New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 12, 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 Euglein streets, Third District.

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

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

A good cook for a family is wanted. See advertisement.

There was a decided change in the weather last night, and indications of a storm prevailed at midnight.

The postmaster at Nashua, New Hampshire, advertises a letter for Thomas Whockondemoffeschauferponsky.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Fabius McK. Dunn, who has just been appointed Assistant Appraiser at this port, is a younger brother of Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

In our weather reports from Washington it is stated that it is probable cloudy weather will prevail to-day in the Gulf and central States.

The first grand subscription ball of the Germania Club, at Odd Fellows' Hall, last night, was in every way a success. The dancers enjoyed themselves till morning.

We call the attention of all who like good wines and liquors to the notice of the Canal Street Exchange, No. 260 Canal street, corner of Marais. They have as good as any down there.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Republican Club of the Ninth Ward will be held next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, at the club room, on Love street, between Montegut and Clouet streets.

The Indianola *Bulletin* says Messrs. Charles Morgan, of the steamship line, and McComb, of railroad fame, are expected in Indianola in a few days. We learn that they will leave New Orleans next Tuesday.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the contents of a grocery store, situate at the corner of Toledano and Prytania streets, Fourth District.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe gave a matinee at Washington, last week, for the benefit of the suffering French. They will give a similar matinee in New Orleans in April.

The Germans in Zurich have been celebrating the return of peace since Thursday, but French officers detained there as prisoners of war created such disturbances as led to a riot and the repulse of the motley Swiss soldiers.

There has been recently constructed some fifty cars for the express purpose of bringing down gravel from the highlands, and filling in the trembling prairie on the Jackson Railroad, for the purpose of making a firm road bed.

"What is the annual corn crop of Kentuck?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but I know it's enough to make all the whisky we want, besides what is wanted for bread."

Here is a statement we can doubt, and not half try: "The President of the Atlanta Printers' Union 'set up' 68,400 ems in one day, which, at Savannah prices, would net him $34 30." If it had said "upset," instead of "set up," we might have believed it.

Religious services will be held at the Congregational church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, Rev. Myron W. Reed, pastor, this morning at eleven o'clock, and this evening at half-past seven. A cordial invitation is extended to the stranger. All are invited to attend.

The first copy of the Mobile *Tribune* we have received for two or three weeks came by mail yesterday. The date was yesterday morning, and the paper reached our office before three o'clock. Appreciating the value of the *Tribune* as a newspaper, we hope it will come regularly.

General Lee's favorite sewing machine was the Wilcox & Gibbs. Of course he had hundreds of opportunities to try all the others, but his clear mathematical brain could clearly perceive the tremendous advantages possessed by the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, and appreciate them.

A severe rain and thunder storm at Mobile yesterday lasted five hours. One woman was killed by lightning. The eastern and western portions of the city were completely overflowed. Bridges were washed away and stores flooded. The loss by overflow in bridges and merchandise amounted to ten thousand dollars.

In another column a notice appears of interest to the parties who propose to take stock in the project of converting the St. Elizabeth Asylum into an uptown hotel. A meeting of the subscribers and others will be held to-morrow evening over the store of Brazelman & Adams, corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets.

We shall accept with pleasure the polite invitation of the Secretary to send a representative from the REPUBLICAN, to attend the parade of the Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, next Friday, and thank that officer for the information that carriages will be in readiness for members of the press.

The Mobile *Tribune* thinks the connection recently made between the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga road, and the Mobile and Ohio, will be highly beneficial to the interests of that city, notwithstanding the property owners on Commerce street through which the road runs, apprehended a serious depreciation in the value of the real estate.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH.

There are three documents before us that deserve notice from the fact that they came in on the same day, and relate to the same subject. First, the letter of President Grant, declaring the existence of disturbances at the South, which ought to be suppressed. Second, the report of a congressional committee, asserting the same fact, and the same conclusion. Third, the Chicago *Tribune*, which enters into details to prove that these disorders exist, and that some way should be discovered by which they might be suppressed. All of these papers are independent. There could have been no collusion between the parties who made these several representations, for it is always uncertain when a committee will make its report in Congress; and the Chicago *Tribune* is too independent in its course, and too much at variance with the President on many issues, to be his mouthpiece or his associate in declaring a piece of news, or a line of policy. The only reason, then, that can be invoked to account for this coincidence of thought and suggestion is, that the subject has immediately grown into a matter of overwhelming importance. And their agitation at this time destroys the suspicion that these statements and propositions are made and designed for political purposes, since there are no elections to be held this year that can be affected thereby. What the President urges upon Congress is urged in the interest of peace, and, if promptly adopted, will furnish the basis of a peaceful election next year, which is the very end and aim of the opposition, if we are to believe what the opposition says.

But to the propositions themselves. First, as to the actual existence of lawlessness, without being a partisan of disorder, it is impossible to deny that disorder exists in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, and somewhat in Alabama. There is no complaint as to Louisiana, thanks to the superior intelligence and greater industry of our people, who have found more profit in accepting the laws and in attending to their material interests than in defending their ancient prejudices, and in resisting the manifest will of the nation. In South Carolina, however, and in Kentucky, the facts are indisputable, and have grown into such an outrageous character that even the Democratic papers have acknowledged their existence and demanded their extirpation. In fact, the testimony of the Democratic papers is alone sufficient to sustain the assertion of the President and of the congressional committee that disorder, whether it is called Ku-Kluxism or revolution, exists in South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas and Kentucky. But to be explicit on this point, and to demonstrate that our attitude is not dictated by enmity to any class of peaceful citizens, nor by any desire to effect political results, but simply to correct a great abuse by stating its existence and demanding its suppression, a few instances are given from the list of aggravated offenses reported to Congress and not denied. And in doing this we must give the Chicago *Tribune* the credit of affirming its belief in the existence of these specific cases; and in referring to the *Tribune* as our voucher, it will be well to bear in mind that the *Tribune* is not an enemy to our people, but has, on all occasions, manifested a disposition to disparage the many instances of violence which were reported from the South. In fact, the *Tribune* has been inclined to be somewhat erect and virtuous in its republicanism as compared with the republicanism which it described in the South. And yet, even the leniency of the *Tribune* cannot evade the conclusion that there is disorder in certain sections of the South, and that it should be suppressed for the benefit of all parties.

What are these facts, about which there can be no dispute? First, in Hill and Warren counties, Texas, certain desperadoes who had been arrested for murdering negroes were forcibly taken from the hands of the State authorities by the local officers, and released. In this instance the people sustained the act that upset the arrest of well known criminals. In South Carolina, the mob has torn up the railroad track in order to prevent the movement of United States troops, and the Governor has been compelled to station pickets on all the roads leading to the State capital, in order to protect the Legislature. In Georgia, the opponents of the State government have sounded the key-note that the Ku-Klux-Klan must act with discretion and without noise, and that its efforts must be delayed until after Congress has adjourned, in order to prevent legislation. In Kentucky, the mails have been stopped because the Ku-Klux assaulted the colored agent and made it so dangerous that he was afraid to travel the route. They warned him that he should not act as mail agent because he was a negro; and in Frankfort, a body of Ku-klux marched into town at night and released from the jail men who were under arrest for outrages upon negroes, and neither the men who assaulted the mail agent nor those who broke open the jail have been arrested by the authorities.

These are the facts. What conclusion must follow? Just what the President and the committee have recommended, to wit: that these disorders do exist and that they must be suppressed. And throwing aside our sympathies and convictions as a Republican, and standing out as the organ of good government and of good citizenship, we say that the President should receive the active sympathy and support of the whole country in his new programme of enforcing peace. Evil seasons and low prices are as nothing compared to the disasters which fall upon any community which tolerates this revolutionary element in its midst. Property is valueless and wages are destroyed where life is insecure and where the law is set at naught.

HIGHWAYS AND HEDGES.

It is generally supposed that these localities are confined to suburban districts. In the sense, however, in which they are spoken of in Matthew 22, 9, they are largely characteristic of populous cities. Nor is it the outcasts of society alone, "the poor and the lame, the halt and the blind," who throng the highways and lie down beneath the shade of the hedges. A very considerable part of this motley crowd is composed of young men, buoyant with high hopes and nerved by laudable ambition.

Away from the restraining influences and ennobling appreciations of home life, they find in the crowded metropolis none so eager to help them as those seeming friends who would help them only to destruction. In the drinking saloon, the gambling hell and the bagnio are constantly to be found those who have yielded to the seductive temptations that beset them on every hand because, save in the monitions of a struggling conscience, they seem to be forsaken of all good influences. The Christian community (?) seems almost indifferent to their welfare. Forgetting that it was long ago said by one who "knew what was in man," "Ye *will* not *come* unto me." They seem also to have forgotten that to reach these reluctant ones they are commanded to "go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." The advocates of purity of life and spotless integrity of character should strive in its adventitious attractions to render such a course as alluring as its opposite. This is the main object aimed at by the "Young Men's Christian Association." To employ the language of an eminent divine:

The main purpose of young men's Christian associations is to help young men to escape from the special temptations which lie in their path, and to provide them with such social and other privileges as are thoroughly leavened with Christian influence. It differs from the objects aimed at by the Church, in that it has immediate reference to the wants of a class, and adapts all its methods to the peculiar needs of young men, rather than to the general wants of every one. As a natural consequence, these methods are such as accord with the special working capacities of young men, and as such are an offset to their temptations. Social meetings, not devotional, are properly made use of, because youth have a special fondness for society. Public entertainments are also employed as a means, because during the period of early manhood recreation of this sort has a special attractiveness. These and other various appliances used by our associations are, in general, wisely adapted to the particular end in view, viz: To save young men by young men for Christ.

We have already noticed the effort being made to establish this organization in our city, and would refer our readers to the special notice in another column, and urge their attendance upon the meeting at the Bible House, on Tuesday evening next.

WHAT IS BLASPHEMY?

Our attention has been recently called to this question by the repeated use of the word in the columns of one of our contemporaries, on (it seems to us) very insufficient grounds. For instance, the Rev. Mr. Beecher was, not long since, accused of blasphemy by the sheet alluded to, and the following extract from a lecture of his on Christ was quoted as justifying the accusation:

Mr. Beecher added that Christ was a healthy man—emphatically a joyful and active man. He once went to a wedding which must have consumed fifteen days, and created gallons of wine to prolong the festivities. At this wedding our Savior appears to have conducted himself simply as a guest, and mingled with others on terms of social equality.

Piety is beautiful, and a due reverence for sacred things unquestionably betokens spiritual culture; but, it appears to us, that the uneasy devotion which can find any approach to blasphemy in the above quotation is rather akin to morbidness than to healthy reverence. For the essential distinction of blasphemy, according to Dr. G. Campbell, is that it "invariably implies an expression of contempt or detestation, and a desire of producing the same passions in others." Does our pious neighbor intend to accuse Mr. Beecher of "contempt or detestation" of Christ, or a desire of producing either of these feelings in others? Suppose, however, that we adopt that portion of the legal definition of this offense (as given by Blackstone) which refers to Christ and the Scriptures, namely: that it consists in "contumelious reproaches of our Savior, Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scriptures, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." Even under this more restricted description of blasphemy, it seems to us very difficult for an unprejudiced mind to find, in the passage quoted, the least warrant for so serious a charge. That passage is based on the Scripture narrative of Christ's first miracle, as recorded in the second chapter of John; and a reference to that account is the simplest refutation of the injurious accusation. Christ is there represented as having furnished, on learning that "the wine of the marriage was finished," a fresh and very large supply, viz: "Six waterpots" "containing each two or three firkins"—(a firkin being estimated, by the ablest commentators, to be equal to seven and a half gallons) and that of a very superior quality. Now, the marriage feast of the Jews at that time usually lasted several days, and, judging from the very large quantity of wine miraculously supplied by Jesus, it is fair to infer that the feast in question was an unusually grand one, which might have "consumed fifteen days."

As, therefore, both the Scriptures and the commentators justify Mr. Beecher in his statement of the facts, the blasphemy of which he is accused must be sought in his inferences, namely, that Christ was "a joyful and active man," and that, on the occasion referred to, he "conducted himself simply as a guest, and mingled with others on terms of social equality," inferences so manifest, that if it be blasphemy to draw them, the reader has to choose between that and stupidity, or else adopt the derogatory supposition that Christ performed this miracle not for the benefit of the company, but simply to display his own miraculous power. This supposition, however, is in direct contradiction of his whole course of conduct with regard to that power; every miracle recorded in the Scriptures (with the exception of that of the blasted fig tree) having for its direct object the benefit of its recipients.

If then the "blasphemy" which offends the sensitive piety of our neighbor be neither in Mr. Beecher's statements of facts nor in his inferences therefrom, where is it? Censorious persons might suggest that it is to be found in the source: in the fact, namely, that the objectionable paragraph came from Mr. Beecher. We would not insinuate motives so uncharitable, but simply suggest what might be thought, as a warning to our pious neighbor to display its zeal for the Christian religion in future in some less doubtful manner than in aspersing the character of one of its most ardent and successful apostles.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RIOT ACT.

Senator Blair, of Missouri, assisted by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has made an onslaught upon the Baton Rouge rioters which is really harsher than anything which the melting tenderness of our disposition has been able to shape into utterance. It will be seen at a glance that Blair knows how the riot at Baton Rouge originated; first, in the inability of certain parties to carry their point by coaxing, then in their attempt at bullying, which failing, their disappointment culminninated in rioting. And this last sad ending we allow the Senator to use his own language to describe:

All men thinking highly of the methods dictated by their nature, ascribe the frustration of their desires to the want of sufficient vigor. Then they redouble the efforts of their impatient cruelty, which, producing as they must produce, new disappointments, they now become irritated against the objects of their rapacity, develop into action, and then vengeful fury and malice implacable because unprovoked; and reinforcing their avarice with their vices they are now no longer human; from cruel men they become savage beasts, with no other vestige of reason left but what serves to furnish the incentives and refinements of ferocious subtlety, for purposes of which beasts are incapable and at which fiends would blush.

If the reading of the above paragraph in Baton Rouge does not have a distressing effect, we shall miss our calculation. It will do to deliver when a copy of the riot act can not be had conveniently.

TEN TO ONE.

If the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press, at Washington, is not a Ku-Klux man himself, he is evidently in sympathy with the order, for he made it convenient in his report on Thursday morning to give us about ten times as much of Frank Blair's report in favor of the Ku-Klux as he did of the report against that secret league. And yet there is little cause of complaint, for a careful reading of what the majority reported is sustained by the minority protest. For instance, the majority declared that outrages existed and ought to be suppressed, while the minority declared that gross outrages had been committed, but as they had been exaggerated it was scarcely politic to be violent in suppressing them. The majority inferred that these outrages had been committed for political purposes, and the minority follows up with its suggestion to let the outrages pass without action, which is to say that, as this violence has been perpetrated to effect a political end, it would be impolitic to arrest the effect by suppressing the cause. Blair is a great cow in his ability to kick over the milk piggin after it has been filled from the unctuous udder of his rhetoric. More of this ten to one argument can be forwarded at our expense if its facts and conclusions are of the same order as the above.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO LOOK FOR THEM.

The *Times* is on the look-out for ten honest men to save New Orleans from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. It naturally enough goes straight to the Republican party for them, and has found two already—James Graham and John S. Walton. When the *Times* becomes better acquainted with our party and its principles than it now is, it will have no difficulty in finding the necessary number of honest men in a morning's walk.

The Governor (the State Board of Education being a mere myth) has appointed a city school board of thirteen members—*ten* white and only *three* colored. Beautiful Republican appointment! But thanks for this much. After 1872, we suppose, colored men will be dispensed with entirely.—*New Orleans Standard.*

If our friend Menard had written the "State Superintendent of Public Education" instead of the "Governor," in the above paragraph, he would have come very near to hitting the nail on the head. We happen to know that Governor Warmoth recommended a very worthy colored man to represent one of the districts, but he was not accepted by the "mere myth," because, as it is thought, he does not fully understand the text book question.

As an evidence of the peaceful condition of the South, and of the docility which prevails among the Democracy, it is not necessary to examine witnesses touching the tearing of the railroads in South Carolina to obstruct United States troops, and the assembling of the mob to attack the Legislature. The witnesses summoned in these cases can retire, as Senator Blair is now cross-questioning parties to determine whether the people in Kentucky are not endowed with the natural right to kill any nigger that attempts to carry the mails. This is the way to find out all about the outrages.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The effect of the proposed arrangement between the Slaughterhouse Company and the butchers was sharp and more decisive than any one on the streets had anticipated, and, if we are to take the course of the market as an indication, the project must be on the verge of consummation. Yesterday morning the stock opened at 23¼, at which price 100 shares were sold. Thenceforward the advance was rapid, and sales were made, in ascending order, at 23¾, 24, 26, 26½ and 27—in all amounting to several hundred. At the close the great engineer of the stock bid 30 for 1000 shares, but, of course, without finding a response. At the board the stock was offered at 28, against 27 bid. The arrangement with the butchers is understood to be as follows: The latter were to receive 10,000 shares at 25, and to have five out of the nine directors at the next election. It is confidently asserted that 9000 shares had already been subscribed by the present holders, leaving only 1000 to be bought in order to fill the contract. The calculation is that after the arrangement is perfected the stock will go to 40. Thus far it is plain that the Slaughterhouse bulls have the advantage, and are masters of the situation. Considering the depths from which they have extricated themselves within a comparatively short time, they have good reason for exultation. Nevertheless, the bears declare that they are not defeated. They are quiet for the present, but appear to be preparing for another grapple with the bulls.

The Jefferson City Gaslight Company is, perhaps, one of the most substantial of the incorporated organizations created by the General Assembly, under the constitution of 1868. It has preserved the even tenor of its way until its success is assured beyond a doubt. It has laid down ten miles of pipe, has set up over three hundred street lamps, besides supplying a large number of private consumers, which number is increasing every day. The company will receive in a few days a large supply of eight-inch pipe, which it proposes to lay down on the river side of St. Charles avenue, as far as the depot at Carrollton. In a very short time both sides of the avenue will be lighted throughout its entire length. The stock of this company is considered so valuable that it is seldom offered in the market. An error in regard to it occurred in our monetary article of yesterday, which stated that sixty cents were offered for the bonds of this company. There are no bonds of the company on the market.

Lottery stock stands in the neighborhood of 90. Three or four small lots were sold yesterday at prices ranging from 90 to 92½.

The following were the bids and offers at the board last night:

	ASKED.	BID.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	— —	53 50
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	24 00	27 00
Barbarin Gaslight Company	— —	12 50
Louisiana Lottery Company	92 50	93 50
Sugar Shed Company	25 75	— —
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad	6 62½	6 50
Carrollton Railroad	— —	112 50
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad	52 00	56 00*
Germania National Bank	150 00	140 00
Merchants' Bank	67 00	62 00
New Orleans Bank	42 00	41 25
Crescent City Bank	21 00	19 75
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	37 00	35 00
Union Bank	36 00	35 75
Canal Bank	40 50	39 75
Southern Bank	85 00	82 25
Citizens' Bank	— —	141 00
Hibernia Bank	130 00	126 50
Lafayette Bank	42 00	40 00
Gold	1 11½	1 11
American silver halves	1 03½	1 03
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	— 90	— 85½
Jackson Railroad second mortgage coupon bonds	— —	— 90
State six per cent bonds, 1870	— —	— 62½
State levee bonds, eight per cent	— 35	— 34
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad eights	— —	— 31
City seven per cent funding bonds	— —	— 72
City ten per cent bonds	— —	— 98
City seven-thirty certificates	— —	— 92½
City notes	— —	— 85

MARRIED.

LACY—ROSE.—In the parish of Cameron, by the Rev. J. S. Graves, Mr. J. M. LACY to Mrs. A. S. ROSE.

DIED:

GREEN—In this city, on Friday, the tenth instant, at nine o'clock P. M., CECILIA GREEN, aged sixty-eight years, a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and a resident of this city for thirty-seven years.

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 2dp6m

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

CARD OF THANKS.

HALL JEFFERSON STEAM ENGINE COMPANY No. 22.

Through the medium of your excellent paper, we tender the sincere thanks of the officers and members of Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22 to Mrs. M. Weydig, for the generous impulse which prompted her to bestow on us the beautiful wreaths and flowers which decorated our engine on the fourth of March. Mrs. B. Spitzmuller and daughter will be long and gratefully remembered for the splendid wreath given to the active company, and Mrs. John Becker and lady friends shall not be forgotten in the general rejoicing and reunions, for their happy and generous offerings to the exempt society, the wreath they bore so proudly on the occasion. To Mr. L. Frantz, marshal, Charles Ledig, assistant, and J. Alexander, aid, will please to bear in mind that we still feel the happy effects of the sumptuous repast they kindly furnished us with after the parade was over, and they have our lasting thanks for their delightful, expensive treat.

It is the wish of our company, both active and exempts, to continue in the future to merit, both by act and effort, the kind wishes and respect of all who honor us, and no available effort shall be left untried hereafter to secure what we have received in the past.

With gratitude, I remain, truly yours,

mh12 GEORGE UNGER, Secretary.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 126 Canal Street, New Orleans, Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. We are now receiving our Large Spring and Summer Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Which we offer, at wholesale and retail, At Extremely Low Prices. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. mh12 2p 1t No. 126 Canal street.

FRESH GOODS. SUMMER SILKS—SUMMER SILKS. THEODOR DANZIGER & SON, 203.....Canal Street.....203 BETWEEN RAMPART AND BURGUNDY, Have just opened a beautiful line of SUMMER SILKS, which they are selling at $1 and $1 25 per yard. 5000 dozen Fringed Huck TOWELS at $1 per dozen. 1 case Linen SHEETING, 10-4, at 30 cents. 5 cases bleached and brown 10-4 COTTON, at 30 cents. 5000 pieces Fancy MOZAMBIQUES at 15 cents. 1 case MOZAMBIQUES at 20 cents. AND For bargains in Dry Goods, call early on THEODOR DANZIGER & SON, No. 203 Canal street, mh12 1t2p Between Rampart and Burgundy.

NOVELTIES IN JAPANESE SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT O'NEILL & GLEASON'S. Linen Warehouse, mh12 1t 2p No. 205 Canal street.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned, in behalf of Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3, do hereby tender their sincere and heartfelt thanks to Miss A. Poincy, No. 267 Royal street, for the beautiful wreath presented to us on the fourth instant; also, to Mr. A. Poincy for the liberal supply of refreshments furnished us on the occasion; to Master Robert William Colomb, corner Galvez and Hospital streets, for the beautiful wreath on our engine; to Messrs. A. Eimer Raider, E. Toregrossa, Jesse Albert, J. S. Meilleur, and G. S. Behn for the presentation of a new, rich banner; and to Mrs. Montardier, No. 19 Bourbon street, for the tasteful work on the banner.

To Mrs. A. Zimmermann, No. 51 Bienville street, for the sumptuous dinner.

To the Chief of Police for his kind attention during the procession.

PETER HERMANN,
J. KIEFER,
CHARLES HEMARD,
Committee.

New Orleans, March 11, 1871. mh12 1t2p

A CARD.

At a meeting of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to their lady friends, Mrs. C. Johns, Mrs. E. Christy and Mrs. John Muller, for presents of wreaths and flowers for decorating their Truck on the fourth of March anniversary; and also to their friend Joseph Schwartz, of Carroll street, for valuable services to the company on the same occasion.

J. ROMER, Foreman.

W. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

mh12 1t 2dp

SILK GRENADINES, ALL COLORS AND PATTERNS, AT O'NEILL & GLEASON'S LINEN WAREHOUSE. mh12 1t 2p No. 205 Canal street.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS. H. DASPIT, 516.....Magazine Street.....516 Has now a comptete stock of spring DRY GOODS, in the newest designs and extraordinary low prices, comprising: Hosiery and Gloves, Bareges and Grenadines, Notions and Parasols, Mosambiques and Poplins, Handkerchiefs and Laces, Japanese Cloths, Lace and Lace Sets, Pique and Pique Lining. Housekeepers desiring economy would do well to examine our Linen and Domestic stock, as they will find in that line extra good bargains in: Huck Towels, Table Damask, Gloss Cloths, Table Napkins, Huckaback, Table Doylies, Russian Crash, Colored Table Cloths. Just received from Europe and New York 100,000 FRENCH CORSETS, which will be sold twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in that line. We guarantee satisfaction. mh12 2t 2p

LINEN. LINEN. LINEN. LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and at popular prices, at O'NEILL & GLEASON'S, Linen Warehouse, mh12 1t 2p No. 205 Canal street.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

We, undersigned medical doctors, having examined

A. A. PEYCHAUD'S BITTERS,

Do certify that these bitters are harmless. They may be used to cure certain cases, and generally to maintain health.

F. B. GAUDET, M. D.
F. L. TANEY, M. D.
C. DELERY, M. D. P.
DR. FAGET.
E. HARRISON, M. D.
D. C. HOLLIDAY, M. D.
CAPDEVIELLE, M. D. P.
O. HUARD, M. D. P.
mh11 eod1m 3t2p THOS. LAYTON, M. D. P.

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. mh9 2w

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. fe23 1m2p

EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871, Can be obtained at all the principal Stationers. ja19

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DR. HUNTER ON ASTHMA.

The characteristic symptom of asthma is shortness of breath; yet shortness of breath is not always asthma. In consumption, bronchitis and pneumonia we have oppressed and short breathing, but it is continuous, while in asthma it is spasmodic, occurring only in paroxysms, and lasting only during the attack. During the attack or fit this oppressed breathing is never absent, and at all times the patient is more or less liable to induce it on any extra exertion. To lose one's breath is a sensation of terrible significance, and such is the oft-repeated experiment of the asthmatic patient.

Asthma, or phthisic, has long been considered by physicians and patients as an incurable disease, and yet in its pathology or essential nature there is nothing to render it incurable. It is true that physicians in general practice have failed to cure it. But that does not decide the possibility of its being done.

If our experience was similar to theirs we would, in all candor, admit that asthma was not curable by any means known to us; but with evidence before us that there is nothing in the cause, pathology or progress of asthma to render it incurable, we can not but deem it the greatest presumption in any physician to pronounce it to be so, or to limit the possible in medicine to the extent of his own experience.

When we call to mind the many cases of inveterate asthma which have come under our care, we are more than ever impressed with the importance of the great work in which we are engaged. We have amply proved that asthma is not only curable, but, with ordinary perseverance in the right direction, easily cured.

The views which we have so largely published are not mere theory. They are practical. Their correctness is attested amply by facts in this city and throughout the whole United States. Were it otherwise, our theories would be of little consequence to the invalid, and the writing and reading of these letters would be a waste of time. Success is the proper test of all medical theory. By that test our views have been severely tried for years, and the result has been a their complete vindication in a manner and to an extent that, we will venture to say, no other medical practice has ever equaled. While cavilers have been trying to prove that asthma is incurable, we have fully demonstrated its curability by numerous living examples.

With these preliminary remarks, we come now to consider the nature, causes and treatment of asthma.

Asthma is a spasmodic disease of the lungs, which manifests itself in periodic attacks or "fits." It comes on suddenly and is attended with great difficulty of breathing while it lasts, but when the attack is over the patient breathes almost as well as in health.

The asthmatic fit may come on at any time, day or night, but most commonly occurs after midnight and before morning. The patient is suddenly awakened by a difficulty of breathing, a feeling of weight or constriction of the chest. It feels as though it were bound. He sits up in bed, pants or gasps for breath, and in bad cases calls for the doors and windows to be thrown open. Perspiration stands out in large drops on the forehead, the face looks haggard, the lips are livid, the extremities cold, and the heart beating violently.

Persons badly afflicted with this disease are, during the fit, insensible to everything save the desire for air. We have known them to rush to the open window and hang over the sill for hours in midwinter, utterly regardless of the cold. The feeling is precisely that of impending suffocation, and the poor sufferer endures for a time all the agony of drowning or slow strangulation.

But happily for the patient, his confidence never deserts him. He feels that it will soon be over, and then he will get relief. After a longer or shorter period, according to the severity of the case—generally a few hours—the tightness at the bottom of the chest relaxes, the breathing becomes deeper, the patient can speak and cough without difficulty, and begins to expectorate freely. At length, worn out by the intensity of his sufferings, he falls asleep, and the attack is at an end.

Nervous, humid and dry asthma are names given to different forms of this disease. Emphysema is another and more inveterate kind of asthma, while hay fever or rose cold is a peculiar variety of asthma which occurs at a certain season of the year. Each of these forms of disease differs somewhat from the others in symptoms, but practically these distinctions are of very little value. It does not matter with the patient which form of asthma he has, since his sufferings are the same in all. In one case the expectoration becomes yellow, and we call it bronchal. In another it is slight, and we call it dry. When he coughs up clear water with a white froth on the surface, we say he has humoral asthma. In nervous asthma, there is very little expectoration of any kind. Hay fever always begins as a crying cold in the head, or influenza, and a clear water runs from the nose and eyes for some time before the asthmatic fit comes on. In emphysema the expectoration is generally thick, and continues so in the interval between the fits, while the shortness of breath is increased on the slightest exertion.

There is no rule which can be said to be uniform in asthma. In one person the disease will entirely pass off after a single attack, and remain well for weeks. In another there will be several fits in succession, with only short intervals between them, and then the patient escapes for a longer period. In some the fits occur regularly at stated times. Some asthmatics breathe best in the city, while others can not pass a night in town without suffering an attack. One prefers the low lands as a place of residence, and another can only sleep on the high ground. A particular exposure of a room will often make a difference, and we have known people who could sleep on one side of a street and not on the opposite. The smell of hay, roses, and even of the stable, with many, is sufficient to bring on a paroxysm. Some can not drive behind horses, or endure a cat in the same room.

All this must seem strange and almost absurd to those who know nothing of the disease by experience; but those who are afflicted with it understand the matter. So sensitive are some people that they can not enter a drug store where ipecacuanha is kept without experiencing an oppression in breathing.

Asthma depends more on atmospheric causes than any other lung disease. The mucous membrane is morbidly sensative to every change in the air; in the excess or deficiency of its ozone; in the presence of smoke or dust; in its temperature, humidity, or even impregnation with the delicate fragrance of flowers and plants. Few people have any idea of the powerful influence exerted for good or ill by what we inhale. The air is the great source from whence we contract most diseases, and it is only by employing it as the carrier of remedies that many of them can be cured. This is peculiarly the case with all diseases of the air passages and lungs—of none more so than of asthma.

It is a foolish conceit of many people to believe that if they have asthma they can not get consumption. The truth is the very opposite. They are more liable to fall into consumption because they have asthma. Another idea is that asthma itself is not a dangerous disease; and yet the published bills of mortality for this city prove to all who read them that great numbers lose their lives every year from this malady.

The treatment of asthma has hitherto been marked by uniform failure. It has been a disgrace to medical practice. It is to us at this moment astounding to contemplate the fact that medical men, through ages past, should have trifled as they have done in treating this disease. There is nothing malignant in asthma. There is nothing more than an irritable condition of the mucous membrane, with a thickening and consequent diminution of the air tubes. It comes from the same causes as simple cold, or a chronic bronchitis. It is clearly a local disease, and to be treated successfully, must be treated locally, and in a direct manner. Physicians find they can cure an irritability or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, the throat, the stomach, or the bowels, by local application to the part affected. Yet the moment they came to the lungs they have been wild, contradictory and uncertain in their ideas of treatment. Instead of consistently adhering to the rules of practice so effectually applied in other diseases, they have utterly abandoned their own well established theories, and sought to cure local affections of the air passages by constitutional remedies taken into the stomach, and which could never reach the diseased part in any well defined form.

What we contend for is not a departure from any well known rule of medical practice. On the contrary, we insist upon its consistency. The quacks in medicine are those who undertake to effect curative results, without using adequate means; and there is no quackery of the present day more outrageous than that which still pretends to treat asthma, or any other chronic affection of the lungs, by medicines administered through the stomach.

In former letters we have shown how impossible it is to act effectually upon the lungs or air passages, except we do it through the air we breathe. We have pointed out also the ease and power with which remedies act when inhaled into the lungs. It is only in this way asthma can be effectually treated. Nothing you can swallow will ever reach it. By means of inhalation alone can a cure be effected.

But many physicians in these days, and particularly since our extensive discussion of the subject, give their patients some form of inhalation, and yet do not cure them. They burn nitre paper, or smoke stramonium, or inhale ether or chloroform, or blow salt and water down their throats. These are but sl