triumph, which adds nothing whatever to the substantial advantages of victory. When it has thus advanced, war itself will have disappeared from the face of the earth, and some other arbitrament for the dispute of nations will have taken its place.

The Parisians, it appears, endured the humiliating spectacle in a more magnanimous manner than was to have been expected from so excitable a people. The accounts all seem to agree that there was no general disturbance on the first day of the German occupation, and no evidence of popular ill-will toward the conquering army, except some "whistling and screams of derision" on the part of the indiscreet few.

It would certainly have been in better taste for the citizens of Paris to remain within closed doors, and so deprive the parading host of victors of a great part of their expected triumph. Such was, no doubt, the course pursued by the better classes; but in a population like that of Paris the numbers drawn forth by curiosity alone would naturally be great, and when we remember how many foreigners there must be in the city who have no interest in its fate beyond a selfish one, it is easy to conceive that the Germans had spectators enough to gratify the most inordinate military pride.

The latest news is that the populace are less calm than they were on Wednesday, and that the Germans will probably leave "this evening" (that is last evening) "or to-morrow" (to-day). Well, let them leave. They have accomplished their object. They have seen Paris and been seen by its people. They have canceled the disgrace of Berlin, and got "even" with the French nation. Let them leave, and the sooner the better.

That the bitter humiliation through which she has passed may prove a salutary lesson to France is to be hoped, but, perhaps, hardly to be expected. The fire of resentment which this triumphant march through their capital must have roused in every Frenchman's heart is not the less fierce for being smothered. A more magnanimous course on the part of the victor would certainly have been more politic; but, perhaps, with the return of peace and prosperity, under a stable, free and strong government, this impulsive people may console themselves for their present grief and mortification in some nobler manner than in plotting schemes of national revenge. Let us hope so.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The bill amending the school law has been passed by the General Assembly, has been approved by the Governor, and is now in force. The division superintendents composing the State Board of Education have all been confirmed, and are about to enter upon the discharge of their important duties. One of the first of these, as well in order of time as in importance, will be the selection of thirteen citizens of New Orleans to serve on the City Board of Directors.

The State board remains the same as last year, and is composed of the following members: Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, *ex officio* President, and the following Division Superintendents members: First Division, R. C. Richardson; Second Division, E. S. Stoddard; Third Division, Rev. R. K. Diossy; Fourth Division, General James McCleery; Fifth Division, R. C. Wyly; Sixth Division, J. B. Carter. Rev. William Rollinson is the Secretary. To the above gentlemen has been committed the delicate and important duty of selecting the directors of all the public schools in Louisiana, and to whom the friends of education now look hopefully for a satisfactory result. Without wishing to influence the superintendents in their choice of individuals, we urge upon them the propriety, nay the necessity, of selecting men of undoubted standing in the community; the directors should be heads of families, householders if not men of property, possessed of a liberal education, fair business qualities, physical and mental activity, and irreproachable character; for to them will fall the duty of selecting, directing and influencing the instructors of the rising generation. And there can be no doubt that much of the character of the directors will be imparted through the teachers to the children of our public schools. We have already the framework of a very good school system, which only needs to be built upon and improved to make it useful and popular, and a source of true pride to the public-spirited, patriotic citizen. Very much depends upon the selection of the directors, not only in the city but throughout the State. This matter is in the hands of the State board, and we hope to have the pleasure of complimenting the members, and no less the State Superintendent, upon the wisdom of their choice.

We suppose the election will take place in a day or two and the result known by Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

The Fire Department was blessed with a most beautiful day to celebrate their thirty-fourth anniversary. The rain of the previous day was just sufficient to lay the dust, cool the atmosphere, and give the city a clean and bright appearance. The fierce wind that accompanied the rain was lulled into silence, and the dawn of the fourth of March presented a most refreshing and peaceful aspect. But, as the sun made his way up the eastern horizon, casting his golden rays upon the Crescent City, evidences of animated life were becoming more and more visible, and before nine o'clock the Fire Department was in rapid motion in every part of the city, including Algiers, Gretna, Jefferson, Milneburg and Carrollton, making its way to Canal street in detachments headed by bands of music and in charge of marshals chosen for the day. By eleven o'clock the line was formed on Canal street, under the direction of I. N. Marks, Esq., the grand marshal of the day, and the order was given to march. As a matter of course these things had not been occurring without attracting a very large portion of our population to the scene of the brilliant pageant that had been forming, and among them were a large number of strangers, who had been drawn hither to witness the festivities of the day. It was only when the Fire Department was in line, and had commenced to march, that we could begin to comprehend its beauty and magnitude. We have seen our gallant fire brigade on many a similar occasion, and although they have always challenged our admiration, we must confess they never looked better than yesterday. Their bright uniforms, beautiful banners, and appropriate and elegant decorations of "machines," were well calculated to inspire all with delight who beheld them.

As the procession moved down Royal street we began to have a proper conception of the manner in which members of the Fire Department had responded to the call upon this occasion, and it was also perceptible that if they had turned out in their might the ladies had done the same. The streets through which the procession passed were literally packed with women and children anxious to get a glimpse at it.

Washington Steam Engine Company No. 8, of Mobile, came over to participate in the celebration, and presented quite a feature in the procession. Its members form a fine looking body of men, and their machine is just as pretty as a machine can be.

New Orleans has a fire department it may well be proud of. It embraces some of our best and most useful citizens, and is composed principally of young men who are "to the manor born," and this accounts for the interest that is manifested by all, but particularly by our "fair ones," in the celebration of its anniversary.

PATRONIZING PROVIDENCE.

The German emperor, in informing his queen of the ratification by the Bordeaux Assembly of the peace conditions, after commending the devotion of the army and the sacrifices of the people, uses the following language: "The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprise, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace. To Him be the honor, to the fatherland thanks." An impartial distribution of royal favors it must be admitted, but not, we think, in the best taste. This making the Almighty *particeps criminis* in the horrors and cruelties of war was entirely in keeping with the old Jewish notion of being the chosen nation and special children of God; but as, under the Christian dispensation, all nations as all individuals are supposed to be equally dear to the Heavenly Father, is it not an unwarrantable assumption that he has interposed directly in the settling of their disputes?

The gold receipts at the New Orleans Customhouse for the month of February, (twenty-three working days) foot up $650,681 62, being sixteen thousand dollars more than ever before received here in one month for customs. This showing is gratifying to those who are interested in swelling the national revenues and paying the public debt, but it is not flattering to the capacity of this section of country to manufacture its own commodities.

A New Medical Journal.

We have received the first number of a new medical journal entitled "Essentials of Good Health and Mental Bliss," edited by Thomas Nicholson, M. D., Ph. D. It is a New Orleans publication, and designed to take the place occupied here and elsewhere throughout the country by *Hall's Journal of Health*, before that once excellent publication became a mere advertising sheet. The first number of the new magazine under review contains some very valuable orginal articles, vital subjects which should be read and understood by all heads of families. It is the design to insert original articles chiefly, not only from the pen of the editor, but also such contributions from other learned medicine men as may be offered and approved. The office of the editor is at 190 Magazine street, corner of Orange.

This is from the Pittsburg *Paper*:

General Francis J. Herron, formerly of this city, but since the war a resident of Indiana, is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives at Washington.

Would it not be better to substitute Louisiana for Indiana?

The Louisville *Commercial*, of Thursday, says:

William J. Phelps, general freight agent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad, was in the city yesterday, on a tour to the North. He is appointing agents for his road, and has appointed Satterwhite Brothers agents at this point.

The widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne died in England lately.

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. ja12 2dpom

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle) NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having read an article in Monday's edition of the Bulletin in reference to J. B. Howard, I desire to make the facts known.

I, book-keeper of the Bank of America, certify that Mr. C. T. Howard made a deposit, on the fourteenth of February, 1870, of $4598 21, which I posted in error to the account of J. B. Howard.

That on the seventeenth of February, 1870, J. B. Howard sent his bank-book to be balanced, and finding the above amount of $4598 21 to his credit on my ledger, I entered it on his bank-book and struck his balance, say $5512 34.

That, on the twenty first of February, 1870, J. B. Howard drew a check for $5150.

That, on the twenty-fourth of September, 1870, in balancing the account of C. T. Howard, the error was found and J. B. Howard notified of it immediately.

That, since that date J. B. Howard acknowledges the amount used by him not to be his, but refuses to refund it, inasmuch that the bank, having led him in error, he thinks it very singular that the bank should expect him to refund the amount.

mh5 2p1t HENRY WILLOZ.

OPEN BEHIND SHIRTS, One Plait SHIRTS, Eyelet-Hole SHIRTS, SHIRTS for Loose Cuffs, Broad-Plaited SHIRTS, Wedding SHIRTS, Night SHIRTS, Boys' SHIRTS. The quality and prices are irresistible—at LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles streets. mh5 2t 2dp New Orleans.

McINTYRE & APPLEGATE, PLUMBERS, 146.....Poydras Street.....146 New Orleans, Louisiana. Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbers' furnishing goods, iron and brass pumps, cooking ranges, etc. fe26 1m2p

WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS BUSY AT LEIGHTON'S STORE? BECAUSE THE GOODS AND PRICES ARE IRRESISTIBLE. mh5 2t 2p

B. PIFFET'S GRAND BAZAR, TOURO BUILDINGS, 127.....Canal street.....127 Is now receiving and will continue to receive an entire new stock of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, ETC. Also, Every description of Jet and Plated JEWELRY, TOILET SETS, ETC., And a complete stock of FRESH CANDIES, And the New and Odorless PARLOR MATCHES. The entire Stock is now offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to meet the straitened circumstances of an oppressed community. mh2 2p 6t

STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MARTIN'S OLD STAND, 113.....Canal street.....113 The best stock of Leathers always on hand, and a fit guaranteed. Custom made goods for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, in every variety. Give me a call. J. POWERS, 113 Canal street. de11 8u2p3m

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. de7 2p81y

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, $8 AND $10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each. 200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each. 500 dozen Table Knives and Forks, at $1 and $2 per dozen. 200 Fine REVOLVERS, at $8 and $10 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. fe10 1m

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS. ST. PHILIP STORE, No. 230 Royal street, corner St. Philip. Japanese SILKS at 90 cents. Linen LAWNS at 20 and 25 cents. Finest CALICOES at 10 cents. French PERCALES, yard wide, at 15 cents. Cambric MUSLIN at 12½ cents. Ladies' HOSE, full finished, at $3 per dozen. Striped GRENADINES at 40 cents per yard. BAREGES and MOZAMBIQUES at 10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents. White PIQUES at 15, 20, 40 and 50 cents. Buff and Fancy ditto. Colored and White BRILLANTES. 10-4 SHEETING at 30c. Lace Shawls, Swiss Muslins, White Linens, Bonnets, Huckaback Toweling and Towels, Linen Sheetings, Alpacas, Black and Colored Diagonals, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Plush Trimmings, etc., at correspondingly low prices. mh5 3t2p

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1871.

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

DEAR SIR—For the sum of $2950 this day paid to me on Policy No. 375, issued upon the life of my deceased husband, SELIM MAGNER, you have my thanks. Very Respectfully, E. R. MAGNER. mh5 1t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1871.

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

DEAR SIR—Allow me to thank you for the sum of $2950, this day paid to me on policy issued to my deceased husband, GEORGE HOFFMAN. Very Respectfully, MARGARETTA HOFFMAN. mh5 1t

A CARD.

To the Editor:

SIR—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to that of the many who have, from time to time, publicly expressed their gratitude to Dr. HUNTER for his successful treatment of their cases.

We have long been taught to consider consumption as incurable, and from the failure of doctors in general practice to cure it, I had come to the conclusion that it was without remedy. Surely then, a physician who introduces a better mode of treatment, and is able to relieve the sufferings and gradually bring back to health those who have hitherto been considered doomed, deserves everybody's good will and co-operation. Animated by these sentiments, I gratefully tender this card as a small tribute to his success and professional skill.

I had for several years been afflicted with an affection of the lungs, which was almost daily increasing in severity. I was much troubled with cough, expectoration and shortness of breath, and for a long time had been spitting blood every few days. Naturally my mind was greatly troubled at these symptoms—the more so from the fact that my lungs had been pronounced seriously diseased by several physicians of experience, and treated as such without benefit. My discharge from the army during the war was owing to this disease, and as month after month went by and my troubles increased, I began to lose all hope of ever finding relief from medicine. It is but a couple of years since my brother died from the same affection, and, finding myself falling precisely as he had done, and experiencing the same symptoms, it is not to be wondered at that I was ready to grasp at anything which seemed to hold out the least hope of recovery. I was in this state when, some time about Christmas last, I read one of Dr. Hunter's letters on "Spitting of Blood," which greatly interested me, and hearing from several of the benefits which they had derived from his mode of treatment, which I knew from experience could not be obtained from medicines administered by the stomach, I determined to consult him regarding my own case and, with that end in view, called at his office, No. 165 Canal street.

After a careful examination of my chest, he placed me under his treatment by inhalation, and from that time I began to recover. The improvement was marked from the outset. I did not cough an atom of blood after the third day; the oppression in the chest lasted but a few days longer, and all the other symptoms rapidly disappeared, so that long before I discontinued the inhalations I felt entirely relieved, but considered it only wise on my part to persevere for some little time more than seemed absolutely necessary in a treatment from which I had received such speedy benefit, and to-day, although but little over two months since I placed my case in his hands, I may say I feel as well as I ever did in my life, and it will afford me as much pleasure to give any additional information which may be desired, to such as may like to call upon me, for I feel that I cannot do too much to spread a knowledge of the results of inhalation as practiced by Dr. Hunter.

J. Y. DYSART, 13 Robertson street.

Office 114 Common street.

New Orleans, March 4, 1871.

DR. HUNTER'S SPECIALTY.

Drs. R. & K. B. HUNTER treat the following diseases as a specialty, and can be consulted daily from nine to four (Sundays, nine to twelve), and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from six to seven o'clock, at their office, No. 165 CANAL STREET:

I.—DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

Catarrh, Ozena, Polypus, Ulceration of the Mucous Membrane, and all affections of the Nasal Passages.

II.—DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

Granular Disease, Enlarged Tonsils, Elongated Evula and Diptheria.

III.—DISEASES OF THE LARYNX.

Chronic Laryngitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Ulceration of the Vocal Chords and Throat Consumption.

IV.—DISEASES OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Dry and Humid Bronchitis, Bronchial Consumption, Spasmodic Bronchitis, Nervous and Bronchial Asthma.

V.—DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Consumption, Chronic Pneumonia, Pulmonary Congestion and Emphysema.

VI.—DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.

Chronic Pleurisy, Pneumo-Thorax (air in the chest), Hydro-Thorax (water in the chest), and Empyema.

VII.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Nervous Palpitations, Neuralgia, Valvular Diseases, Enlargement of the Heart, and all affections of that organ.

VIII.—SCROFULA.

Embracing all diseases of a tuberculous nature. mh5 1t2p

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having positively determined to retire from business after this month, will from henceforth dispose of his stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS and SILVERWARE at first cost, and even less than cost. The stock being now considerably reduced, the balance is offered to the public at very low prices; and those in need of such articles will find it to their advantage to call on me.

G. SCOOLER, No. 11 Camp street.

Depot of Kernaghan's Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. mh3 1m 2p

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS, WITH CIRCULAR CUTTERS. LATEST IMPROVED. THOMAS B. BODLEY, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans. fe17 30t 2p

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 187.....Canal Street.....187 INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1855.

Officers: L. F. Generes, President. Thomas A. Adams, First Vice President. Thomas Allen Clarke, Second Vice President. Charles J. Leeds, Third Vice President. Sam Jones, Jr., Treasurer.

Trustees: Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Carl Kohn, David Urquhart, John G. Geines, Samuel Jamieson. de10 2p3m