

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simpson, No. 34 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Helle, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Emms, 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 English Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

Miss Susan Galton is now playing at the National Theatre, Washington.

George Francis Train has a scrap book containing all his speeches, and there is talk of a law to prevent him from lending it.

Until further notice the postoffice will be open on Sundays for the delivery of mails from nine to half-past ten A. M., and six to seven P. M.

The famous rebel iron-plated Merrimack is likely to prove of some value to the world after all. Hebrew, the wrecker, is going to work on her in a few days.

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

Anna A. Pomerooy, wife of "Brock" Pomerooy, has had a divorce granted her and twenty thousand dollars alimony by the Milwaukee Circuit Court.

Mrs. Rev. Dr. Newman is actively engaged in obtaining a chime of bells for the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington. She has already secured \$6000.

The Southern Express Company has our thanks for the New York Tribune of Wednesday, in advance of the mail and only three days and a half from New York.

In consequence of the delays created by the interruption of travel between New Orleans and Manacha, the mails from the North will arrive at six A. M., and half-past four P. M.

Every day's experience of those who own a Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, goes to prove that these wonderful pieces of mechanism are the ne plus ultra of all human invention in that direction.

Messrs. O'Neill & Gleason, No. 265 Canal street, as usual, have a fresh list of spring goods to offer their friends this week. We advise our readers to pay their store a visit tomorrow and look at them.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 58° at New Orleans, 53° at Augusta, 62° at Charleston, 52° at Savannah, 44° at Cincinnati, 57° at Louisville, 62° at St. Louis, 50° at Nashville, 64° at Key West, and 63° at Havana.

General Henry, the French instructor chief captured at Chantillon, was asked before his execution if he would see a priest. "No," said Henry, "I believe in no God—none of us do; we are of the universal and atheistical republic. Why should I waste my time by seeing any priest?"

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

A Vermonteer has had three dollars damages awarded him for being bitten over a fence by his neighbor's bull. The smallness of the sum is due to the plaintiff's avowal that he was trying to get over the fence as quickly as possible, so that the bull only helped him in carrying out an intention conceived of his own free will.

The Bulletin states that Henri Vignault, the Paris editor whose life is threatened by the Commune, is a native of New Orleans, and was at one time connected with the French press of this city. Deloit, who miraculously escaped with his life in the streets of Paris; is also a native of New Orleans. He is a young poet and journalist.

California has found a grass that will live throughout her dry summers, and is sowing its seed very widely over the State. It is called "alfalfa," and a single house in San Francisco sold two thousand pounds of it in a single day. It is claimed for it that it will not only stand the drought, but be more productive than the native grasses.

We have been desired by the ladies of St. Joseph's fair, and more especially by Miss J. Prevost, to tender their thanks to the several gentlemen who so kindly furnished the splendid punch to the fair: Messrs. Behan & Thorn, Hugh Cassidy, Joseph Santini, John Casey, D. Malone, Joseph Walker, Charles Millmore, Mike Lardner, Mike Scanlan, "Tony," Ed. Prophet and Stephen McNamara, also to J. Smith, Martin Dwyer, Mr. Quinlan and others for their donations of whisky and punch.

There will be a military display to-day on the occasion of the first parade of the City Guards, commanded by Captain Harry Stuart. The Fifth Regiment Louisiana Infantry, Major George H. Braughn commanding, have tendered them an escort. We understand the officers of other military organizations of our city will take part in the parade. The City Guards will be received by their escort at the armory (Blaffer Building), No. 203 Canal street, at 4 P. M., and will march through several of the principal streets.

The Letter Carriers' Association of New Orleans will give their first grand annual fancy dress and May Queen ball, for the benefit of their relief fund, at the National Hall, Poydras street, on Friday evening, nineteenth instant. Among the managers are Hon. James F. Casey, Hon. F. C. Antoine, Hon. Charles W. Lowell, Hon. P. S. Pinchback, Hon. S. M. Todd, Colonel James Lewis, Major F. A. Ham, Major William Vigers, Dr. B. T. Creamer. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation to be present.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES TRULY JEFFERSONIAN.

The Democracy profess to hate and fear a strong government. That must be a false Democracy that mistrusts the government of the people. The Republicans, on the contrary, like a strong government that emanates from the people. In this they are like Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy in the early days of the republic. The Democrats of the present day, in their war upon Republican government, frequently allude to Mr. Jefferson as the great advocate of State rights and opponent of the exercise of supreme power by the general government. This question can be settled best by referring to the printed works of this great and good man. He was first elected President in 1800 and on the fourth of March, 1801, took the oath of office and was inaugurated President of the United States. In the December following he transmitted his first message to the national Congress, and from that remarkable document we make the following extract for the benefit of Democrats of the present day:

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussion and exertion has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers, unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All, too, will be in the same principle, that though the will of the majority is, in all cases, to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable—that the minority possess a just and equal right to equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things; and let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long labored, and which we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions.

During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others, and should excite different opinions as to measures of safety. But every difference of opinion is not difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, and are all in favor of the same rights and interests. But every difference of opinion is not difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, and are all in favor of the same rights and interests.

Should it transpire, there will be two parties, one adhering to the Pope and the doctrine enunciated by the Ecumenical Council, and the other opposed to it, under the leadership of such men as Dr. Dollinger. Others, again, have suggested that the design and effect of this movement is for the benefit and advancement of the cause of Protestantism. Whichever of these views is correct, it matters not, there is no doubt that in either aspect of the affair, this act of excommunication against one of the most pious, faithful and powerful champions of the Church, will in the end prove disastrous to Roman Catholicism.

In the reply of Dr. Dollinger to the demand of the Bishop of Munich that he should give in his adhesion to the foolish infallibility dogmas, he says: "they are inimical to the Scriptures as interpreted by the fathers, and to the belief and traditions of the churchmen in all ages. The arguments in their favor are principally derived from forged, ungenue documents, and doctrines precisely opposite to those published by two general councils and several popes, in the fifteenth century. They are incompatible with the constitution of several European States, especially Bavaria, to which he as a member of the Reichsrath, has sworn allegiance."

After stating other objections, he concludes by asking that he be allowed to lay the whole matter before the council of German bishops which is soon to meet at Fulda.

All this was refused, and the bull of excommunication was issued. Fortunately we live in an age when persecution for religious opinion will not be tolerated, so that Dr. Dollinger will not be in any danger of personal harm, as was the case during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Of and concerning this whole matter the London Saturday Review says: "That in condemning her greatest living divine the Church of Rome is pronouncing her own condemnation does not require many words to prove. Dr. Dollinger is a Catholic divine of Germany who enjoys a European reputation, both within and without the borders of his own communion; whose piety no ultramontane has ventured to question, and ultramontanes are not always very nice in their methods of personal attack; and whose rigid impartiality, as well as his profound learning, no Protestant scholar would hesitate to acknowledge."

That of invincible uprightness which marked his whole life he has now indeed supplied the most conspicuous proof in submitting, at the end of a long and honorable career, rather to undergoing the ban of the church he has so laboriously and so faithfully served than to tarnish his reputation and betray his conscience, after the example of many who sit in her high places, by swearing that black was white—with a muttered *pur se moine*. Doubtless he should not have witnessed the triumph of his principles, if the party who prevailed at the Vatican council should compel him to die an involuntary outcast from the church whose doctrines he has never doubted, and to whose service his life has been devoted, he will, at least, be able to reflect that his testimony will not die with him.

1868 he was the most powerful opponent of the infallibility dogma, and just before the assembling of that council the famous letters of "Janus" appeared, of which he was said to be the author, demonstrating, with the cleanness of sunlight, the utter folly of declaring the Pope of Rome to be infallible. These letters shook the religious mind of Europe, but the decree passed, and following hard upon the promulgation of this supreme act of Ultramontanism came the Franco-German war, the downfall of the French empire, the ending of the Napoleonic dynasty, and the stripping of the old Pope himself of all his temporal power and dominions. Thus deposed as a ruler and shut up in his own house as a prisoner of fate, not of State, despised by his own people—among whom he is afraid to trust himself—he looks out of his window to survey the world he has lost, and consoles himself in his confinement and ruin by issuing an empty, imbecile bulletin excommunicating a distinguished divine who will not say that he believes (when he does not) the Pope to be infallible.

The importance of this foolish act of the Pope, however, arises from the fact that it will be the cause of another reformation as great as that of Luther, if not greater. Dr. Dollinger is now in his seventy-third year, and is esteemed a patriarch and Christian, pure and unspiced in character, and a faithful follower of his Divine Exemplar. In all the Roman Catholic Church no man could have been selected who could more appropriately bear the reproach, if any there be attaching to the paper fulminations of a servile Pope. It will not hurt him much, but such as it is, he must bear it. There is a rumor that King Ludwig, of Bavaria, intends to support Dr. Dollinger in his opposition to the infallibility dogma, and that he will be appointed by the king as Minister of Public Worship, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by the legislative chamber of Bavaria. The secular papers are divided upon the question as to whether there will or will not be a serious schism in the Roman Catholic Church.

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may set off to the best of their ability the charms bestowed upon them by nature, may ruffle their feathers, and flutter their wings, and warble their notes and display their strength and courage by driving away weaker competitors; but they are unable to resort to art in any way. This limitation does not exist in regard to the human animal, in whom the love of beauty and of noble qualities exercises no less influence in the choice of a mate than among the lower animals, with the important difference that springs from the recognition of moral beauty. Making all due allowance, however, for this modification, the fact remains indisputable that men look for beauty in the women they choose as wives; and women for beauty's equivalent, as courage, mental superiority, force of character, dignity and grace of person, social position, or the skill to attain it, in the men they desire as husbands.

But beauty is not the dower of all, though the wish to obtain beauty's tribute, love, is universal; and just here, with the female sex, at least, steps in the desire and practice of self-adornment. This desire, with feminine inconsistency is by no means confined to those whose lack of beauty would naturally suggest it, but extends to every member of the female sex, unless in an occasional case where it has been suppressed by the force of a conventional or puritanical education, or detected by the weight of some crushing misfortune. This uncommon condition of mind in woman, to care not how she looks, has been expressively characterized by a talented female writer as "the climate of female indifference."

To the general rule, however, of woman's wishing to always look her best, there is one important exception; but as it consists in a morbid state of feeling partially unsexing its victims, it ought rather to be classed as an aberration of mind than as an exception to the general rule. We allude, of course, to the adoption of those hybrid costumes called "reform," "bloomer," etc., in which some women of diseased tastes have occasionally, in comparatively recent times, affronted the public view.

Barring these exceptional cases the desire and practice of personal adornment in the gentler sex is, we repeat, as old as creation, and co-extensive with the globe. Even in Paradise it inspired the mother of mankind, unstimulated thereto by the existence of a rival, to twine the rosebuds of Eden among her abundant tresses, as soon as the clear mirror of the brook had told her that her beauty was thereby heightened. "I wonder what Adam will think of me?" was doubtless the mental exclamation with which she tore herself away from the "fair, watery image" to meet her approaching lord.

From that day to this women have adorned themselves with the same view, and have ransacked the world and rifled the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms for the purpose. To set off the whiteness of woman's neck, the depths of the sea must yield their pearls; to enhance the brightness of her eye, the river beds must cast up their diamonds; to be a foil to her cheek the heart of the everlasting rocks must divide and deliver up its rubies. For her hair the birds of the air shed their bright plumage; the earth blossoms into flowers and furnishes by its plainer plants the gossamer which shields her dainty limbs; that she may rustle in silken robes, millions of industrious insects lay down their lives, leaving to her the rich legacy of their glossy shrouds. To gratify her taste for luxury, the delicate young kid resigns its skin, the swan its down, the ermine its fur. Even that giant of the deep, the lordly whale, can not refuse its tribute to the vanity of the world's mistress, but is compelled to contribute its elastic ribs to aid in the support of her sometimes too redundant charms. More than half the occupations of the civilized world are enlisted in her service, and almost as much thought in private life is bestowed upon the adornment of her person as is spent upon the gustatory gratification of man.

This state of affairs having existed from the beginning, in spite of every effort made to alter it; in spite of the denunciations of prophets, the anathemas of priests, the reasonings of philosophers, the schemes of reformers, the adulations of strong-minded women, and the platitudes of weak-minded men, is it not about time that it should be recognized as a fact in nature, and that the efforts wasted on attempts at its suppression should be more wisely directed to its guidance? Women will dress more for show than for use; and, notwithstanding occasional and isolated protests, men practically encourage them in so doing; may the ancient Church itself, which inveighs so loudly against the extravagance of woman in dress, is constantly setting them the example. Before preaching simplicity of attire to her daughters, let her first strip off the costly vestments of her priests. Oh! but they symbolize something. Every robe donned by the officiating priest in celebrating the divine mysteries has an emblematic meaning. And do not the robes of women symbolize truths of nature as deep as the foundations of the world? The dress of a true woman should shadow forth her taste and character. It should have an individuality about it as marked as her face.

The fault in the dressing of woman is not its extravagance so much as its slavish adherence to fashion; its sacrifice of taste to the dictation of a false standard of fitness; its want of individuality. She should study her own peculiarities of person, more, and the fashion plates less; she should learn that expense does not necessarily include taste; that masses of costly fabrics huddled around her person so as to disguise its fair proportions defeat the object for which they are worn, and reduce the beautiful woman to the level of her deformed sister. There is one rule of dress, an observance of which would save women considerable money, and much misdirected study, namely: No costume is really beautiful, no matter how

fashionable it may be, which would look well in a painting fifty or a hundred years after the date of its wearing; in other words, after it has become "old fashioned."

We shall recur to this subject again. Nothing marks the sagacity of the Prussian government with the sign manual of ability more forcibly than the attitude which it has assumed in presence of the trouble in France. Germany made peace with the assembly which is represented by the legislature at Versailles, and though the terms have been violated by a non-fulfillment of their stipulations, and though the Prussian force was amply able to recapture Paris and enforce the conditions of the treaty, still the Emperor has not moved a soldier to interfere. In everything Germany has consulted with the Versailles government, patiently awaiting the end in order that her demand for a settlement might be made upon a united kingdom. Bismarck was urged to interfere by the suppression of the revolt in Paris, but he has wisely declined to adopt any such line of policy, considering that France would be better satisfied if she was allowed to settle her own difficulties. In this resolve he has been seconded by M. Thiers, who has all the time insisted that if the authority which he represents was established and protected by the Germans, that that very fact would destroy his hold upon the French. It is far better that the convulsion which now threatens to destroy Paris should be left to take its course without any intervention from without, for the spirit of revolution exists, and until it expends itself there will be no security against its renewal at a subsequent day. Both Thiers and Bismarck understand this, and they seem to be mutually agreed as to the propriety of allowing the fight to go on until one or the other of the factions has won the day.

In violent contrast with its assault upon the power which was conferred upon Governor Warmoth to appoint temporarily a government for the city of New Orleans, because there was no proper registration to insure a fair election by the people, the Bulletin is handsomely placid and complimentary to the act of the Legislature in New York, which appointed three men to govern the great city of New York. And the most curious feature of this complacency on the part of our contemporary is the fact that it indorses the disfranchisement of the Democrats of the city of New York by their own Democratic legislators. Possibly the Bulletin is satisfied that its array of roughs in New York is not capable of selecting the best rulers. If this is the true secret of this sudden preference for the appointing power over the ballot box, perhaps we shall be relieved of any further animal-versions upon the law which authorized the Governor of Louisiana to appoint officers to administer the affairs of New Orleans.

What is the general sentiment of the Democracy of New Orleans touching the assertion of the Bulletin that "the system of appointing three men to govern New York is much better than the old and cumbersome way?" Is the Democracy prepared to surrender the privilege of electing its own officers? It would seem so from this declaration of its organ.

The Texas cattle disease has appeared in violent form in Alexandria, seven miles distant from Washington, and the mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting cattle from being driven into the city.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. DR. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST, No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door from Canal. Nitrozo Oxide Gas administered. JAL 21p6m

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Beaudry Street, 184 (Tivoli Circle), NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. JAL 21p6m

FIRST OF MAY FESTIVAL. Ladies attending parties, fetes, champagne, etc., are invited to call and procure SASH, RIBBONS, in all colors and widths. Plain, Roman stripes and embroidered ends, at the very lowest prices. WE DEFY COMPETITION in Real Llama lace shawls, dress goods, piques and hoisies. Also, 500 yards white and checked material. B. & W. CRONER, No. 551 Magazine street, corner of St. Mary, and Nos. 197 and 199 St. Mary street. MAY 7 12p

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, AT GEORGE BRAUNER'S, 605 Magazine Street, 605 Between Josephine and St. Andrew. MAY 7 12p

Watches! Watches! Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles E. Jaot, Chaux de Ponds, Alfred Gode, Chaux de Ponds, David J. Maguin, Geneva, Henry Hoffman, Louve, Thomas Russell & Sons, London. Sole agent for the above watches. E. A. TYLER, No. 113 Canal street. MAY 7 12p

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Commencing Saturday, May 6, 1871. AT THE TIMES TABLE. A Field Set of Boxes, one dozen Eggs, and one dozen Raisins, will be awarded to the Base Ball Club receiving the largest number of votes. A beautiful suit of Boys' Clothes, donated by Captain B. T. Walsh, and a pair of Boys' Fancy Boots, given by Glyn & Wintz, articles from Bro. Brothers & Co., R. A. Tyler and other kind friends, will be raffled. All visitors to the Fair are invited to call and be weighed on the Forsyth United States Standard Scale, and prizes will be given to those who are lightest and heaviest. A Sewing Machine will be voted for. Refreshments of the choicest kinds may be had at the TIMES TABLE. my7 12p

A NEW THING IN SLATES. The American Primary School Slates. Upon the frames of these SLATES are indelibly printed, directly upon the wood, exercises in printing, writing, drawing, and the Roman and Arabic numerals. They are of superior workmanship, light yet strongly made, of best stone slate, and are peculiarly attractive in general appearance. Size, eight by ten inches, price, thirty-five cents; with rubber corners, forty-five cents. 19108N, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Manufacturers and Publishers, Nos. 128 and 140 Grand Street, New York, Nos. 123 and 125 State street, Chicago. For sale by J. A. GRESHAM, No. 32 Camp street. my7 12p

DIRECT IMPORTATION. A large stock of ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (From 12 to 20 inch necks), IRISH MADE LINEN DRAWERS, REAL BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, From Ireland. Received per steamship Alice, now in Customhouse, and will be on sale MONDAY, May 8, at MODERATE PRICES. B. T. WALSH, 110 Canal street. my7 12p

ORGANDES! ORGANDES! FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. WORLD'S CHEAP AT FIFTY CENTS. O'NEILL & GLEASON'S, my7 12p. Linn Warehouse, 265 Canal street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, my7 12p. Recreates all orders with promptness and dispatch. JAL 21p

VIDE ET CREDE, SINE DUBIO. DR. J. M. MAGEE, SURGEON AND OPERATIVE DENTIST, No. 197 Canal street, Performs all operations pertaining to his profession, secundum artem. my7 12p

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

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY; easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly" of Sewing Machine makers. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal Street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. de7 8a 8u & 7u J. A. TRUE & CO., Agents.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most durable, simple and reliable LOOK SEWING MACHINE in existence. Fully warranted as represented, or no sale. Sewing Machine, Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., 40 1/2 Camp street. my7 12p

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STREAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME. For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 St. Charles Street, 53 NEW ORLEANS. my7 12p

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of Sewing Machines, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they were desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to call and see. M. S. WEDDICK, General Agent, 108 1/2 St. Charles Street. my7 12p

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every kind of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, No. 108 Pryor street, de7 12p

A CARD. To the Editor: I wish to add my testimony to that of the many who have published cards in favor of Dr. Hunter's Plan of treatment, being desirous, for I believe that I owe my life to that treatment. I contracted my disease, early in January, 1870, to which I had been afflicted for fully two years, and which, under the treatment of a doctor, had debilitated me so great that I was unable to attend to my business. I was troubled with cough, expectoration of considerable quantities of heavy yellow matter, emaciation, shortness of breath, and pain in the chest. I could not sleep but little, and was much annoyed with itching of the limbs. Another great source of trouble to me was the catarrh, from which the nose had become so much inflamed that I was forced to breathe almost entirely through the mouth.

After examination, Dr. Hunter seemed to comprehend my case a curable one, and took charge of my treatment, and placed me under his famous throat-lung cure, and in a few days I was able to attend to my business. I speak from recollection, but do not think I was more than three or four days away from my bed, and my cough, which had been so bad, was much less, and my memory was within the first week. From that time I improved steadily, and regained my strength, until I had entirely got rid of every symptom of my disease, and had regained my strength.

I considered the inhalation treatment did so with a firm belief that I would derive benefit from it. First, because the treatment itself was a common sense one, and second, because I was in the physicians who introduced it. The Doctors have had many cases of this kind, and their throat-lung cure is subject in all their forms and stages, and having made the treatment of those diseases specific for many years, they are enabled to state that they should be better prepared to cure me than any other doctor. And I give you some time and space to read the following, which you may find in the "New Orleans Times" of the 10th of March, 1871, and from the good health I have experienced a whole year since I have been cured, I have no hesitation in stating that I had, previous to consulting the Doctor, Hunter, looked upon my disease as incurable.

ALEXANDER SHARPE, No. 177 St. Joseph Street. my7 12p

TO THE PUBLIC. Act No. 162 of the General Assembly authorizes the New Orleans Sanitary Board to utilize Company to charge ONE DOLLAR per box for furnishing, delivering material and removing the boxes. The Board of Directors, finding the company will be amply remunerated by a reduction of said charges, and wishing to encourage the general adoption of the dry earth closet system in this city, and place it within reach of all, have decided not to exact the price allowed by law, and have established the following tariff of charges, viz: For removing single box, fifty cents cash. For five tickets, \$3.00 For ten tickets, \$5.00 For twenty tickets, \$8.00 Each ticket good for removal of one box. Office New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, No. 12 UNION STREET. my7 12p