

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 6, 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. Holl, 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 Enghien Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 229 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas.

The Hibernia Insurance Company of New Orleans is now prepared to insure against fire, marine and river risks.

General Robert E. Lee's gray war-horse, Traveler, died in Lexington, Virginia, of lockjaw, caused by running a nail into his foot.

During the past six months 3000 public schools have been established in Mississippi with about 80,000 pupils and 4000 teachers.

The teachers of the public schools of this city are requested to meet at the Central High School, No. 29 Burgundy street, this evening at five o'clock.

The gushing Olivia, in writing up the Agricultural Department, reports a kind of wheat that has "a coat as dainty as the velvet lips of a belle."

In the military review on the Fourth at the Metairie Race Course, some of the officers gave evidence of their capacity as members of the "awkward squad."

The poet says, "Friend after friend departs" but (comments an exchange), it by no means follows that the Quakers will vote the Democratic ticket.

In Turo, Massachusetts, there are one hundred and five widows, whose husbands were lost at sea. A good place for old bachelors to spend the summer.

General Forrest has engaged for his railroad all the Chinamen heretofore employed on the Stanton road, numbering in the neighborhood of eight hundred.

Mrs. Fair is growing depressed. She says that if poor dear Crittenden were alive he would save her. And yet she is the only one to blame because he is not living.

The Philadelphia Age states, for the benefit of rings, that if they want the votes of councilmen they must bring the cash, as checks will not be received.

White linen parasols, lined with dark purple or green linen, are used by ladies at the sea-shore in preference to the pence or silk ones, which are so expensive and so easily spoiled.

Iowa papers are publishing a private letter from Rev. J. P. Newman to personal friends in that State, urging them to do what they can to secure the re-election of Senator Harlan.

Maine farmers complain that it is absolutely impossible to obtain trustworthy young men to work on their farms, and that the land, consequently, must be worked by old men.

Senator J. R. West left the city, temporarily, yesterday evening for New York, on important business for the State. He will soon return to his constituents, whose interests he goes to subserve.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10 1/2 A. M., on the premises, corner of Baronne and Common streets, First District, one iron safe, one copying press, iron railing, etc.

There are now in the State of Massachusetts one mile of railroad to every five miles of area. A similar ratio of the whole country would give an aggregate of more than six hundred thousand miles of line.

A ride to Bay St. Louis on the half-past five evening train of the Mobile Railroad, and return the same evening, stopping only five minutes, makes a delightful trip, the breezes over the prairies and along the route are so deliciously cool.

Among the papers explaining how little the new departure means is the Richmond Enquirer. That journal says that this new departure merely depreciates the revival at this time of the discussion of certain things from a Southern standpoint.

The Royal Street Exchange is about to become a concert hall. First the Bank of Louisiana, then a State House, then an Auctioneers' Exchange, and at last a concert hall, where beer is dispensed and melody scatters its harmonious notes.

The Legislature to be elected in Ohio next fall will be called upon to elect a successor to John Sherman, whose term as United States Senator for that State expires in 1873. This makes the election of that body by the people of Ohio of more than ordinary importance.

An alligator near Pearl river, on the Mobile railroad track, was celebrating the Fourth by a little too much independence. The result was he became a contraband in the hands of a former contraband, who led the alligator along by a long pole, which the latter grasped with his teeth. As the alligator was covered with blood when seen, it is probably dead now.

Every Saturday for this week contains a large number of sketches in Paris during the last days of the commune, among which the most noticeable are the execution of a petroleuse, the women of Montmartre, a bird's-eye view of the city, showing some of the principal buildings burned, street fighting in the rue Rivoli and the burning of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville. The other contents are a series of graphic sketches in New Orleans during the inundation, with accompanying descriptions by Keeler and Waud, and one of A. Boyd Houghton's wonderful but not beautiful pictures. For sale by C. C. Haley, Commercial place and Poydras street.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

The important intelligence of the ratification of the Washington treaty by the English Parliament is one of the signs of the times indicative of the peaceful solution of international differences by conference and compromise rather than by the arbitration of war. It closes the history of a series of negotiations without a parallel in diplomatic annals. Differences between England and the United States had arisen which, with each year's extension, were increasing with intensity and bitterness. Ten years ago, when we were brought to a struggle for the existence of our nation, the ruling classes of England turned the cold shoulder to our appeals for aid and sympathy in support of the cause of liberty against slavery. But the greatest injustice toward this nation was the fitting out and sending forth the Alabama to prey upon and commit havoc among our commercial marine, producing incalculable injury to the shipping interest of the country, which years will not retrieve. Other wrongs were perpetrated by England which were calculated to intensify the feeling of hatred and a spirit of retaliation by us toward that nation, which it was believed nothing but bloody, red-handed war could satisfy and efface. Happily it is now ended, and by the work which is now complete the bitterness and ill-feeling engendered by the wrongs and insults of the past may be considered as buried, never again to be revived.

With pride and pleasure do we welcome the era of diplomacy and negotiation by the peaceful determination of conventions, where difficulties and differences between nations may be discussed, weighed and adjusted to the satisfaction of the people, without a resort to arms. "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and it is a cause for rejoicing and congratulation that the two foremost nations of the earth have set an example which can not but be felt and acknowledged throughout the civilized world. It is true that in the treaty just ratified our nation has been triumphant in the vindication of what was claimed in relation to the Alabama and her depredations upon our commerce, and the English representatives were frank enough to admit the fact. Long and bitter have been the disputes between the people of the two countries over this single subject, which, at one time, threatened to bring on a war, but this was happily averted. In the treaty about to be promulgated, the honor and interests of our country have been perfectly guarded in every respect, and they are amply secured by the guarantees contained therein. This is a subject of congratulation.

The settlement thus reached marks an era in progress and civilization which can not be too deeply impressed upon the hearts and minds of our people. For the first time in the history of modern nations England has been magnanimous enough to offer an apology not extorted by military defeat. For the first time in the history of diplomacy a confession of wrong and a declaration of regret has been embodied in a treaty. It was no humiliation for England to do thus much toward bringing about the final settlement. It was only justice, and granting it secured the happiest results.

A treaty is a compromise, and a compromise involves concession. There have been some concessions made unfavorable to us, which ought not, perhaps, to have been made. This, however, is the result of compromise among the members of the commission charged with the duty of adjudication and settlement of all differences existing between the two countries. Lord Ashburton and Reverdy Johnson had essayed the performance of the task, but there was a failure in both cases. The treaty known as the Clarendon-Johnson treaty was more favorable to our interests than the one now made, but it was the beginning of the end. At the time that treaty was made it became apparent that a peaceful result might finally be reached by adopting the same course. Our Senate rejected that treaty because of the opposition of Mr. Sumner, who, at the time it was brought before that body, delivered a speech of great force, power and eloquence, which secured its rejection. It will be remembered that in that speech of our greatest statesman, a full and complete statement was made of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon us by England, and excited a feeling of intense indignation and exasperation throughout the whole country. Time and reflection assuaged this hostility toward a nation with whom we are closely allied in all that pertains to national greatness, progress and civilization, and the result there is no doubt, also, that England, as we have before suggested in these columns, sees danger before her arising from the events which have transpired in Europe within the past two years. Her power and prestige are not now what they were when she fought one-half the continent of Europe and subsidized the other. Two great colossals now stand out in bold relief with threat and menace for the overthrow of the only obstacle in their path of conquest and vassalage. England looks eagerly for an ally, or at least for a neighbor on whose good will it can count when the struggle begins, as it must begin, for that empire which reaches round the world.

Both in London and in Washington it was the prevailing opinion that the peoples of the two countries ought to be friends and not enemies; that they are natural allies; that they ought to lead civilization; that they ought to contribute something to the law whose principles all civilized nations profess to obey; that they ought to recognize the principle of arbitration, and they ought to make a treaty which should stand forth as a beacon-light for diplomacy in the future.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme of the two great parties in this country in the next Presidential election is fast revealing itself. A distinguished Democrat has recently said: "It is not the constitution that strips us of

our liberty, but the radical interpretation of it that causes the havoc and custom of fell deeds." This brings the fight squarely upon all the issues that were involved in the late civil war, and all that have grown out of it. The Republican interpretation of the constitution denied the right of secession; and when war was forced upon the people to sustain it, the Democratic interpretation of the constitution denied the right of the government to maintain by forcible means the integrity of the country. After war had actually been commenced by armed rebellion, the national forts in Charleston harbor fired upon, and the national forces compelled to evacuate them, the Democratic interpretation of the constitution denied the right of Congress to vote supplies of men and money to subdue the rebel forces that threatened, with prospect of success, the destruction of the country. In 1864, when the war for slavery had raged for three long years, and it was yet considered doubtful by many whether the brave men who were upholding the cause of freedom under the old flag would be able to subdue the rebellion, the Democratic party went into the Presidential contest of that year with the assertion, in their platform of principles, that the war was a failure on the part of the United States government and should be abandoned; and a Democratic interpretation of the constitution pronounced the abolition of slavery unconstitutional. After the surrender of General Lee and the rebel forces under his command to General Grant, it became necessary for the United States government to take immediate steps for the full restoration of peace and prosperity to the country. Before this could be effected the spirit of the fell demon of rebellion, still lingering in a few who desired, in their madness, to strike a blow at the republic, caused them to cruelly assassinate the President. The death of Mr. Lincoln brought Mr. Johnson into the Presidential chair, and the Democratic party made another desperate effort to have a Democratic interpretation of the constitution prevail in restoring the rebel States to their former condition in the Union. Mr. Johnson was the willing instrument of the Democratic party in this attempt to restore it to power through the operation of "My Policy," instead of the Congressional mode of reconstruction finally adopted by the aid of the people. A Democratic interpretation of the constitution has steadily and persistently denied, until recently, the constitutionality of the amendments to the constitution adopted since the close of the war, and the reconstruction laws. It is true, there has been some apparent division of late on the subject of continuing this opposition to Republican doctrine and Republican interpretation of the constitution. Quite a number of influential Democrats have doubted the policy of continuing this opposition, and some have gone into a movement called the "New Departure." The late Mr. Vallandigham was the prime mover in this proposed deviation of the Democratic party from its long cherished views and interpretation of the constitution. And the movement is said to embrace no less a personage than Chief Justice Chase, who was anxious to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1868 upon a suitable party platform. Yet there is actually no unity in the Democratic ranks at the present time upon the subject of the "New Departure." But admitting that there may be before the two parties fully enter upon the next Presidential campaign, that simply signifies that the Democratic party abandons temporarily its opposition to accomplished facts for the purpose of regaining power, when with a Democratic interpretation of the constitution, it means to undo all that Republican administrations, supported by the people, have done. The Democrats, while feigning to acquiesce in certain facts, do not hesitate to proclaim that a Democratic victory in 1872 will enable them to restore the wounded constitution to its old authority, and arrest the alarming aggrandizement of what they are pleased to call the central government. They are the bitter foes of the federal or central government if they can not control it. It is then a consolidation of central power; a personal, imperial or aristocratic system; anything they see fit to call it. But these charges the people know to be false. The men and government thus accused are the choice of the people. There is no working of irresponsible power and personal government in this country. The moment a party is crowned with power in this country it becomes responsible to the people, and if its conduct is not good it will soon be hurled from power. This was the case with the Democratic party in 1860. The government was then confided to Republican hands by the people, and they have continued to repose their trust in them because the Republican party has continued faithful to the public interest. The outline or scheme of the Democratic party can not be said to have changed in the least since 1860. It is in reality opposed to all that the Republicans have done since they were called by the people to administer the government. The difference between the two parties is a fundamental one; a material one. It consists in the different interpretations that are given to the constitution. The Democratic interpretation destroys liberty; the Republican interpretation destroys slavery. The programme of the two parties in 1872 will embrace the old issues that have been so often decided by the people.

Peru, Ecuador, New Grenada and Venezuela, the trade of these countries, which should descend the Amazon, seeks the outer world by different and more circuitous routes. The question of boundary has never been adjusted, and the rate of duty which goods in transit were to be taxed with has failed to be fixed, so that of the entire commerce which belongs to the river, there is only a very small portion which really falls to its benefit. If secession had succeeded in dividing the United States, this would have been the condition of the country. The mouth of the Mississippi would have been held by a government hostile to the head of the same great river, and every grain of corn and every barrel of flour designed for the outer world would have passed into commercial markets through New York or via the St. Lawrence. The case of the Amazon furnishes us with a living testimony that the valley of the Mississippi, which reaches from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, belongs under one government. So let it be.

Twenty-eight Ku-Klux are on trial in Memphis, Tennessee, for killing a negro, General Forrest, who swears that he has no knowledge of the existence of Ku-Klux in the South, and who lives near Memphis, had better attend the trial of these men and learn something about the local institutions of his own domicile. It is singular that since these men were arrested their existence has not been denied, but the *Avantchre* has gone off on another tack that the Ku-Klux law is useless, because there is a State law to punish such offenses. If this law had been discovered at an earlier day, perhaps Congress would not have troubled itself to enact a statute on the subject of Ku-Klux; but as the legal antiquarians failed to find the law or to point out a single instance when its existence had ever been taken note of in Mississippi, Congress was forced to supply what appeared to be a lamentable deficiency in State legislation. And since it is now a law, and since it is proving effectual to suppress a class of disturbances that had become unpleasantly frequent, what is the harm in allowing the law to remain? General Forrest will answer these interrogatories, in addition to the other questions propounded by the investigating committee, after he has interviewed the healthy batch of Ku-Klux rowdies now visible in the criminal atmosphere of Memphis.

The St. Louis Democrat shakes its well-larded sides with the suggestion that because the French government has purchased two cargoes of corn in that market which it intends to ship at New Orleans without allowing them to land, we are to still further pinch and wrinkle our old foggy cotton-bound hide in a spirit of spite. No such thing. A smile something like the edge of a broad-axe has broken out upon us since the news was received that this purchase had actually been made, and this arrangement about shipping had really been concluded, for it proves two things—first, that this is the natural outlet for Western grain when sent abroad in bulk; and second, that the merchant could escape the extortions of our port if he would only go about it in the right way. When it has been demonstrated that grain must come this way and that it can do so without being consumed by port charges, we shall have arrived at the entrance to a new era, for the extortions will subside in the presence of the plan to evade them, and with their subsidence the very flood of shipments will be upon us. So that what the St. Louis Democrat congratulates itself upon as distasteful to us is, in reality, a piece of titillating information worth a good deal of money in this quarter.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce protests, in a very brief but emphatic series of resolutions, against the present rates of ocean telegraphy, and calls upon all its associate branches in the United Kingdom to assist it in securing from Parliament some restraining legislation on the subject. As our Chamber of Commerce is intimately allied with that of Liverpool, are we without the power of increasing the momentum of this movement against high prices? A reduction of thirty per cent might increase the sociability between ourselves and our cousins in England. And sociability pays.

The rumors—if there be really such, as is alleged by a contemporary—that Governor Warmoth is dangerously ill, are entirely without foundation. He receives his friends daily, takes a drive on the pleasant bench at the Pass, and comes to his dinner with a good appetite. His physicians say that he can come to the city at any time he may deem it necessary. He has gained strength rapidly since his residence on the shore of the sound. His numerous friends will be glad to hear so cheering an account of his Excellency's health.

The Memphis *Avantchre* swears there are no Ku-Klux in the South, while its own columns contain the record of a trial in which a body of the Klan deliberately painted their faces, and in the middle of the night raided upon and brutally murdered an old negro named Page, at Aberdeen, in Mississippi. The *Avantchre* should either suppress its own profanity or the facts, as they do not look well together.

M. Gambetta, who is a sort of Henry S. Foote to France, has again addressed himself to the duties of patriotism. He has been elected to the National Assembly, where he will be given a fair chance to explain how he governed France from a balloon. If he makes as many speeches as he wrote proclamations, the government printing office will be occupied with Gambetta most of the time.

New York city contains a total population of 942,292 in 1870, against 813,669 in 1860. Of this vast aggregate only 13,093 are negroes, while Germany is represented by 151,222, and Ireland by 201,991. In ten years the Germans have increased 35,377, while in the same space of time the Irish have decreased 1701. The native American population is set down at 523,198. There are 551 Louisiana citizens compiled in the census returns as citizens of New York. Just one hundred States, foreign and domestic, contribute to make up the mosaic of the population in the great metropolis.

It will be a hard task to forget that the Fourth of July ever existed, notwithstanding that the *Bulletin* thinks there are parties in New Orleans who have accomplished that lethean process. When the world forgets the natal day of American republicanism there will be no printing offices in existence; the alphabet will be a mystery to mankind; and the man who can tell his own age will be a wonder to himself and his kind.

DIED.
HEMPSTEAD—On Wednesday, July 5, JULIA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Adeline and O. H. Hempstead, New London, Connecticut, papers please copy.

Have your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct29 ly

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS
AND
DR. S. P. CUTLER,
DENTISTS.
No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. jan22 2pms

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle).
NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. jan22 2p ly

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 makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 122 Canal Street, New Orleans.
M. K. HEDRICK, General Agent.
no22 2p ly

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD.
Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc.
Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.
It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.
Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.
Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York, no29 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.
de7 2p8 ly

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 manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER SILVER ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-pieces, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
644 1/2 St. No. 186 Poydras street

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. jan29

QUARANTINE.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.
(STATE OF LOUISIANA.)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
New Orleans, May 25, 1871.
Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 13, 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 is a 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 hereinafter 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 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 on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigro Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Tacna and Port of Prince, on the island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, 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-ninth.
By the Governor
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.
GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State.
m26 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. TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by the "monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 139 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
de18 Sa Su & Tu ly
A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

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. H. Senoit, 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 properly informed as 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,
PANCT SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYER BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STRAZBOAT 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
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
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 Steamboat
Printing, and have
NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE
FOR
COLORING BILLS,
AS WELL AS SOME OF THE
FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.
POSTERS AND HANDBILLS
OF
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,
In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

FOUNDRIES.
GEORGE CRONAN,
(Successor to Bennett & Lurgan.)
SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
Corner Magnolia and Brato streets, Near Jackson Railroad Depot, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Blacksmithing and House-work in general. Vases, Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice. Office at the Foundry. an21 ly

MACHINERY.
ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY.
Corner of Brato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Manufacture of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Posts of Buildings, Furnaces, Moulds, Railroad Cars, Bone Black, Reversing Jaws, Railroad Bars, and Pumps, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive, and High Pressure Engines, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, etc. no21 ly

BANKS AND BANKING.
BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2, 1871.
In accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 1, 1864," I, the President of the Bank of New Orleans, National Banking Association, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," organized in New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions and requirements of the act aforesaid, with a view to commencing the business of Banking under said act.
I, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulbert, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-second day of June, 1871.
HILAND R. HULBERT,
Controller of the Currency.

THE FREDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Savings Bank.
CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.
Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.
Principal Office
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALFORD, President. D. L. RATTON, Actuary.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes on the amount of each year. Respective advantages accorded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to the order of the depositor. The Fredman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject to the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly guaranteed.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
J. FREDMAN, President.
HENRY PEYCHAUD, Cashier New Orleans Branch.
m21 ly

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51
W. VAN SOEST, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
Directors: David Wallace, Dr. W. H. Hoocombe, W. H. Thomas, H. J. Mullins, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Hoocombe.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Safe rent, and valuables received. Interest on bonds, certificates, etc. For full particulars, apply to the Cashier. This Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 ly

MEDICAL.
DR. F. B. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 45 BRATO STREET.
Office, No. 319 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 2 to 3 o'clock.
de1 ly

JOHN G. ANGELL, D. D. S.,
Has returned to the city, and is prepared to perform, without pain, all operations in Operative, MECHANICAL AND SURGICAL DENTISTRY.
Office and residence 132 Julia street, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. oct4 ly

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DEYADES STREET, near Canal, will send personally to all those who may require his services, or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the *Sub-Bit* is the best and most reliable of all the dentists' preparations, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the "Vermilion Rubber." Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. no28 ly

DOCTOR BELDEN,
HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at the same place.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting a patient.
SWEET QUININE IS A MOST IMPROVED Tonic, replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate of Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine.
GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR all diseases of malarious origin. FEVER AND AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE, and the long train of disorders following these when neglected.
SWEET QUININE Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so the Bitter Quinine) therefore is of vegetable origin, and is not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.
SWEET QUININE Acts as an antidote to, as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes the intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for
SWEET QUININE over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.
In two forms—(1) powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.
Prepared by
STEARNS, FARR & CO.,
my15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
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Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential journals, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application.
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
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