

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 10, 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. 91 Exchange Alley.

C. G. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. D. Hollie, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District.

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

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

We paid a visit to Governor Warmoth yesterday, and found him in good spirits, though still suffering from the injury to his foot, which is of a severe nature, but, fortunately, not dangerous.

He will require careful treatment and complete quiet for a few days, when we may hope to see him out again.

Many gentlemen called yesterday to pay their respects, but, under the advice of the surgeon, they were denied admittance, and left their cards.

Again the Southern Express Company places us under obligations for New York papers of latest date.

The weather was bright, beautiful, cheerful yesterday, and he who did not enjoy must be a confirmed misanthrope.

An invitation has been extended to us to visit Selligman's new gallery of art, No. 163 Poydras street, next Saturday evening at seven o'clock.

General William S. Rosecrans is out in a letter favoring the building by government of railways North and South, and declares them necessary to complete national harmony.

A new passenger depot has been commenced at Houston, a few yards west of the old central stationhouse. Its apartments will be adapted to the accommodation of passengers only.

A new signal light for railway trains has been invented. It consists of a lantern which revolves when the train is in motion, displaying a red light if going forward and a green light if backing.

In a town in Massachusetts, lately, a young woman dashed out of her house and stopped a runaway team by hanging to the harness. She probably saved the lives or limbs of the seven passengers.

An English traveler very accurately describes the American bartender as "a man with painfully crisp and shiny hair, a rudely black moustache and a dazzling constellation of diamonds in his shirt-bosom."

Congressman William Williams, of New York, and Congressman William Williams, of Indiana, will be likely to suffer some inconvenience by mistakes in the delivery of their letters during their sojourn in Washington.

"Mother," said a four-year-old, "what season of the year was it when Adam and Eve were in the Garden of Eden?" "I don't know, unless it was summer—a perpetual summer." "Oh, no, mamma, it must have been in the fall, for you know apples were ripe."

Sealed proposals for the joiners' work of a theatre will be received at the office of "La Variete Association," No. 27 Carondelet street, until three o'clock P. M., the fifteenth instant. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, B. M. Harrod, No. 5 Commercial alley.

We learn from the Minden Democrat, that Mr. George T. Ventresca, living a few miles from that town, found a roll of money in a sack of oats which he had purchased. He says if any one can describe the amount and how it came there he can have it.

It is stated that in Neuchatel, where Agassiz was once a college professor, he is mentioned as the distinguished American savan. Though born in and a resident of Switzerland for nearly forty years, his reputation here has caused his nativity to be forgotten.

Swinburne is red-hot. He says Mrs. Victoria is a "thin worm, crowned and curled, that backs and blinks and warms itself about the world," further, that she is a "blind flesh-fly and fanged meridian vermin." He is practicing to fit himself for editing a Democratic paper in this country.

A dashing fellow at Galesburg, Illinois, is discovered to have accomplished the ruin of three young women of that town, all of good families. He has married one of them, under the gentle persuasion of a pistol, and the big brothers of the other two are considering whether they shall not make the young wife a widow.

Alexander Long, who made a brief sensation in Congress, in 1864, by his open avowal of ultra rebel sympathies, is not dead—at least, not buried—as is generally supposed. He still practices law on the banks of Mill Creek, in Hamilton county, Ohio, having learned the folly and danger of political ambition.

Colonel McComb, President of the Mississippi Central and Jackson railroads, arrived in this city a few days since from Delaware. In company with Mr. Charles Morgan, he will leave for Texas in a few days to look after important railroad enterprises. The South wants and cordially welcomes just such men as Colonel McComb.

In Galena, Illinois, the other day, a judge found before him a young girl arrested for creating a disturbance in the street. Judge and prisoner gazed at each other for a moment, and then the latter said, "You know that your son was the cause of my ruin." The man bowed his head, and when he lifted it again tears were in his eyes, and he said in a broken voice: "Let her go, for my life can never condemn her."

THE SPANISH CORTES.

Since the revolution in Spain in the month of September, 1868, when, after a brief struggle, the Spanish monarchy under the reigning Queen Isabella II. ceased to exist, great interest has been manifested by our people in the constituent assembly of that country, known as the Cortes.

In the revolution, which proved to be a widely extended movement, most of the eminent Spaniards were active participants. The government passed into the hands of a few men, of whom Generals Serrano and Prim are the best known, the former ultimately becoming regent. In connection with the revolution, and one of the prominent leaders in it, was Admiral Topete, the brave and magnanimous soldier who opened to the exiled generals the gates of Spain, and made the revolution possible. When the Council of State was organized, the president of that body, minister of war, captain-general of the armies of Spain, the Count of Reuss, the Marquis of Castillejo, Don Juan Prim, until his assassination, was one of the foremost leaders in the Spanish Cortes. Of him it is said that he was a "soldier, conspirator, diplomatist and born ruler; a Cromwell without convictions; a dictator who concealed his power, and a Warwick who married king: better than he made them."

The Cortes, as to its politics, was composed of the irreconcilable republicans, democrats, Carlists, union liberals, and the progressists. The revolution had been mainly produced through the coalition of the progressists, the liberal union and democratic parties, and lasted for a year and a half after the provisional government was formed. This coalition with men of opposite and extreme views—such as Martos, the abolitionist, and Romero Robledo, the advocate of slavery; Eschegaray, the rationalist, and Ortiz, the ultramontane; men who worship reason, and men who worship the Pope; men who insist that human rights are above law, and men who believe in the divine right of kings—was kept together and maintained its ascendancy through the powerful cohesion of private and party interests until March, 1870, when it fell to pieces upon a question of the financial administration of the country. By the vote of the Cortes, consisting of three hundred and twenty-four members, the provisional government and its cabinet was sustained by a majority of six, just sufficient to save the cabinet and overthrow the incongruous coalition. The republicans under the lead of Castelar, Figueras and Louis Blanc, for this occasion, voted with the ministry. It was a desperate struggle on the part of Prim and his colleagues to prevent their overthrow by the monarchists, Carlists and unionists who were bitterly opposed to the radicals, republicans and progressive monarchists. Of all the men in this Spanish Legislature the most distinguished, enlightened and eloquent was and is the great republican Emilio Castelar. Says a writer, describing him, "he reminds you instantly of Chautry's best of the greatest of the sons of men. The same pure oval outline, the arched eyebrows, the piled up dome of forehead stretching outward from the eyes until the glossy black scolding the hopelessness of disputing the field, has retired discouraged to the back of the head."

As a speaker he is described as one that does not move with the powerful, convincing momentum of the greatest English and American orators. It is possible that its very brilliancy detracts somewhat from its effect upon a legislative body. When you see a Toledo blade all damasked with frondage and flowers and stories of the gods, you are apt to think it less deadly than one glittering in naked bluntness from hilt to point. Yet the splendid sword is apt to be of the finest temper. He has transcendent oratorical gifts. There is something almost superhuman in his delivery. Robertson, speaking of Pitt's oratory, said, "It was not the torrent of Demosthenes, nor the splendid conflagration of Tully."

This ceases to be an unmeaning metaphor when you have heard Castelar. His speech is like a torrent in its inconceivable fluency, like a raging fire in its brilliancy of color and terrible energy of passion.

Never, for an instant, is the wondrous current of declamation checked by the pauses and hesitations, the deliberations that mark all Anglo-Saxon debates. An entire oration will be delivered with precisely the fluent energy which a veteran actor exhibits in his most passionate scenes; and when you consider that it is not coined beforehand, but is struck off instantly in the very heat and spasm of utterance, it seems little short of inspiration. The most elaborate feeling of a fastidious rhetorician could not produce phrases of more exquisite harmony, antithesis more sharp and shining, metaphors more neatly fitting, all uttered with a distinct rapidity that makes the despair of stenographers. His memory is prodigious and under perfect discipline. He has the world's history at his tongue's end. No fact is too insignificant to be retained, nor too stale to do service.

Any one who reads the great speech of this Spanish Patrick Henry, upon the occasion when the Roman Catholic party in the Cortes sought to maintain their power and ascendancy as the State religion, will remember how perfectly true is the description of Castelar, as above quoted. He is withal a pure, good man, and has never faltered in his devotion to liberal ideas since his boyhood. In poverty, exile and persecution, as well as amid the intoxicating fumes of flattery and favor, he has kept his faith unswerving, and has been a consistent supporter of the cause of political and spiritual freedom. What a model for some of the would-be legislators of our State and country! In the Cortes Castelar was ably supported by Figueras and Pi y Margall, and they were met in debate by Rio Rosas, Siivela, the Prontis of this body; Juan Valera, the courtly academician, and Lopez de Arjola, of the liberal union party, and of the radicals, consisting of the progressists and monarchial democrats, Generals Cordova, Liguero and Pe-

rales, Milans del Bosch and Don Pascual Madoz, Ruiz Gomez and Coromely Ortiz, the Andalusian priest and ultramontane. The work of these men is now nearly done, unless they shall be returned by their constituency in the elections just held in Spain for the new Cortes, which is to be convened under the rule of King Amadeus. There is not much doubt, however, that Castelar will be in his place again, as he is said to be the idol of his constituency. There is one thing certain, however, and that is, the destiny of Spain is fixed and irrevocable in regard to toleration and civil and religious liberty throughout that country, with no more priestcraft, no more persecution, no more inquisition. Long may they enjoy the blessed fruits of the revolution of 1868 and the labors of her patriotic Cortes.

DEMOCRATIC ENTERPRISE.

Some enterprising Democrat advertises in the New York World, "Speeches for spouters—ready-made eloquence for sale cheap to Congressmen elect." Well, really, this may not be a new article of merchandise among the Democrats, but they must be "on their last legs" when they propose to furnish members of Congress, radicals not excepted, with speeches, intelligible and unintelligible, upon any subject, at prices that bring these luxuries within reach of the commonest carpet-bagger, black or white, who has the good fortune to be a member of Congress and the bad fortune to be without brains. The advertiser who proposes to do this accompanies his proposition with a tariff of prices. He is particularly, however, to notify carpet-buggers in a postscript that his terms are cash, and as he makes no allusion to politics in his postscript, it is to be supposed that Democratic and Republican carpet-buggers are to fare alike in this matter.

Hon. Joseph Medill, the leading editor of that journal, gives the tone to the editorial department of the Tribune, and though we may sometimes differ slightly with the sentiments expressed, we do not fail to admire the spirit in which they are written. Mr. Medill visited Louisiana some three years since, when political acrimony and sectional bitterness had not been allayed as they are at the present time. He found us then a community divided among ourselves. He finds now more social, political and commercial harmony, and discovers that the one great aim of our people is to promote the general prosperity.

Mr. Samuel J. Medill, the city editor of the Chicago Tribune, whose department is conspicuously well conducted, accompanies his brother to the Crescent City. Together they will visit St. Mary parish, and other portions of the Teche country, and be able to form a correct judgment of the resources of the sugar region of Louisiana. Mr. Medill's letters from Louisiana to the Tribune, when he visited this State before, were models of terseness, and freely expressed the impressions made upon his mind by what he then saw and heard here. His judgment, to some extent, might have been somewhat harsh, but no one can doubt that his words were written from the heart, and we have no doubt that his present series of letters will present his views and impressions with his usual sincerity and correctness.

UNPROFITABLE AND IMPROPER.

The Attorney General of the State of Louisiana appears in a role before the courts that is somewhat unusual. The Legislature passed an appropriation for his credit of fifty odd thousand dollars. A similar appropriation was voted to Mr. Nixon. The Governor of the State and the Auditor of Public Accounts resist these appropriations on the ground that they are in violation of that amendment to the constitution which limits the debt of the State. Both of these claims, therefore, stand on the same footing and involve the greatest interests of the State. The Nixon claim is being sued upon by way of mandamus to compel the Auditor to draw his warrant for the amount of the appropriation. If Mr. Nixon wins his suit, Mr. Belden must win his suit also. Therefore, the Attorney General is almost directly interested in the Nixon verdict to the extent of fifty odd thousand dollars. It is manifestly unseemly, therefore, that he should appear in the Nixon case on behalf of the State, for such an appearance puts him in the attitude of defending against his own interest. And this is augmented when he assumes the position which he did in court on Tuesday, that he was the custodian of the interests of the State in the matter, and that he would probably reject the able counsel which Governor Warmoth has engaged to assist in protecting the public treasury. It will be apparent to the public that the Attorney General commits a breach of professional duty when he attempts to defend a case in which he is impliedly the prosecutor.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

Commander Selfridge, commanding the Darien exploring expedition, writes a letter in which he states that his efforts have been crowned with success, and that he has discovered a route for a ship canal from the Gulf of Darien to the Gulf of San Miguel. The highest elevation is not over three hundred feet, and the channel can either be a clear cut through from ocean to ocean, or a locked canal. The harbors at either end are ample and well protected, and the natives friendly. The exploration was made under such conditions of hardship and exposure that Commander Selfridge was thrown into a severe fever; but at the time of writing the letter that conveys this intelligence, he was so far recovered as to be on the point of starting for the Pacific slope to survey the Gulf of San Miguel. He gives no intimation of the probable cost of the work, but intimates that it may be too high to warrant the undertaking. The government of Colombo assisted the expedition with laborers, as well as a small appropriation.

CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL LESSONS.

It is just possible that by constant hammering we may be able to teach the Klux organ in Louisville some portion of that common sense which we added to the stock in trade of the Courier-Journal. Here goes, then, for another lick, and if the skull that catches it is not invulnerable to a trip hammer, the point of our

remarks must certainly find a lodgment within its periphery. We rise to correct the following paragraph:

Not a German soldier remains in Paris. How beautiful the example. Suppose that so considerate a policy had been that of the United States after the war, and that instead of planting martial law in the Southern States they had substituted generous civil officers for martial warriors—Louisville Ledger.

First: There are a large number of German soldiers that remain in France to see that the reconstruction laws and the terms of the surrender are not violated. That may not be so beautiful, but it is a fact. Second: Alsace and Lorraine will be partitioned with German troops from this time forward, and the Ein-Klux of those departments will find a very different kind of treatment waiting for them than ever caught the same brotherhood of outlaws in Kentucky. And the irreconcilables throughout Prussia, who may think too loud about the reconstruction of Germany, will probably be allowed to carry on their conversation in solitary confinement. Suppose, then, that the United States had withdrawn every soldier from the South after the rebellion was suppressed, is it not probable that the same misfortune would have happened that is now occurring in Havre, where the people have decided that Germans shall not here; after work in that city? And would it not have been a great disaster if such had been the result? It does not require a very profound head to comprehend these questions and conclusions, so we have considerable faith in their entering under the wool of the Ledger man.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

One of the leading journals of the United States is the Chicago Tribune. It is conducted with peculiar ability in all its departments, and there is a boldness, freshness, independence and originality in its editorials that attract the attention of its readers of every political persuasion.

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STORM SIGNALS.

Wednesday night the city of New Orleans was visited by a storm of wind and rain which did considerable damage on the land and on the water. Thursday morning the daily papers in the city published a telegram from Washington City to the effect that a severe storm was indicated for Wednesday night along the Gulf coast. That is, by means of telegraphic reports of the condition of the atmosphere in Louisiana, it was known in Washington on Wednesday that a storm might be expected on Wednesday night at New Orleans. This is reducing barometrical matters to something like general usefulness.

In the West this department has been used to great immediate advantage, for the farmers now ascertain in advance of the approach of both storms of wind and rain, and take precautions to protect their crops and stock which they could not obtain if they were not forewarned. Let us hope that this advance in scientific observations will be used to give the people of Louisiana the full advantage of this previous information hereafter.

In noticing the Freedmen's Savings Bank, on Carondelet street, a few days ago, an error was made in stating that the institution pays or compounds interest every three months. It should have been four months instead of three. A depositor can receive the interest of what is deposited every four months, or have that interest added to the principal.

A schoolmaster tells the following good one: I was once teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of the session I had time to survey my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three-legged stool. "Is this the dunce block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out: "I guess so; the teacher always sits on it."

Colonel W. T. King, postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington, is the owner of a farm located about three miles from Minneapolis, Minnesota, which is valued, with its buildings and stock, at \$248,000. He can afford to let some poor man be postmaster of the House.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. e-29 1y

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS. No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Jan 21/70

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 181 Delord Street. NEW ORLEANS. Steam fitted up with disapp. Jobbing promptly attended to. e-12 24y 1/2

VIDE ET CREDE, SIEVE DUBO. DR. J. M. MAGEE. SURGEON AND OPERATIVE DENTIST. No. 197 Canal street. Performs all operations pertaining to his profession, analcathism, etc. e-10 000 2p

REAL INDIA MATTINGS. The undersigned, having purchased largely from the auction of the BARK LAWRENCE, is now prepared to offer a full assortment of THE BEST CANTON MATTINGS AT THE MOST REDUCED RATES. Being desirous of disposing of these goods at once, we shall offer them at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON THE AUCTION COST. D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal street, and No. 15 Bourbon street.

STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. Capital stock, \$100,000 00. Less not called in, 20,000 00. Savings deposited, 163,862 50. Banking deposits, 108,227 00. Profit and loss, 1,169 49. Total, \$313,259 00. Assets: Banking house, including vault, 29,843 22. Less notes not due, 2,696 47. Furniture and fixtures, 4,663 79. Cash, 35,271 77. Domestic exchange, 13,774 23. Notes and bills discounted, 151,269 49. Stocks and bonds, 43,725 07. Protected paper (good), 215 00. Total, \$305,290 77.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 4, 1871. I certify that the above is a true statement of the condition of the company this day, as appears by its books. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

McINTYRE & APPELGATE, PLUMBERS. 146 Poydras Street. New Orleans, Louisiana. Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbers' furnishing goods, iron and brass pumps, cooking ranges, etc. e-22 1m 2p

STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MARTIN'S OLD STAND, 113 Canal street. The best stock of Leathers always on hand, and all guaranteed. Custom made goods for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, in every variety. Give me a call. J. POWERS, 113 Canal street. del 18 2p m

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON. 153 St. Charles Street, Corner Girard Street, one square above City Hall. del 7 2p 1/2

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1860 AND 1870 is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871. Can be obtained at all the principal Stations. Jan 10

J. B. KNIGHT.

Sells all kinds of MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Waterworks Steam Engine Company.

Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder & Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantations and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestor.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes.

With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills, Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS Improved Joiners Turbine Water Wheel.

Shedding.

Engines.

Rolling.

Car Wheels.

Mill Work.

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN, Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition.

And are built under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 75 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS: Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Sewing Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Bolting Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SHAMAR, J. B. KNIGHT, del 18 2p No. 75 Carondelet street.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Gallery. It is not only the best and Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate. To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight. Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. no 20 4m 2p

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 House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispense with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate is tried and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. e-18 6m

TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COHN-PLANTER AND TUNNARD'S COTTON-PLANTER. A full supply of both always on hand. These are the only reliable PLANTERS ever yet introduced. They have had twelve years test. AGENTS: THOMAS B. BODLEY, No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans. del 10 2p

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. More FIRST PREMIUMS in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, during past three years, than all the other sewing machine companies combined, and sales greater than those of any other. GENERAL SOUTHERN OFFICE. No. 182 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. mh 2 ead 1m 2p J. H. GARDNER, Agent.

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. 300 dozen Table Knives and Forks, at \$1 and \$2 per dozen. 200 FINE REVOLVERS, at \$3 and \$5 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 21 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. del 10

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST, IMPROVED WILSON SHUTTLEWORTH MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Resists to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLAR LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at No. 129 Canal street, corner of Burgin street. AGENTS: JOHN W. MAIDEN, 62 1/2 St. Louis & Tully. WANTED.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED MAY, 1860. OFFICE No. 29 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

AMOUNT INSURED, OVER \$1,000,000 ASSETS OVER 200,000 INCOME NEARLY 200,000 LOSSES PAID 25,000

Principal Features: A Home Company. Its Officers and Directors are well known. Insurance can be effected without any delay. Its investments are all at home. No restrictions on travel. Thirty days' grace on annual payments. All policies non-forfeitable and participate in the profits of the Company. One-third loan given when desired. Losses paid promptly. Policies written on the lives of females and children. Absolute security, economical management and liberality to the insured.

Directors: D. B. PENN., C. H. SCOOPER, E. RINKY, GEORGE A. PORTER, A. THOMSON, WILLIAM CHERY, W. B. SCHMIDT, K. A. TYLER, J. M. HENDERSON, EDWARD BARRETT, C. K. GRADNEY, ALEXANDER MARSH, EDWARD KEWENAR, J. W. STONE.

Officers: JOSEPH ELLISON, President, JOSEPH W. STONE, Vice President, W. P. HARPER, Secretary, WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, Manager of Agencies.

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