

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25, 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. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ellis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 229 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas.

The rain fell yesterday almost literally in torrents, and the streets were thoroughly washed.

Fred Douglas has resigned his seat in the territorial council at Washington, and will be made public printer of the district.

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

The Second Regiment, Louisiana State Militia, Colonel James Lewis commanding, paraded in the Second District last Friday evening.

The usual French Protestant Episcopal service will be held in Christ Church, Canal street, this evening, at six o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Louis Bissey.

It is the intention of the City Council to cause Customhouse street, from Rampart to Dauphine, to be paved with square block paving. See official notice to that effect.

It will be seen by a special notice in another part of this paper that Rev. J. A. Ivey will preach in Clay Square, Second street, Fourth District, this evening at half past five o'clock.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, tomorrow at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, goods, merchandise and movables.

Company K, Crescent Rifles, of the Louisiana Legion, left this city last evening, on the half-past five o'clock Mobile train, for Bay St. Louis, where the soldier boys will participate in target shooting.

Governor Warmoth went to Pass Christian yesterday, on the morning train of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, and proposes to remain there some weeks. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Smythe.

DeWitt C. Brown, Emile Lundner and S. G. Ferguson have been appointed a special committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Upper Red River Raft Company, with power to appoint agents for the same.

Religious services will be held at the Congregational Church, corner of Prytanee and Calloppe streets, Rev. Myron W. Reed, pastor, this morning at eleven o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the stranger. All are invited to attend.

We had the pleasure yesterday of cordially greeting Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, one of the representatives of the State of Louisiana in the United States Senate. Mr. Kellogg is looking remarkably robust. He expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the political situation.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 81° at New Orleans, 74° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 75° at Savannah, 76° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 74° at St. Louis, 86° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 81° at Bayou Sara, 82° at Shreveport, 85° at Key West and 86° at Havana.

We learn from the Indianapolis Bulletin that the Matagorda arrived with a cargo of material for the Indiana railroad. The great drawback now is that the ties don't come on fast enough. The track is laid down at the rate of one mile per day, at which rates should the material arrive fast enough, will carry it to Victoria about the fourth of July next.

The charter of the New Orleans Waterworks Company is published in this morning's REPUBLICAN. The purposes of the corporation are to purchase or lease or construct, maintain and carry on works to supply the city of New Orleans and other cities and towns within the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson with water. The incorporators are Charles T. Howard, John Lockwood, J. K. West, D. C. McCann and others.

During the exhibition week Judge H. C. Dibble and Hon. Michael Hahn, of the Board of School Directors, have been at great pains to inform themselves of the actual condition of the public schools. No occasion has been omitted by which accurate information could be obtained. Mr. Pierce and other members of the board occasionally visited these well managed institutions, which, under the superintendence of John B. Carter, are destined to be equal to any in the land.

The internal revenue authorities, under instructions from Washington, have ordered liquor dealers in this city to stop the use of "stand casks." This will prove a serious annoyance to dealers who sell on draught in small quantities—in packages of less than five gallons. We think it time the rights of our merchants in this particular should be judicially tested, as expert internal revenue officers and lawyers are of the opinion that the law will hardly sanction the Commissioner's ruling.

And now comes another lucky man, Mr. A. Gignac, of No. 29 Commercial Place, who certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, Nos. 15, 21, 26, class No. 119, which drew the first capital prize of five thousand and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. The ticket cost Mr. Gignac only twenty-five cents, and his share of the capital prize was promptly paid to him on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. Others may be equally fortunate.

SOME TALK AT AUDITOR GRAHAM. If Auditor Graham will look at the newest railroad map, and then discipline his mind by reading the doleful story about house rents which is running as a serial through the bleak house on Gravier street, he will no doubt come to the conclusion that his duty is driving him in a way adverse to the best interests of the State and city of his habitation. The connection between the railroad map and the mournful story about rents is this, that if New Orleans was connected with Houston by a railroad, the complaint about vacant houses in this city would be materially abated.

Houston is the centre of all the important railroads in Texas, and her interest in this respect is progressing with wonderful rapidity. It requires a certain degree of enthusiasm to appreciate this proposition, because enthusiasm is of near kin to foresight. Prescient men grasp the future and the possible—plodding men halt at the present and the actual. Of the thousand tourists who visit the Mont Cenis tunnel, how few lose sight of the physical excavation in contemplation of the veritable roadway which opens a passage from the valleys of France to the valleys of Italy, and reduces the terrible march that appalled the heart of Hannibal, to a mere pleasure excursion? In like degree how few here are in our midst who realize the ultimate benefits that must inevitably result from linking New Orleans with a railroad centre that spreads its arms out, like an immense spider, toward all quarters of the compass. Railroads diverge from Houston in every direction. The Texas Central penetrates the grain region of the Northwest; the Galveston road passes to the gulf on the South; the Buffalo Bayou and Colorado road branches off to the Western cattle and mineral country; while the Brazoria road descends into the cotton bottoms of the Brazos river. None of these roads have reached their limit of extension, but are still being projected into regions of varied wealth and capacity. The Central proposes to intersect with St. Louis connections in the State of Kansas; the International and the Buffalo Bayou and Colorado are pushing toward the Rio Grande and San Antonio, respectively from whence they will draw the commerce of Laredo, El Paso and Eagle Pass, and the magnificent sugar lands on Matagorda bay. Besides, there are other roads contemplated, reaching out to Crockett, Henderson, Marshall and Shreveport, and will be built, not only to assist in moving the trade of Texas, but to foment the ingress of emigration from the Middle States into a participation of the untold wealth of the Southwest.

Over these various lines of transportation and travel there ebbs and flows a multitudinous freight of merchandise and humanity, which chafes to escape from the contracted circle in which it is limited to move. Passengers from Hearne travel to the extent of their tether, and return disgusted because the route was not open to the world. Their impetus would have brought them to New Orleans, and might have carried them to New York, because the desire to travel is like jealousy, which makes the food it feeds upon. The end is yonder always. No man stops because his desires are exhausted, but he is willing to proceed if his movements are not controlled by circumstances.

The road, therefore, that first taps the circle that envelops Houston will let out such a rush of pent-up people that it will assume the proportions of a crevasse. Texas will actually empty herself of people who have been afraid to travel by sea, and whose laziness prohibited them from traveling by land.

If the road from this city to Houston was connected we might not only obtain the advantages of this movement, but we should establish what is known as the habitude. Mankind is largely governed by its customs. If it once acquires the practice of going to a place, the practice becomes a law which is as hard to break as it was to form. This places before us an incentive and a danger. The people of Texas desire to trade with New Orleans, and if we offer them the first and equal advantages, they will come to us; but if we allow other places to obtain advantages over us as to time, the chances are that a habit will grow upon our friends of patronizing markets which they would never have discovered if it had not been through some accessibility which was offered to our disadvantage. If we lose the trade of Houston's railroad facilities it will be because strangers entered upon its enjoyment while we slept upon our rights.

In resisting the issuance of the bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas road the Auditor is betraying the greatest living interest of the city of New Orleans. The West is straining every energy to put itself in connection with Houston, and Texas is meeting the effort by urging the Central road up into the Northwest. She does not do this to injure us, but to benefit herself. There is no direct sympathy at present between Houston and St. Louis, because they are strangers, but once let the tide of trade and travel find an outlet by rail from middle Texas to the great world and connections will be formed which will defy our ability to disconnect. Houston is seeking the development of the grain region in the northwestern portion of Texas, and this is why she is so anxious to push the Central road ahead, because with every mile of construction there springs up greater safety to the border, and a more extended farming population. Every settler that locates in northern Texas ought to be a patron of this market, but if he can not come here he will consent to go to St. Louis. Now he trades at Houston or Galveston on compulsion, and so long as the connecting link with this market is delayed we are allowing Galveston to sell the coffee, sugar, fancy goods and foreign merchandise generally that would otherwise be bought from our storekeepers. We are excluding the patrons of our hotels and theatres and forcing at arms' length millions of retail trade. This is reducing home rent savagely. It will

be seen that when the Auditor looks at the railroad map and then reads the serial complaint about tenanted houses, he will at least lament that his duty compels him to act as he is doing, if he does not feel compelled to modify his notions on the subject. His legal suggestions are defective, and if he should find that out by a little severe reflection on the points which we have made, the public interest will be greatly benefited.

SISTERS OF CHARITY—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THEIR CARE.

Religion, pure and undefiled before the Father, is this: "To visit the widow and the fatherless in their distress, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world;" an inspired definition, applicable in all its fullness to the association which bears the appropriate name—"Sisters of Charity." Sisters, indeed! To them all men, no matter of what faith, character or condition, whether Protestants, Catholics or infidels, saints or reprobates, are simply their brethren; children of the same heavenly Father, and members of the human family. Impelled by that holiest characteristic of their sex, the spirit of self-sacrifice, elevated to sublimity by the religious sentiment, these admirable women cheerfully abandon the world with all its fascinations to devote their lives to the service of God, through that most acceptable of means—the service of humanity. Most of them take this step in early youth, regardless of the flattering prospects which, to an earthly eye, brighten the pathway of mercy. Many, in the fulfillment of their merciful mission, leave the bosom of wealthy and refined families, whose chief care it has been that the winds of heaven should not visit their cheeks too roughly; carrying into their sanctified retirement talents and accomplishments fitted to command the homage of society; and beauty, fitted to command a still more precious homage. But what are all these—talents, accomplishments, youth, beauty, social standing, love itself, to souls whose only desire is to imitate their divine Master by works of mercy here on earth, and thus to secure an everlasting inheritance with Him in heaven? These are their sole motives: love to God and man; and their sincerity and devotion are tested every year. For, unlike nuns, they do not assume, on joining the association, a life-long obligation, but simply pledge themselves by a solemn vow to remain in the order and fulfill its duties for one year. Should any of them desire to leave, it is only necessary, at the appointed time, to omit the renewal of the dedicatory vows, and she is at liberty to re-enter the world without further ceremony. This circumstance, however, very seldom occurs, the period of probation before full admission to the association being sufficiently long to enable the candidate to determine whether the life of a sister of charity is her vocation or not; whether she is equal to its high requirements, to its laborious duties. For no idle, superstitious drosses are these Sisters of Charity, dividing their time between prayer and trifling pursuits, but active, hard working women, the most refined and intellectual among them being required by their rules to spend a portion of every day in manual labor. Verbal prayer, indeed, forms an important part of their duties and fills an important portion of their time, but not to the exclusion of that more practical kind of prayer which seldom fails to obtain the desired answer—work. As nurses of the sick they are pronounced by all who have had an opportunity of judging, to be veritable "ministering angels." The tenderness, patience, skill and unwearied attention which have immortalized the name of Florence Nightingale are bestowed unsparingly by these inspired though humble nurses, upon every sufferer committed to their care—not merely by one here and there of a more tender nature than the rest, but by each and every one. Nor are the sweetness, the captivating tones, the winning gentleness of these sisters reserved for the noble and the good. Like the genial sunshine, and the gentle rain of heaven, they are lavished impartially upon the just and the unjust; the vilest wretches in our hospitals, whose very presence would be contamination to creatures less pure, receiving at their sisterly hands the same care as the purest and the best. Men, cold, worldly and wicked, who have once enjoyed their soothing ministrations, cannot speak of them but in tones of enthusiasm and with tears of gratitude moistening their hardened eyes. Not a few such have been induced to abandon their sinful courses by simply witnessing the true spirit of religion as manifested in the works and ways of the Sister of Charity. But it is chiefly as teachers and guardians of destitute orphan children that they carry on their labor of love.

In every city in the Union—nay, in every city on the globe—where catholicism flourishes or is tolerated, there exists charitable institutions, mostly orphan asylums and hospitals, presided over by these devoted friends of humanity. In this city the number of orphan children sheltered, protected, supported and instructed by Sisters of Charity of different orders is about fifteen hundred; while the Charity Hospital, having from seven to twelve hundred patients annually, is under the charge of twenty Sisters of Charity, whose services in that institution are pronounced by all connected with it to be priceless. In the care of the insane their placid manners, undaunted firmness (acquired by resignation to the divine will, and a sublime indifference to sublimity matters), gives them great power, and accordingly they are anxiously sought for to take charge of such institutions. The Louisiana Retreat for the Insane, recently established in this diocese, is under their care; and not the mentally insane alone, but the morally insane of their own sex—those wretched creatures, whose name even may not be mentioned to ears polite, unless under the softened term which indicates repentance—madonnas—are found by experience to be more amenable to the influence of these pure and devoted women than to any other which has ever been brought to bear upon them with a

view toward their reformation. Accordingly, there is one order of sisters, called Sisters of the Good Shepherd, devoted especially to this most Christian work. They have an asylum in this city, and in this admirable institution every applicant can be accommodated in received without question, tended, taught, put in the way of assisting in her own support, and never made to feel the immense gulf which separates her from her angelic protectors. In this way many have been reformed, whereas all similar attempts made by other agencies have been, so far as we are informed, utter failures.

But if the occasional reformation of a lost sinner is a good work, so, also, is the giving of such an education as shall insure to thousands of the innocent the means of supporting themselves by virtuous industry. Such means are provided in the St. Elizabeth's House of Industry, where orphan girls are taught all useful trades. This establishment has now nearly two hundred girls, growing up to be useful members of society under the saintly auspices of the Sisters of Charity.

In the establishment of religious orders of this sort, devoted to charitable objects instead of to the mere selfish business of saving their own souls, the Roman Catholic Church has recognized and utilized for good one of the deepest principles of human nature, though one only developed to an eminent degree in exceptional characters—the principle of benevolent self-sacrifice. Not that this principle is also acted on by people "in the world;" but with them it is overshadowed by other duties and cares, and occupies, as is but natural, a subordinate place; but in associations like the one under consideration it is the prominent feature; the light elevated so that all men may see it, and testifies "trumpet-tongued" to the fact that true religion and love to God and man is its inspiring cause.

THE CARDS.

The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, thinks "the Democrats hold in their hands the cards, which, if wisely played, will win the presidential game in 1872." The country is aware that there has been a good deal of shuffling among the Democrats of late, but it has yet to learn that they hold the cards that will win them the presidential game in 1872. The game has to be played fairly this time. There will be no stocking of the cards. In short, it will not be a "cut-throat" game; nor a game of "draw-poker," "euchre," "old sledge," or "sledge-hammer;" nor any of those games of knock-down and drag-out that have proved so effectual at the polls when the Democrats could deal the cards and the blows to suit their purposes. The country has enacted some new rules that will have to be observed in the "presidential game" hereafter. These rules are known as the Ku-Klux rules; and it is believed they will have a wholesome effect in preventing, in the future, those hateful irregularities that have been frequently practiced with success by the Democrats in the presidential game, and the game of politics generally. The honest men of all parties are pleased with these new rules, because they give prospect of a pleasant and fair determination of all games of interest to the people; games, if you please, that determine their choice of public servants.

As it is said figures never lie, the Courier-Journal has actually produced figures to show how the Democrats, with the cards which they are said to already hold in their hands, will win the presidential game in 1872. The game, if it is played according to the Ku-Klux rules, has got to be played by at least two parties. It is decidedly a game that two can play at. The Republicans will very naturally have something to say about the game, and will very likely want to cut for deal. If the Democrats, therefore, really hold the cards, they do not hold them fairly, and under the new rules can not win. The Courier-Journal's figures may possess no more virtue than its cards; but for the information of the public we will give them, to show how easy it is to win the presidential game on paper.

The whole number of electoral votes, says that paper, is 317, requiring 159 to constitute a majority. Of these 317 votes, the Democrats are to certainly receive 151, the Republicans 72. The 94 remaining votes are put down as doubtful, to be certainly won by the Democrats, we suppose, if they play their game wisely. The States named as doubtful are Arkansas, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Nebraska, Illinois, Florida and Louisiana. Those conceded to the Republicans are Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, South Carolina and Mississippi. The remaining States are given to the Democrats. They are New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Nevada, Oregon and California.

This is indeed a hopeful showing for the Democrats. Nor does it stop here. The Courier-Journal claims that it might have put Louisiana and Florida among the Democratic States, as it believes they are thoroughly Democratic if anything like a fair election can be had; and this would give the Democrats one more vote than is necessary for the choice of a President in 1872. But the Democratic strength does not end here. The same paper believes the doubtful States can nearly all be carried for the Democracy if the cards are wisely played. It cares not what may be the result in Ohio this fall; it believes that State can be carried against President Grant, who, it believes, will certainly be the Republican candidate for President in the next election.

The Courier-Journal has got so far out of the way in regard to Louisiana that we are fully convinced its whole statement in regard to the Democratic prospect of carrying the next presidential election erroneous. It is more than likely that with a fair election, the Republicans in the next presidential election will carry the State by at least forty thousand ma-

majority. There is nothing in the history of the Democratic party since the first election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency to cause the people of any State in the Union to renege that party in power. It was beaten in all the issues involved in the war, and it has continued to suffer defeat at the hands of the people in all the issues it has made with the Republican party since the close of the war. The Democratic party is far from being a unit today on the subject of the constitutional amendments, enacted since the close of the war, and the reconstruction measures. It is true, a few who see the folly of further opposition to the will of the people advise it is the course of wisdom in the Democratic party to abandon its opposition to those measures and principles that have rendered the Republican party so justly popular. But we have only to refer to speeches that are daily made by Democratic aspirants for office to refute the idea of Democratic unity in accepting these principles and measures. It was only the other day that the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of the State of Kentucky, Mr. Rodman, in addressing the people of that State, said:

I say that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were obtained by fraud, and at the point of the bayonet, and I say that it is the duty of the Supreme Court of the United States to decide that these are not properly parts of the constitution. They have been forced upon the Southern people at the point of the bayonet and with promises which the administration never intended to fulfill, and I say therefore that the Supreme Court ought to hold, and I believe will hold, that they are no part of the constitution.

And Mr. Rodman is not alone in his opinion of the constitutional amendments. A large majority of his party still cling to his views, and they are panting to be restored to power so that they can undo all the people, through the Republican party, have done for equal rights.

A BONAPARTIST MISTAKE.

Jerome Bonaparte has written a letter at M. Favre, which he hopes will hit disastrously the French republic. In this he adopts the plan of the emperor, who wrote pamphlets that were intended to work out important results, which they did not openly declare. But Prince Bonaparte is not equal to the emperor in this department of politics, for he not only mistakes notorious facts, but he draws irrational conclusions. The emperor always suggested hypothetical propositions, and supported them with historical allusions. He always left an opening to permit a change of construction. Jerome goes directly to the point he desires to make, and calls upon passing events to uphold his argument. In this he fails, as the world must see he was bound to do, when it understands that the object of the letter is to fasten the blame of French disasters upon Favre instead of Bonaparte.

The communication is written in a very dramatic style and its assertions are made with a temerity that reckons but little on the memory or good sense of his own friends. It declares that Bonaparte could have obtained better terms after Sedan than those that were granted to Favre, and that order might have been restored at once if the emperor had been allowed to return to Paris. This is the pith of the mistake which the prince falls into. It is an assumption that Bonaparte was overthrown by Favre and not by France, which all the world knows to be an error. The emperor said that he was forced into the war to avoid a domestic revolution. As this is an admission of his weakness before the disaster at Sedan, why not at once admit that his ignominious failure only precipitated his dethronement? The revolt from the empire was a foregone conclusion, unless the emperor had recovered his popularity by a successful war. It was in the elements, and Favre was only an atom in the process of its development. Bonaparte was overthrown by a popular plebiscite as valid as the one that made him emperor, and the charge of his partisans that Favre, or any other Frenchman, is or was responsible for the result, can not be sustained. Incompetence and maladministration prostrated the empire, and the attempt to revive the prostrate evil can only succeed through the weakness of the people of France, of which they give no indications at present.

"COOL."

Truth, like steel, brings fire from the flint. Our remarks upon the feeling relative to the possible death of the Governor were strictly true in every particular. Had they not been true, and had not the Bulletin known they were true, no reply would have been attempted. But we referred only to our best citizens. We did not include the Bulletin class at all. We are fully aware that the humanity of some of the lower orders of mankind is controlled solely by their present interests.

General Clanton, of Alabama, who fought four years against the government, and was left in the quiet possession of his defeat and his bile at the end of the war, is not pacified as yet, but swears that peace prevails, but that his clansmen are very much discontented and irrecconcilable because of the maladministration of the national government. It seems that Mr. Clanton's disaffection is of a chronic nature, and hard to cure, which leads us to suggest that he will only consider this contumacious, that if the agents now in charge of the government were able to save the republic when he was using his biggest endeavors to destroy it, does not that fact give them the right to be considered better judges of what ought to be done to preserve the State than they who had so little sense that they attempted to destroy it? The law that entitles a party to give evidence in his own behalf did not intend to make him the leading witness.

When the hour for Governor Warmoth's departure yesterday arrived, quite a number of his friends had congregated at his residence to say bon voyage and wish him a speedy return, fully restored, to his important duties here. Notwithstanding he is at present greatly debilitated by in-

terse suffering, the clearness of his eye and glow in his cheek promise quick recuperation—a fact that will give solid satisfaction to this community. At the Chattanooga depot—where a special car had been provided for his comfort—a great many friends assembled to bid the Governor adieu. Dr. Smythe thinks his patient will soon be fully convalescent and back in the city.

The telegraph informs us that a colony of one thousand Alsatians is about to be established near the City of Mexico. This is a double mistake, for Mexico does not want the colony and the Alsatians certainly do not understand the troubles that will beset them, or they would never consent to pass by Louisiana to fix a home among an unfriendly people and in a country afflicted with a chronic revolution. If they understood the matter better they would stop short of Mexico.

While the Canadians are bestirring themselves in favor of building a railroad to the Pacific, the estimated cost of which is fixed at \$180,000,000, some of our people, who assume to be the creme de la creme of politics and society, are resisting even a fragment of a road in the same direction which proposes to open to us the entire trade of Texas. Is this the half-way house between Chinese isolation and Canadian expansion?

The Alexandria Democrat declares that the new departure of the Democracy is giving the Republicans a large amount of trouble and a big scare. Not much. All the trouble we have had yet has been confined to stripping the skin of the sheep off of the wolf. The new departure is only a mask behind which the Ku-Klux have hid themselves for the time being, and it bothers us somewhat to make this manifest to the public.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what the Democracy of Kentucky really does stand to. The Democrats can not tell themselves. The Ledger says the Democracy would die rather than accept the new departure, with its "nigger equality platform;" and the Courier-Journal says the Democracy would rather die than go back to its old stupidity of denying the force of the amendments. "It would and it wouldn't."

Earl Russell boasted in Parliament, in 1864, that Jeff Davis had made a nation. He did not quite do it, but the people of England and America have since made a treaty which is not at all complimentary to Russell's conduct of British foreign affairs.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. 609 1/2

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS, DENTIST, No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. 1412 1/2

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street. 184 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. 1412 1/2

WALSHE'S SHIRT STOCK COMPLETE. The undersigned calls attention to the very complete stock of

MEN'S SHIRTS, BOYS' SHIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Now in store, and at most reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to the marked-increase by the "Committee on Shirts" at the late Texas State Fair. After awarding the only premium, a diploma, for the best display of Shirts, to T. B. Walshe, of New Orleans, the Committee further explain:

WALSHE'S SHIRTS ARE BEST. THOUGH NOT THE COSTLIEST!

The Public are informed that the SHIRTS receiving the above very flattering notice, as well as the highest Premium in the gift of the Association, WERE ALL-OUT OF REGULAR STOCK. (None having been gotten up for the occasion), and such as are daily sold by the undersigned, and always at moderate PRICES.

T. B. WALSHE, No. 110 Canal street. 1412 1/2

A CARD. Agreeably to a resolution passed unanimously at the last meeting of Grand Encampment No. 2, Knights of Temperance, the undersigned hereby tender the heartfelt thanks of the Encampment to Lemuel Wilkins, Esq., for his able and earnest address on the Evils of Intemperance, delivered in the First Baptist Church, corner of Second and Magazine streets.

FRANCIS DOWNEY, GEORGE W. BOWEN, WILLIAM G. MURTAGH, Committee. 1412 1/2

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one fourth combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, Nos. 15, 21, 26, Class No. 149, which drew the first capital prize of five thousand and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents; said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

A. GIGNAC, No. 39 Commercial place. 1412 1/2

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 one machine with another, and select from the different brands the machine best suited to the uses to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to call at 155 St. Charles Street. Agents wanted.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. 1412 1/2

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 any other Sewing Machine. The "monopoly" of Sewing Machines is hereby broken. Rooms at 155 St. Charles Street. AGENTS WANTED.

A. H. TRUE & CO., 1412 1/2

THE FACTS IN RELATION TO S. N. MOODY'S PREMIUMS FOR SHIRTS AT THE SECOND STATE FAIR OF TEXAS.

The following official document from the Secretary of the Houston Fair has been received: OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND BLOOD STOCK ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. S. N. MOODY, Esq., New Orleans. Please find a list of awards made you at Second Annual State Fair of Texas, as per reports of committee:

- For BEST FINE SHIRT, WORKED BY HAND—Silver Medal. For SECOND BEST SHIRT, WORKED BY MACHINE—Silver Napkin Ring. For BEST EMBROIDERED IN GOLD OR SILVER (A SHIRT)—Silver Medal. For BEST EMBROIDERED SHIRTS—Silver Medal.

For BEST MODEL OF A DRESSING ROBE. The committee giving the award to S. N. MOODY for the best display of shirts, said: "But MOODY HAS THE COSTLIEST DISPLAY."

Respectfully, JAMES F. DUMBLE, Secretary Agricultural, Mechanical and Blood Stock Association of Texas.

Since the above was published, Mr. Dumble writes that the directors will give me an award for the COSTLIEST DISPLAY OF SHIRTS, as per memorandum of awarding committee, completing the six blue ribbons as at first announced, and by which I receive—notwithstanding a complaint filed to defeat me—more premiums for shirts than all the rest of the competitors put together.

MOODY'S CHAMPION SHIRTS.

Need no better endorsement than the people of Texas, thousands of whom have worn no other for nearly twenty years, and the demand daily increasing all over the United States. The blue ribbon was attached to the model of a Dressing Robe by a member of the awarding committee.

S. N. MOODY manufactures his own shirts; makes money by selling his own business, and has never either referred to that of "any other dealer" or his premiums, or any of his affairs.

The honors awarded at the Second State Fair of Texas, together with EVERY PREMIUM OFFERED FOR SHIRTS, against the same competitors last year, now give, as originally claimed.

Thirteen Blue Ribbons from Texas to S. N. MOODY, CHAMPION SHIRT MANUFACTURER, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, Corner Canal and Royal Streets. 1412 1/2

NOTICE. Close of the Annual Session of the Public Schools.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NINTH DISTRICT, No. 39 City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 25, 1871. The closing exercises of the Public Schools will take place as follows:

Tuesday, June 27. Napoleon Avenue School, Girls (late Sixth District High School). The exercises of this school will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Calhoun and Coliseum streets, commencing at 9 A. M., and will include the graduation of the senior class.

Wednesday, June 28. First, Fourth and Sixth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip streets. Exercises will commence at twelve o'clock.

Second, Third and Fifth Districts Girls' High School—Corner Royal and Hospital streets. Exercises will commence at 9 A. M. Central High School, Boys—Burgundy, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. Exercises will commence at twelve o'clock.

Parents, guardians and all interested in the public schools of New Orleans are respectfully invited to attend. The schools will be closed for the annual vacation on Friday, the thirtieth instant.

J. B. CARTER, Superintendent. N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. 1412 1/2

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STRAIN ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME.

For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 St. Charles Street. 1412 1/2

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufacturer and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 1412 1/2

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street. 1412 1/2

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Order. New Orleans, May 25, 1871. Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1868, and after the expiration of the term for which it was enacted, 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 places hereafter named to be infected places, and all vessels, passengers, officers and crews, 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 take effect 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 as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all