

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 7, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY 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. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Alley. James Ellis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets, 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.

G. A. Townsend says seven of Brigham Young's wives are the prettiest women in America.

Haymakers now consult the telegraphic "probabilities" about the weather before mowing their fields.

Read the advertisement of the steamer Ariel, for sale by E. Q. Sewall, general superintendent of the Jackson railroad.

The cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue has been reduced \$743,384 in the past six months.

The lady teachers of the public schools were yesterday receiving certificates of indebtedness for their back pay.

Dubouque is troubled with a band of free thinkers—they think all the money which can be got hold of by them belongs to them.

Bangor has plowed up a sword nearly four feet long, weighing about four pounds, and thinks John Henry Cardin must have lost it.

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

Strawberries and blueberries promise a rich crop in Maine, while New Hampshire is sighing over the prospect of a small strawberry crop.

A handsome donation, from the ladies of Baton Rouge, was received yesterday by Mayor Plauders, for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow.

From three to five hundred boxes of fruit are shipped daily from Crystal Springs to New Orleans; prices range from seventy-five cents to three dollars.

The brethren of a church in Brooklyn get into such a quarrel the other day that the services of a police captain were necessary to quell the disturbance.

Miss Isabella Beecher Hooker has forsaken the platform for the pulpit, and preaches acceptably in a Hartford church during the absence of the regular occupant.

A semi-annual dividend of twelve per cent has been declared by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, payable to stockholders on and after this date.

Sealed proposals will be received by Administrator Delassus until Monday next, at twelve o'clock, for furnishing the Insane Asylum and the Home of the Aged and Infirm with fresh beef.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, has been offered \$100,000 in gold for a series of 110 concerts by an impresario in New York. There is every reason to expect that he will accept.

Florence Nightingale describes herself as so "overwhelmed with business" that for eighteen years she has "had but twice one week's holiday," and as being a prisoner in her room for many years from illness.

In a sewer now under construction in New York the material used is English clay, imported expressly for the purpose, at a cost of two dollars per foot. The sewer is the first of the kind laid in this country.

The board of delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association will hold a regular quarterly meeting on Monday next at half-past seven o'clock, at the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.

The plea of "temporary insanity" is reaching its logical result. A leading German merchant of Trinidad murdered a friend recently because he refused an invitation to breakfast. Of course he was temporarily insane—and expected to be.

Pastor Beskow, the most popular preacher in Sweden, draws immense crowds in Stockholm, and yet he is said to have but one sermon, which he presents in a thousand different forms. He is known there as the kaleidoscope clergyman.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at New Orleans, 75° at Augusta, 80° at Charleston, 73° at Savannah, 74° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 74° at Nashville, 84° at Key West and 85° at Havana.

The Bumpus family had a meeting at Charleston, Massachusetts, last week. The gathering was held in the State prison, Charles arriving Thursday, his son Henry and his brothers Harrison and Martin being already tenants of the institution.

Frederick William Keyser, a German soldier in the Union army during the war, and when last heard from a paroled soldier sick at Wilmington, is in demand in Germany, where there is the matter of \$1,500,000 coming to him from a deceased relative.

Mr. Bentley, of the St. James Sentinel, was in the city yesterday. The Sentinel, under his editorial management, is improving constantly, and though he is the youngest editor he contrives to make the best Republican paper in the State outside of New Orleans.

One of the most scandalous church cases ever before a court is the suit by a lady against St. Albans of New York to recover forty-five hundred dollars advanced toward a fair. She gave the managers an entertainment at Delmonico's which cost her eight hundred dollars, and is now treated very unbandanously.

VICTORY THAT MUST NOT BE SUFFERED. If a Republican reverse in the national elections next year simply meant the transfer of the machinery of government from one set of men to another, or if it even meant a considerable change of principle as applied to federal legislation, the people would have nothing to dread from the success of the Democracy. If the contest partook in its nature of an old-time struggle between the Whigs and Democrats, wherein principle alone would be the dividing suggestion, we might look to its determination with comparative indifference, for the country would be as safely and as honestly governed by one party as by the other.

But, unfortunately, there can be no such narrowing down of issues. Two elements will enter into the next campaign, which must make the result one of serious apprehension to the conservative mind of the country. We shall see the Democracy in the field, supported by Prejudice and Speculation; and these two elements combined are fearful to the contemplation of the student and the observer. Prejudice is blind, and Speculation is wicked. The one follows, while the other leads, to ruin. The Democracy is hostile to the colored people; it is bitter against the reconstruction laws; it violently assails the amended constitution. This is entirely based upon a prejudice against color. Speculation is willing to use this evil sentiment to secure its own victory, when both prejudice and color will be subjected to its terrible extortions. As an illustration: while certain Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature of 1868 were publicly denouncing the negroes in the most expressive language, were they not privately treating with them for advantages? And is not the same disposition manifested daily by the leaders of the same party in their advances to these very people? These trades are the very essence of dishonesty, for they seek the darkness to cover their fruits.

When the campaign opens the Democracy will appeal to the white element for its support, on the ground that the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional, or, at least, unjust. Prejudice alone will enable the partisans of this unjust and improper argument to succeed, for nothing is more fixed and established than the permanency of our present political relations. It would be impossible to alter the condition of the colored people from one of personal freedom and political equality. And yet the Democracy will succeed with the white element, because it will knowingly, willfully, wickedly and falsely promise to alter that settlement which it knows to be unalterable. The very men who will proclaim from the hustings next year their desire to accept the situation and their disposition to abide by the settlement will be understood by their more rancorous partisans to be cheating the negroes; and they will be as well understood by the negroes as cheats as they will understand that they are themselves. The most extraordinary period of self imposition that was ever reported occurred in 1870, when the Democrats knew that they were cheats, and knew that they were considered as such by those whom they were attempting to practice their impositions upon.

The contest of 1872 will be the revival of that of 1870. The sentiment of opposition to the government will be seized upon by men who will care as little for one principle as for another, but who will hope to obtain political ascendancy by using the prejudices of the people to help their own purposes. As a matter of course, the leaders who will resort to such a measure in order to secure their own advancement must be dishonest, for it is a dishonest way in which to obtain a victory. Once in power, the speculation which employed prejudice to carry it to conquest will use opportunity to make its own profit. The Democracy is hungry for office. The leaders are as ravenous to handle the spoils as the followers are to secure a triumph over the radicals. The defeat of the Republicans will witness a triumph that will shake the very republic, for it will destroy all confidence in the honesty and justice of the people. Speculative politicians will plunder and oppress the State. We shall be given up to Tammany Hall, and the swift hands and cunning wisdom of the Tweed and Sweeney ring will soon develop at Washington the same extravagance and peculation which has made New York city bankrupt.

This one fact is of itself sufficient to appeal the public mind to the bare suggestion of a Democratic triumph in a national contest. The people of the United States are unprepared, or ought to be, to submit themselves to the extortions which have originated at New York under the rule of Tammany Hall, and which those who have benefited by them are even now anxious to have translated to Washington city. Public honesty and private morality will be in danger of subversion when the nation puts on the robe which the New York Democracy is preparing for her.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL. There have been three ship canal routes in contemplation for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean—first, to which allusion has already been made in these columns, the Atrato-Tuira route, across the isthmus of Darien; second, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec route; and third, the Nicaragua route. From present indications the latter has not yet been thoroughly surveyed, and, on account of certain insuperable difficulties, will most probably be abandoned. If there is to be a ship canal, it must be by one of the two other routes mentioned.

The surveys of both are about complete, and will soon be before the public in the form of reports from the two engineers who had the charge and direction thereof. Of the Isthmus of Darien route the report will be made by Captain Selfridge, and of the Tehuantepec route by Captain Shufeldt, both able and eminent in their profession. During the last season Captain Selfridge examined the routes across the eastern end of the Isth-

mus, which reports of former travelers represented as practicable, but that examination satisfied him that none of them were practicable. The last spring was devoted to the survey of the two remaining routes, by which he believed that the Isthmus of Darien might be crossed. Both were by way of the Atrato river. This route has several times been surveyed at the instance of Mr. Frederick Kelly, of New York, who, for many years, has urged it upon the attention of the public and the government as the most feasible of any that has been suggested. Competent engineers have surveyed it, and their reports sustain Mr. Kelly's views, and the conclusions have been confirmed by the explorations of General Michler. One of Mr. Kelly's plans involved a tunnel eleven miles long and ninety feet high, and the lowest estimate of the cost was \$140,000,000. The Tuira route was believed by Captain Selfridge to be less expensive than the one suggested by Mr. Kelly, and his surveys and explorations have been mainly in that direction. Entering the Gulf of Darien on the Atlantic side the canal was to ascend the Atrato in a direction almost due south, cross the Cordillera by a series of locks, and so reach the Tuira, which flows Northwest to the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, nearly opposite the mouth of the Atrato. After a careful examination it is understood that Captain Selfridge has or will report this route to be impracticable, or at least that it involves engineering difficulties too great for any amount of capital to overcome. What these difficulties are will be made known as soon as his report is finally submitted. Captain Selfridge has, however, examined another route in the same region of country, which appears more favorable and preferable to that of the Tuira. In crossing the dividing ridge near the headwaters of the Nupepe, one of the affluents of the Atrato, he found a spot where a canal of fifteen or twenty miles would open a communication with the Pacific at Cupira Bay. This is probably the same route surveyed by Mr. W. Kennish under the orders of Mr. Kelly in 1854; the expenditure by that survey which the canal was estimated to cost was \$150,000,000, but the estimate made by Captain Selfridge is a little over one-half, or \$80,000,000. With regard to the elevation at which the dividing ridge must be crossed, there is a wide difference between the two surveys. The Kennish survey gives that elevation as 612 feet, while later advices make it at least 1200. With these discrepancies before him, Captain Selfridge ordered a new survey, which will be completed before the final report is submitted. Upon the whole, it is said that these reports in regard to the Atrato route are rather discouraging.

Turning to the Tehuantepec route, the reports are much more satisfactory and encouraging. The survey under Captain Shufeldt has been very thorough and complete, he having devoted his time to the route which had already been indicated by surveyors in the employ of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company as a practicable one for both a railroad and canal.

In regard to the work of Captain Shufeldt, as has been stated, it appears that "four or five different places have been suggested by the railway company, all involving the utilization of the Coatzacoacoas river, from its mouth on the Atlantic side to the head of navigation, and the opening of a trench thence to some one of the streams communicating with the great lagoons on the Pacific coast."

His decided opinion is in favor of a route commencing at Coatzacoacoas, crossing the dividing ridge at an elevation of not less than eight hundred feet on the plain of Tarifa, and terminating at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific. The length of the excavation, exclusive of the rivers and lagoons, would be one hundred and ten miles, and besides this a feeder would have to be constructed at the summit not less than thirty miles long. The prospect of this company as now published allows for one hundred and fifty locks, and an elevation of six hundred and sixty feet. In the opinion of Captain Shufeldt, not more than seventy locks would be needed on each side, which, it is believed, would not be sufficient for an elevation of eight hundred feet, and that this estimate is erroneous. There seems to be a wide difference in regard to the cost and distance between the old and new reports. The Tehuantepec company gives the length of the line as only fifty miles, and the cost of \$17,000,000. Captain Shufeldt estimates the cost of the work as high as \$100,000,000, but he assumes that the canal will be from one hundred and seventy to two hundred feet wide, twenty feet deep, and one hundred miles long; while the company proposes to allow for a width of fifty feet at the bottom, and one hundred and twenty feet at the top, and a length of only fifty miles. The estimate of cost by the company was based upon the cost per mile and per lock of the great Caledonian, and the correctness of this estimate is not assured unless it is established that the work can be done as cheaply in Mexico as in Scotland. All these differences, however, may be disposed of and adjusted by experts after a careful examination of the details of the exploration. These are minor considerations compared with the more important one that it is settled beyond any reasonable doubt that a feasible route is ascertained for the construction of a ship canal which promises to this country the control of the commerce of the world.

THE FRENCH ORDER FOR GRAIN. Some of our oldest and best seem to think that our demand has mentioned in yesterday's REPUBLICAN that the large purchase of grain made in St. Louis for account of the French government was negotiated through a New Orleans house, Messrs. Bronson, Stannard & Co. This fact was not material to the point which was sought to be explained, that Western grain can escape through New Orleans without being eaten up with charges if shippers will only make their arrangements as Messrs. Bronson, Stannard & Co. did in this case. It is the interest of

New Orleans to cultivate the exportation of Western produce from this market by every relaxation of port charges possible to be made; and if foreign purchasers can be satisfied that their consignments will neither be delayed nor taxed at this port beyond the necessary charges of transshipment from one vessel to another, the advantages will be so manifestly in our favor that the trade, which now seeks an outlet through Eastern ports, will surely be diverted to this port. Every charge which is not absolutely necessary should be abolished, for the competition against us is so active, enterprising and liberal that even the smallest fraction of a cent counts in the determination of routes. There are parties who can not see the importance of this reduction of charges, because they look at the matter from an individual standpoint, saying that if the stevedore, the drayman, the warehouseman, the day laborer, or the inspector is deprived of his commission, the shipment is useless to the commerce of the city. Such selfishness does not deserve consideration, for it is not only stupid, but it is mean. Every bushel of grain that passes our levee pays tribute to some local interest. The ship that takes it away buys her marketing and does a certain work of repairing here. Her officers and men patronize the city in various ways, and serve to swell the volume of our population. Then the filling of one order leads to the sending of another, and the profits which are made from these transactions inure to the benefit of our merchants. If there were forty agents in New Orleans filling orders for grain and food for forty different governments, each one of these men would have to pay rent, hire clerks, employ the street cars, engage in amusement, and spend their money freely. The appreciation of these facts led us to make mention of the French purchase at St. Louis, and their consideration did not involve us in any personal references whatever. It was the trade and its consequences, and not the men who made it, that called upon our attention.

What has been commendably done in Spain obtains a ready endorsement from the Washington Patriot, and is worthy of rehearsal for general approbation. The government of King Amadeus has reduced the expenses and lessened the taxes. It has paid off forty millions of the public debt, and cut off twenty-four millions from the budget of public expenditures. This is certainly worthy of the Patriot's approval. The Congress of the United States has reduced its expenses some sixty millions of dollars, has paid one hundred and twenty millions of public indebtedness, and has reduced the taxes eighty millions. Its bonds are above par and its credit is good for any sum of money. Nevertheless the Patriot denounces in the United States what it applauds in Spain. A small investment in the jewel called conscription would help the Patriot.

Why is there no peace? asks the Washington Patriot in the interest of its Democratic readers. Perhaps the twenty rounds on trial at Memphis for killing a "nigger" might furnish an answer to this question. And perhaps after the United States is through with them and their sort there will be no necessity for propounding the melancholy interrogatory.

The Democracy of Maine has "buried the dead issues," and now runs with the "new departure." These interments are amusing when we consider that the "dead issues" are still alive and active in about four-fifths of the Democratic camps in the country.

Dennett professes to have felt the pulse of New Orleans, and to be fully posted as to its action. The chances are that while engaged in this digital performance he could not have told whether he had his fingers on a fiddle string or an artery.

The blind staggers is said to prevail on Bayou Boeuf. This is a Democratic disease, and must have been introduced into the region of Bayou Boeuf by Dennett. He afflicted the entire Attakapas country with the infirmity.

A story is told of a father in a church, who when the marriage service came to the point where the clergyman asks, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" replied, "Well, sir, I am called to do it, although it do go agin the grain. I wanted her to marry Pill Plover, who is worth twice the money of that ere man." The answer was not considered regular.

General Butler has been nominated for the Governorship of Massachusetts by his local organ, on a platform aiming at the overthrow of all monopolies, the revision of the tariff, temperance, woman's rights, the equality of all men before the law, and several other reformatory ideas. The New York Herald says "he is the man for Governor of Massachusetts."

The Philadelphia Post says that about a year ago a child in that city, eighteen months old, swallowed an open-top thimble, and that it has since swallowed nothing but liquids. It is supposed that the thimble caught somewhere in the esophagus, but eighteen doctors have searched in vain for it. The child is represented to be healthy, rugged and fat.

It is authentically stated that Governor Cliffin will not allow his name to be used before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for re-nomination this fall. This reduces the number of candidates to two—General B. F. Butler and George B. Loring—and the contest will be of a most exciting character.

The colony of Swedes in Aroostook county, Maine, is declared to be a great success. There are now six hundred and thirty Swedes there, who were brought over through the exertions of the State immigration agent, and one thousand more are expected during the present week.

Some time since a little boy six years old was drowned in a cistern in Detroit. His father sued the owners of the premises for damages, and last week, after a three days' trial, he received \$500.

The young queen of Spain is not exactly what one would call a beauty, but she is said to have a tender, amiable expression about her face, a graceful bearing and a commanding form.

General Rosecrans acted as grand marshal in San Francisco at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 ly

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja12 24pm

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street. IS4 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 24p ly

NOTICE. The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the eighth day of July, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., over the rooms of the company. Capital Prize, \$50,000. Only 20,000 Numbers. TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS. The public are invited to witness the drawing. jyl 7 12p

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best adapted to the work which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 125 Canal street. Agents wanted. oc29 2pt M. H. HUBBICK, General Agent.

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 may 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 62 New Street, New York. no20 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. de7 2pt 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 HOUSE IN NEW 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, 464 1/2 p No. 108 Poydras street

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 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 pestilent, 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, with their 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 Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaenel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matanzas, Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayta, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Niassa, 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, my20 2p BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Entitled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Best Sewing Machine. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly," and entitled to 60 per cent discount at General Southern Agency, No. 159 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents, de16 5a Tu 1y

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 84 Camp Street. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senoia, 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.

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.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MANDELLA and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it 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 COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

OUR FACILITIES FOR PRINTING BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANK 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 & Luffus.) SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. Corner Magazine and Erato streets. Near Jackson Railroad Depot, New Orleans, Louisiana. Blacksmithing and Housework in general. Vault, Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice. Office at the Foundry. oc29 ly

MACHINERY. A. ARMSTRONG'S POWDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Erato and New Levee streets. NEW ORLEANS, LA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Rolling Machines, Corn Mills, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grates and Boilers, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Mill Work, Locomotive Fire and Cylinder Boilers, all kinds of Filters, Juice Squeezers and Clarifiers, etc. oc29 ly

BANKS AND BANKING. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 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 3, 1864," published herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

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. ALVORD, President, D. L. EATON, Actuary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114 Carondelet street. Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all tax three times in each year. Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having charge of 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, or bank draft, or postal note, or by check, or by receipt from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman'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 at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its security and integrity are constantly assured. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier, New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY No. 51 Camp Street. W. VAN NORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

Directors: W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry P. Thomas, W. W. H. Bolebec, H. J. Mullin. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Safe rented, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and withheld. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. oc29 ly

MEDICAL. DR. F. B. ALBERS. RESIDENCE NO. 45 ERATO STREET. Office, No. 219 Tchoupchoula Street. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. de3 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 129 Julia street, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc29 ly

DR. ALLEN, No. 12 DEYARDS street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services, or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Bitter Quinine is the best medicine for the cure of Malaria, and is free from all poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Ferrous Quinine. Old plates made up at twenty per cent less than the retail price. oc29 ly

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 50 Camp street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. can be consulted at his house, except when engaged visiting patients. my29 ly

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT on the old Bitter Quinine. It is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and is free from all poisonous ingredients. It is GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE for all diseases of malarious origin. FEVER, INTERMITTENT FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE and the long train of disorders following these when neglected. SWEET QUININE Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (as is Bitter Quinine), therefore of vegetable origin, and 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 intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for SWEET QUININE over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent, and distressing pain in the later, is an insupportable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children. In two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public. STEARNS, PARK & CO., 115 Broadway, Chemists, New York. IMMEDIATE RELIEF. AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

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