

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 24, 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, C. G. Haley, No. 34 Exchange Alley, C. G. D. Hilde, 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. B. Dirks, No. 229 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas.

A had marriage is like an electric machine. It makes you dance, but you can't let go. Colonel Thompson, a Minnesota farmer, has a steam plow which breaks up forty acres of prairie per day.

See advertisement of M. A. Nadal, of No. 8 St. Louis street, cautioning the public against negotiating certain rent notes.

Robert T. Lincoln is to read the emancipation proclamation issued by his father in Aurora, Illinois, on the fourth of July.

A Boston man is anxious to learn how it happens that when people come to high words they are so apt to use low language.

James Buchanan, a nephew of the late President, died at Guilford Station, Virginia, on Friday, and his remains have been taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

At the Norwalk, Connecticut, city election on the twentieth instant, the Republicans carried their ticket by an average majority of one hundred and fifty.

Locomotive No. 8, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having made eighty-nine miles in one hour.

The corner stone of a \$50,000 monument to the Confederate dead of Virginia is to be laid in Augusta on the fifteenth of October, the anniversary of General Lee's death.

The Saratoga Spa informs young ladies who persist in inconveniencing pedestrians by walking three or four abreast, that the spring of the year is the season for pairing off.

Earl Russell's opposition to the treaty was expected, as his friendship for Yancey and the Confederacy made the treaty necessary. Its terms are a rebuke to his administration.

Prince Napoleon, who is said to be worth at least twenty million francs, talks of coming to America to spend the remainder of his days, having despaired of the future of France.

West Point is to have yet another colored cadet in the person of John McGee, who has been nominated for the position by the colored Congressmen from the Selma, Alabama, district.

John Jackson, the supposed murderer of the peddler Frank, near Houston, who escaped from jail, has been recaptured. He was discovered near Liberty, on the New Orleans railroad track.

Oconomowoc is the name of the fashionable watering place in Wisconsin. It is called "Coony" for short. It lies on a belt of land between two lakes, and within an hour's drive are twenty other lakes.

Governor Warmoth is improving daily, and has arranged to go to Pass Christian as soon as he is able to travel, there to enjoy the healthful breezes of the gulf, and the quiet of this favorite watering place.

A third installment of ten per cent on the capital stock of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company will be due and payable at the office of the company, No. 12 Carondelet street, on the first of July next.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 81° at New Orleans, 78° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 74° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 78° at Nashville, 84° at Key West, and 85° at Havana.

The Columbus (Georgia) Spa is not altogether delighted with the departing business. It declares that the idea of adopting a radical platform to elect a Democratic President is "about as sensible as burning a house down to clear it of fleas."

A lady of Louisville multiplied herself by four last week. This sort of thing is becoming distressingly common in the South and West, and some measures should be taken to suppress it as an outrage upon the husband and the attending physician.

The only amusement of the citizens of Calhoun, Georgia, is that of tying tinware to the tails of the village dogs. The dogs are so well trained that whenever one of them sees an oyster can in the street he backs up and waits for some one to tie on.

The board of directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club have adopted a resolution for an immediate call of thirty per cent on the stock, and a call of twenty per cent, payable on the first of August next. It was further resolved that payments be made at the office of the club, No. 27 Carondelet street.

At a meeting of the governing council of the Citizens' Association of New Orleans, on the twenty-second instant, a resolution was adopted requesting the members of the association to furnish the Secretary with the amount of their tax bills for the year 1869 or 1870. See advertisement.

Mr. E. P. Clandon, editor of the Houston Times, just passed through New Orleans for the Western and Eastern cities. He will be absent for two or three weeks, when he will re-visit this city for a short time on business connected with his paper. We wish our country a safe and pleasant journey through the great country of which he is a worthy citizen, and commend him to the courtesies of our contemporaries in Louisville, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Republicanism in Europe is evidently approaching a crisis which will establish it on a wide dominion or crush it entirely from the continent. To our apprehension the combat which seems to be on the point of occurrence will end disastrously for the cause of liberal ideas, because it is being forced to a premature solution. Absolutism is too strongly supported at present by the united strength of Austria, Prussia and Russia, to be overcome, even if the republicans were in sympathy with each other in France, Germany, England and Spain. But the misfortune is that the liberals of Europe are separated by national antipathies, and by theoretical differences. Even in France the republicans are divided in thought between the ultramontane of the International Association, with its novel ideas about the duty of government concerning property and labor, and the conservative liberalism of M. Thiers, who holds to the notion that a republic is but an elective monarchy. The madness of the commune, or rather, of the followers of the Parisian revolution was of such a character as to alarm the moderate republicans, because it threatened to disturb all manner of vested rights. There was no proclamation of this idea by the leaders of the commune, it is true, but when the people saw that the most trusted leaders of the revolution were gradually withdrawing from its direction, or were being driven out of their public employment, a terrible apprehension seized upon them that the Utopians were preparing for a final measure of agrarianism. Acting under this impulse they hailed with delight the conquest of the city by the forces of the National Assembly. It was their relief from this inward apprehension that made them so anxious to be restored to the rule which they had but lately risen to overthrow. Paris is undoubtedly republican, but she is wedded to the rights of property, and if liberty means what the International Association pretends that it does, the Parisians will never unite in its support. Owing to this distrust the republican party in France is weaker to-day than it has been for years, because some of its soundest and strongest partisans doubt the animus of their followers. They are afraid to trust their own friends in the hour of triumph, because they dread the excesses of men unaccustomed to liberty.

As a matter of course the enmity between the French and the Germans is too fresh to allow them to co-operate in any contest which might originate from the interference of Prussia to suppress republicanism in France. The English branch of the International Association will have its own work to attend to at home, because no sooner will the revolution break out in England, than Ireland will declare her independence, and this will prevent English liberals from lending any help to French republicans. Spain is too weak in liberal ideas to assist France, and moreover she is too Catholic to lend a hand in overthrowing the Church in a neighboring state. Belgium and Italy are slightly infused with members of the International Association, but the society is too weak in either country to make any movement which might resist the repressive force of the local authorities.

It will thus be seen that the republicans, as they call themselves, or the International Association as they are more properly entitled to be named, will be forced to rely upon their strength in France to uphold them, and this we have shown to be a support that is not calculated to impart confidence to the public in the success of the movement. In the first place, they will meet with the opposition of the republic itself in the shape of the present government of France. In the second place, they will meet with the united opposition of Austria, Russia and Prussia, whose armies will at once advance to uphold M. Thiers until a new monarchical regime can be selected. In fact, now is the best time imaginable to extirpate the International Association, because it can be done with the willing consent of Europe on account of the irregularities and excesses committed in the name of republicanism by the members of that society.

If M. Thiers could be allowed to proceed with the experiment of republican government which he is attempting in France at present, we have no doubt that in a very short time he could establish a republic. But the ultraists seem determined to provoke a contest with the authorities in the interest of the international association, and as this is but a revival of the leveling suggestions of the commune, the effort will be a failure, and its overthrow will bring down the existing order of things. Absolutism only desires an opportunity, and it will not go far for the excuse to commence its work. Armies are even now ready to move, and the first indication of the initiative is given in the dispatch which informs us that Prussia has arrested the retirement of her troops from France, and that she is leagued with Russia and Austria to preserve the peace. The Emperor William can afford to move in the matter, for his recent exploits have made him so dear to the Germans that they will even go with him to suppress an outbreak at home.

All of this shows us the weakness of the republican leader in Europe—that they are willing to fight before they have organized their forces. They madly suppose the cause will win all classes to its support, but in this they are mistaken, for most Europeans know too little about republicanism to engage in a fight for its success. And, besides, they have no confidence in their leaders. Wherefore the contest is premature, and will end badly.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

An opinion was expressed in these columns months ago that the Methodist Church was doing itself injustice by its action in regard to the Book Concern in New York, and every day's experience confirms the propriety of our original expression. We are quite convinced that

unless this matter is taken in hand in a different style hereafter, a wide-spread dissatisfaction will implant itself in the bosom of the entire Church, and that this dissatisfaction will so effectually chill the confidence of the membership that it will take years to re-establish the power of the Church to effect the good which belongs to it to accomplish. Our interest in the general cause of sound morality and pure religion warms us in protesting against the litigation which is now progressing before the New York courts to the great scandal of the Book Concern in its financial management.

An agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Dr. Lanahan, some months ago reported that its affairs were mismanaged, and specified particular matters wherein the purchases of material were made improperly. Instead of investigating the wrong a committee was appointed to try Dr. Lanahan for slander. The proceeding was so clumsily conducted that no result was arrived at, and as the public had come to take a large interest in the unravelment of the charge, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church took hold of the matter and appointed a committee to investigate the frauds. Dr. Lanahan was appointed on this committee, but the other members of the committee refuse to recognize him as one of their number. They refuse to allow him to examine the books and accounts, and in other respects seem to have a plan of their own for doing the business which Dr. Lanahan evidently knows all about. He offers to point out the errors and to show the erasures and changes that have been made by the purchasing agent, but his advice and information was studiously refused to be listened to or accepted. He has dragged the matter into court, and is now seeking to enforce by mandamus those rights which the investigating committee should have been prompt to concede.

As the committee represents the Conference, it will be seen that every suspicious circumstance connected with this investigation must fall upon the entire body of the Church. For this reason we protest that the refusal of Mr. Carlton and his associates to allow Dr. Lanahan to take up a full exposition of all the transactions of the Concern is detrimental to the Church, because it allows the public to suspect greater errors than really exist. The charges are too explicit and positive to be cleared up in any other way than by a full revelation of all matters connected therewith, and every attempt to cover up the speculation or to suppress the truth will do more harm than a full revelation of the most reprehensible irregularities. To expose such frauds as exist in the Concern will simply have the effect to discredit and disgrace certain individuals who abused a great religious trust; to cover up these speculations, if they exist, as the public now believes, will be to put upon the General Conference, and through it upon the whole Church, the stigma of having assumed and indorsed the offenses of the speculators. The Methodist Church can not do this thing without suffering incalculable evil, and it should protest at once against the effort of Mr. Carlton to smother the investigation through without allowing a fair and full investigation of the books by the only man who seems to know anything about the specific frauds that have been mentioned to the public. So far as we have heard the members express an opinion, they demand a full exposure rather than a whitewashing report. The exposure will only minimize individuals, while the whitewashing will discolor the entire religious community.

"LOYAL SONGS."

Our very respectable contemporary, the Bee, is seriously exercised because some of the old familiar songs, easily learned, and known to every intelligent American child, are sung in the schools. Particular mention is made of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "The Flag of our Union." We had supposed that the sentiments contained in these certainly harmless poetical effusions were sufficiently catholic to exempt them from the objections of the sectionalist. But it appears we are mistaken. For the reason that the fathers of some few of the little ones lost their lives in the effort to raise the Stars and Bars above the Stars and Stripes, the children of the fathers who fell in defense of the Union must keep silent. They may not chant the glories of the flag and country for their lives. But this can not be permitted. From tens of thousands of melodious little throats the hymns of patriotism will continue to arise on all proper occasions, and while we should teach our children to regard with tenderness the fallen heroes of the rebellion, we are not prepared to change the national songs in deference to a still lingering sentiment of wrong. We should rather train up the poor little orphans in the right way, that they may avoid the errors and escape the tragical fate of their misguided fathers. We can not have two parties at the same time so radically opposed to each other as unionists and sectionalists. One or the other of these must go to the wall. And as there can be no compromise with treason, it is better to prevent it in time than to depend upon harsh measures to cure it hereafter.

EMPTY HOUSES AGAIN.

If the Bulletin understood the beauty of consistency better it would save us a deal of trouble. Last week it complained about the number of tenanted houses in New Orleans, and when we informed it that it was owing to the want of people to inhabit them, it comes back at us and says there are more people here now than ever. The two assertions are inconsistent, for if the people were here the houses would be occupied. As to the text about high rents, the owners of improved property will deny that, for their experience is that house rent now does not pay interest on the investment. Our theory is the correct one that the stupid and incoherent politics of leading newspapers in this city

has run off so much of our trade, that the people who depended on an enlarged commerce have been forced to seek other localities. If we had the business which belongs to us there would be no lack of tenants, and house rent would be higher than it is at present. And until we learn how to nurse our trade we may comfort ourselves with nursing our empty houses.

A CHANCE FOR GOVERNOR LINDSAY.

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, swears that peace prevails in his dominions as it does in New York or Boston, and that there are no Ku-Klux in that State. Whereupon the Cincinnati Commercial offers him the evidence of his own ignorance, by stating the time, place and particulars of a dozen Ku-Klux outrages, with the names of all the parties. And it further declares that the name of its informant would be published if it was not formally certain that he would be ku-kluxed in short order after it was known that he had been telling the truth. Since the Commercial is a sort of independent paper that tells the square truth, and is often accepted by the Democrats as a thorn in the Republican party, what will Governor Lindsay do with this offer? There is no doubt about the facts, now what about the contradiction? A little vanity would not hurt the Governor of Alabama, even if he is a Democrat.

The Washington Patriot inflames the Democratic mind by declaring that the Republicans have reduced the country under the domination of "nigger supremacy" by legislating for the benefit of Massachusetts. We always thought the old Bay State was settled and occupied by white people; but since nigger supremacy is proved by the legislation which benefits that community, it is a logical deduction that there are none but negroes in Massachusetts. Such is the intimation of the Patriot.

Somewhere about twelve or fifteen years ago Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, wrote a beautiful poem entitled "My Wife and Child," commencing—

"The tattoo beats—the lights are gone, The camp around in slumber lies."

This poem a contemporary, in its last Sunday's issue, announces with peculiar immodesty of manner as the production of General Stonewall Jackson! O tempora! Can not our neighbor be either more correct or less conceited?

The St. Louis Republican assumes that because the Democrats have at last taken the new departure the country is now about to enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity. This is about the severest admission of its own past stupidity that we have read lately in any Democratic paper.

An Alabama paper declares that the farmers of the South have fewer luxuries and drive the poorest horses of any agricultural people in the world. But then they raise the most cotton, which is an expense that compensates for all their other deprivations. Cotton is our great luxury.

The transparency of the new departure, as it is worn by the Democracy of Rapides parish, enables us to see behind it, the Hon. Mike Ryan disbanding the court and dissolving the juries because the colored element was visible therein. This is too thin to be dangerously deceptive.

A genuine Democrat, named Rodman, who is running for Attorney General of Kentucky, declares that the "Ku-Klux in Georgia owe their origin to Sherman's raid to the sea." Rodman is too veracious to make a good Attorney General.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Horace Greeley in the Field—His Mouth Muzzled—Greeley vs. Grant—His Taxed Letters a Bugbear—The Democratic "Departure"—Vallandigham's Last Words—Personalities—The Watering Places—Where New York Goes to Rusticate, Etc. [Special correspondence of the Republican.] New York, June 19, 1871.

Horace Greeley a candidate for the presidency? The fact is settled now in New York, and the friends of Horace are really in earnest. The philosopher is now in the hands of his friends. He has been properly lectured on the evils and dangers of talking, and for the last two weeks has not expressed a single opinion or uttered a word over his own signature. Talking killed General Scott, John Van Buren, Douglas, Andy Johnson and Seymour. Fremont was first to learn the power of silence, which was practiced afterward by Lincoln, McClellan and Grant. This knowing how to remain silent is a wonderful thing. Horace has gone into training, received his lectures from the Republican ring-masters, and henceforth he is to be as dumb as Grant before an audience. Fen-ton and all the out-of-office Republicans go for Greeley, while Tom Murphy and the in-the-national ring Republicans stand out and out for Grant. Greeley has been so persistently tedious in his long-winded high tariff essays that no politician has ever thought of following him. He has led the subject as the diplomats left the Schleswig-Holstein question—in a fog. Only we do know that he is for high tariff, which fact will carry him to sure victory among the pig-iron Republicans and Democrats of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Greeley comes squarely before the people the issue will be of high or low tariff, so you may as well go to posing yourselves upon the interesting subject. I hope it will not discourage you when I tell you that a former friend of mine in Connecticut, Mr. Eli Perkins, commenced reading Greeley's essays to find out his views on the tariff a year ago. Eli now wanders about his farm in a demented condition. "His lofty intellect totters," as Artemus Ward says.

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES.

General John A. Cochrane is the leader of the Greeley faction here. The general—with Mr. John V. Gridley—is now planning to run our next State convention preparatory to the presidential contest in 1872. "What will the Greeley faction do in the coming State convention?" I asked of the general. "Do" replied the general, "why, we shall send a regular set of delegates. We represent the Republican party more than Tom Murphy. If they don't receive our Greeley delegates, we shall protest, claim regularity, and then, if not received, we

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 64.....Camp Street.....94 We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. R. Senior, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be ready to conform to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, enable us to execute work RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH, AND

STEAMBOAT PRINTING, Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboats Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—sent only with dispatch and on accommodating terms.

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 these machines with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 120 Canal street. Agents wanted. No. 2177. M. R. HEDDICK, General Agent.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Recreates all orders with promptness and dispatch.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (State of Louisiana.) Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the place hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to be effected from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected are as follows: To wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campecuy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Boston, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State, May 25, 71.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC is notified that certain rent notes for \$125 each, drawn by the undersigned and endorsed by L. Leage, said notes having been given to M. E. Brennan in payment of rent of store No. 1 Carondelet street, the said Brennan having broken his lease, payment of the above has been stopped by the proprietor of the building. M. A. NADAL, No. 8 St. Louis street, No. 2177. New Orleans, June 23, 1871. 1024 21

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Anna Maria P. Furlong, from and after this date, without my written consent. P. FURLONG, No. 172 Rampart street, No. 2177. New Orleans, June 23, 1871. 1023 107

TAPE WORMS CAN BE CURED—THIS undersigned does hereby certify that Dr. C. NELSON did take from the body of my wife at his office, No. 47 Franklin street, a tape worm twenty-five feet in length, the operation being performed in five hours' time. JACOB WEISS, Residence, Live Oak and State streets, Sixth District.

The worm is now on exhibition at the office of Dr. C. NELSON, 47 Franklin street. Come one, come all, and have your worms extracted. 1022 27

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY.

Organized for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY. VINEYARDS IN EL Dorado COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES E. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office, Salerooms, No. 21 Camp Street, New Orleans. This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy. The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE, ANGELOICA, MERCAT, RED WINE, CATAWBA, HOCK, ISABELLA, OLD MISSION, SPARKLING, SHERRY, WINE BITTERS, TOKAY, GRAPE BRANDY, PORT, BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure. Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price. All orders should be addressed. PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

TAPE WORMS CAN BE CURED. The undersigned hereby certifies that Dr. C. NELSON did, at his office, No. 47 Franklin street, on the tenth of June, remove from the body of Francis Crosswell, living at Stringer's boarding-house, on Victoria street, a worm twenty feet long, which can be seen at the doctor's office, No. 47 Franklin street. FRANCIS CROSSWELL, Pa'ties suffering should call immediately on Dr. C. NELSON, 47 Franklin street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Fifty thousand dollars worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at twenty-five per cent below cost, to close out business. The above articles must be sold within sixty days. Please call and see for yourself. CHARLES LAMB, mh19 1m No. 132 Poydras street.

JOHN GRAY, PROPRIETOR OF THE PHENIX, BLENDED, AND UNBLENDED PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, harnesses, saddles, and saddle horses, metallic burnt cases, mahogany, black walnut and plain coffins always on hand. Minerals attended to by the proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. 1015 1m

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR. ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT No. 6 Carondelet street. An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARREN, mh19 2m No. 41 Natchez street, Agent.

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS. CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED, For sale by TOLMIM & MARTIN, mh19 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS. Round trip tickets, good to return until the thirty-first of October, can be procured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, at the following low rates: Knoxville, \$50; Charlottesville, \$52.25; Lynchburg, \$56.25; Charlottesville, \$59; White Sulphur Springs, \$70.25. Elegant Pullman Sleeping Couches on all night trains. Ask for tickets via Grand Junction and Chattanooga. JULIUS HAYDEN, mh19 1m General Southern Agent.

NOTICE—THE ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT AND BOOK-KEEPER, with extensive references, will undertake (in English and French) the adjustment and verification of complicated accounts of every description, the settlement of bills of exchange, the making of responsive relations, and the preparation of the schedules for the courts. Will also undertake correspondence relations, settlements, adjustments, &c. Lock Box 29, Postoffice, will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential. mh19 1m