

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN WAS 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. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Poydras Street. Depot of Lafayette Street, also at Depot of Lafcette Street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and English Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 229 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas.

Haquequonony is a picturesque village of New Jersey.

Street cars for Bombay and Java are being manufactured in New York city.

Swedish brandy is favored with red ants, but a fellow we know says he has an ant flavored with brandy.

A silk factory is about to start in South San Francisco. It has ordered fifteen bales of raw silk from China to commence with.

A Louisville physician, who analyzed a sample of the "cream candy" sold there, found that more than one-eighth of the entire bulk was terra alba.

The month of May in Germany this year was very cold, bringing snow and ice. It is usually a beautiful month there, and is called the month of bliss.

It is said that women now lecture on every subject but washing, darning and the economy of the household; all these things are sealed books to the strong-minded.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at five o'clock, P. M., on the premises, No. 97 Coliseum street, Fourth District, furniture and movable effects.

Fifteen suits for \$20,000 damages in each case have been commenced against a Jersey City newspaper. The proprietor is delighted at the exalted estimate put upon the influence of his journal.

An private letter to the editor of the Grayson Gazette states that the crops in Grayson and Collin counties, Texas, are very fine. A very large area has been planted in grain, and but little in cotton.

Samantha Proctor, well known in Chicago, was recently vanished from Des Moines, whither she had repaired when even the former place grew too hot for her, for telling fortunes and practicing Woodhullism.

Sunday week, when the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Rochester, New York, was baptizing three little children, a white dove flew into the open window, and hovered around the altar until the ceremony was concluded, when it winged its way to outer air again.

The Rev. E. E. Hale is credited with saying: "Never is hospitality more charming, nowhere are hosts more sedulous, nowhere are women more lovely, never is sympathy more genuine, or talk more witty or more true than at class day and at commencement."

One Mr. Joseph T. North, of Kentucky, has sued an Odd Fellows' lodge, of which he is a member, for a sick allowance of three dollars a week during his prolonged confinement in a lunatic asylum, on the ground that he was a very odd fellow all the while he was there.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and thirty-seven, against one hundred and twenty-eight the week previous. Thirteen died of consumption, eight of congestion of brain, nine of infantile convulsions, sixteen of various fevers, three of lockjaw, and ten were stillborn.

The most remarkable recommendation of a watering place yet offered to the public is that of an enthusiastic admirer of Shohola, a Quaker resort in Pennsylvania. "At the foot of Ball Hill," he says, "there is a plot of ground covered with stones, where parties can kill twenty-five rattlesnakes any warm morning."

A Massachusetts soldier writes to the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing thirty-two dollars, which amount, he states, was paid him twice while in the United States service—once in the hospital and once in the field. He has just received his pension, and avails himself of the occasion to make restitution to the government.

Martin Tally, Jr., for murder in Shreveport, has been sentenced to nineteen years imprisonment in the State penitentiary, and yet so far from being happy, his case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, which ought to have the power to sentence the murderer to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

The Administrator of Finance, John S. Walton, notifies taxpayers that they have only the remainder of the present month in which to pay their tax bills of 1871, with-out additional costs. On and after the first of August the list of delinquents will be advertised, whereupon it will become the imperative duty of the Administrator of Finance to collect all unpaid tax bills with heavy costs.

A man in Brattleboro, Vermont, was recently urged by an insurance agent to take out a policy for the benefit of his wife to the amount of \$5000. Before deciding he asked his wife's opinion, when she replied with charming frankness: "Why, my dear, you will of course act according to your own judgment; but, in case of your decease, it would make me a rather more desirable widow!"

If economical and fault-finding Democrats, who have a lively and pleasant recollection of the administration of Andrew Johnson, will refer to the latest reports from the Internal Revenue Bureau, they will find, says the New York Tribune, that the collectors of internal revenue appointed by that collector are owing the government \$1,813,757, which is nearly twice as great a sum as that due from the collectors appointed by both Lincoln and Grant.

COMMON CARRIERS.

It strikes us that the common carriers of this State still continue to be controlled by prejudice and timidity rather than gratitude to their chief benefactors or the real interests of their stockholders. They suffer the senseless and unfounded bigotry of one class of people to lead them to commit acts which are unjust and inconvenient to another.

We have two cases in point. One that of Senator Pinchback, who wished to send his family North in one of the Pullman cars attached to the Jackson railroad train, and the other much more aggravated, of the refusal of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to permit Messrs. Antoine, Geddes and Johnson to return to this city from Mobile on their cars, after having carried them over there.

In the first case, Senator Pinchback has brought suit against the Jackson Railroad Company for \$25,000. But we learn that the company pleads in defense that it does not own the sleeping cars. That it has committed a very important part of its duty, as a common carrier, to other and irresponsible parties, who claim and exercise the right to deny privileges of convenience and comfort to a portion of the company's passengers, which they are glad to sell to others.

It is barely possible, in a strictly legal point of view, the Jackson Railroad Company discharged its duty to Senator Pinchback's family when it offered to earn the money paid for passage by carrying them in the ordinary coaches of the train. But as this would involve a change of cars at Canton, another at Humboldt, and we know not how many more before they reached Louisville, it promised to entail upon the women and children who were about to travel several hundred miles, without a man to assist them in looking out for their comfort, to endless anxiety and consequent fatigue, they could hardly be said to be admitted to the privileges demanded by and accorded to ordinary travelers.

And the Jackson Railroad Company must be held morally responsible for permitting the Pullman car owners to monopolize a business which they conduct to the prejudice of the traveler on the road. For we must not lose sight of the fact that the Jackson railroad was mainly built by the money wrung from the people of this city and State. And for this great boon the people are entitled at least to accommodation and respectful treatment when they are able and willing to pay for it. And these privileges should be cheerfully and promptly accorded. It looks to us like a subterfuge to whip the devil around the stump by throwing off upon the owners of the sleeping car the responsibility of the shortcoming. At a word from President McComb these great obstacles, for they know very well that in case of refusal to comply they and their sleeping cars would be left behind.

But if what we hear of the conduct of the New Orleans and Mobile road be true, they committed a greater outrage than the other company. They refused to permit three men to return to New Orleans who had been permitted to visit a neighboring city on the company's cars. This company has received bonds and valuable franchises from the State, estimated at several millions of dollars, to assist them in their attempt to make money by carrying passengers, freight and mail. The State alone has done enough to build all the road the company has now completed and in running order. And yet they deny to three citizens—members, we believe, of the Legislature who voted the liberal subsidies, the most ordinary accommodation, even when the price of passage is offered to be paid.

If the men who now mismanage these roads believe they are acting for the interests of the owners, they err in their judgment so widely as to render them unfit for their positions. They are inflicting fatal damage upon their best interests, besides rendering the company liable in heavy damages. With what grace can President Raynor come before the Legislature next winter to ask for further privileges, after he has permitted his employees to be disconcerted to the people's representatives, in the persons of Messrs. Antoine, Geddes and Johnson. If the people consent that their money shall be taken to build a railroad, that a private corporation may reap the pecuniary benefits, they have a reasonable right to demand the ordinary privileges of travelers, if they pay for them. But if these roads are to be built at the expense of the whole people, merely to be run for the convenience of a portion, it is time to consider the propriety of stopping the supplies.

HOPE FOR FRANCE.

The alacrity with which the people of France came forward and subscribed to the new national loan required to pay the war indemnity to Prussia, shows that their patriotism still survives the shock of humiliation and disaster. When the call was made by M. Thiers for two milliards of francs, as a loan to the French government, and five milliards of francs was offered by the French people, it was an evidence of their confidence in the success of the republic. When, as announced in the French Assembly by M. Poyer-Quertier, the Minister of Finance, in less than six hours the agents of the treasury collected 4,500,000,000 francs, of which Paris alone subscribed 2,500,000,000, it is manifested that France has not abundant material resources among the people, far more than could have been anticipated after the closing of the terrible war through which it had just passed. Evidently these people have faith in the future of their country, and are ready to make any sacrifice for her glory, and this dragging forth their savings, hoarded in old stockings and hidden in out of the way corners, shows a confidence in the new order of things, encouraging to every friend of that sorrow-stricken nation. It shows, also, that the spirit of that people is not broken, and a great patriotic leader if one such arises, will find in France some of the most important elements of magnanimity and self-

denial, that has appeared in any nation of modern times. Struggling as the French people have for years and almost centuries, to emerge from the fetters of superstition, ignorance and bondage, in which they have been held by the crushing weight of kingscraft, imperialism, and priestcraft, is it any wonder that they should have despaired of a resurrection? Down to the time of the French revolution and almost to the commencement of the late war with Prussia, the life of the peasant was the life of a slave. He could not laugh, he could not even smile, for he had to struggle for bare existence with exactions which strangled him. He and his sons were like Laocoon and his children in the coils of the serpent that was laced around their limbs, that breathed poison into their lungs, and sucked the life-blood from their hearts; and that serpent was the ancien regime.

The king and nobility had their tithes or tax, and the churchmen or priests their tithes, and forced and collected them from the peasantry and the trades-people of the country. From both these burdens the nobles and churchmen were exempt. Of the condition of France at the beginning of the present century it is written:

Famine reigned, for the resources of the country were drained to sustain the court in luxury and vice. Taxes innumerable were paid. But there was not money enough. Hundreds perished that the beasts of Esop's fables might squirt water in the duck ponds of Versailles. The royal mistresses sparkled with jewels, and each jewel cost a human life. One hundred millions of francs went in pensions the King told on whom Exemption from taxes was given liberally; the king created nobles; the revenue created employees; all these were exempt. Thus, while the sum required of the people increased every year, every year the number of payers decreased. The load weighed on fewer shoulders and became more and more oppressive.

That this state of things was not much improved by the statement that, of the nine millions of families in France only one million are said to be in comfortable circumstances. On the first of January, 1867, the funded debt of France was \$2,700,000,000, which has been greatly increased by the expenses and indemnity occasioned by the late war. With all these incessant accumulations upon a toiling people, was it surprising that in the agony of their despair that excesses should be committed which shocked the sensibilities of people more favored than they? Was it to be expected that from the abyss of moral corruption into which they had been sunk by the grinding oppression and example of their rulers that they would arise from it without a terrible retribution? It is a source of congratulation that matters are no worse than, and that the scenes of 1789 and 1791 were not re-enacted. That generous and noble people are coming up from their smoking ruins, trampled fields, and stricken households to the work of rehabilitation and restoration. They are now to rule, and are masters of their own government and destiny, and are not to be ruled as heretofore. The recent elections to the Legislative Assembly is another evidence that the people are beginning to understand their duties as citizens of a great republic. Of the 140 vacancies which existed in that representative body 120 of those now sent by the people are republicans. Monarchy and imperialism, with their vices, tinsel and tyranny will be trampled under the feet of a disenthralled nation, and the bright star of peace and liberty will lead them to that goal of true glory and greatness, free thought, free speech, free press, and free knowledge, which will make them a happy and prosperous people.

"PURELY COMMERCIAL."

Perhaps we owe an apology to the pork and molasses editor of the Times. It was our misfortune to misunderstand, or at any rate fail to coincide in some rather heavy and obscure views of his relative to the Boston sugar trade. But to our astonishment and chagrin we now learn that these remarks were "purely commercial," and, therefore, of course, exempt from criticism. We are fully aware that the bulk of the three column incursions that appear daily under the head of "Commercial and Financial," in the Times, will not stand the test of much criticism. Fortunately, they do not need it, as the veriest tyro in the mercantile world is too shrewd to take them as a guide for his action. But when this brilliant compiler of platitudes deliberately travels from his legitimate course and comes as near as it is possible for a writer of his class not to be a bore, we are compelled to notice it. It may be in accordance with the usage of "purely commercial" writers to say, for instance, that the trade of Boston is fostered and promoted by cheap freights, and that of New Orleans retarded by high freights. But a simply logical and sensible writer like the one employed by the REPUBLICAN on the same subject, would think his work only half done if he hung up his statement on nothing in that manner. He thought a little inquiry into the relative causes of cheap freights in Boston, and dear rates here was appropriate to the occasion. It did not require much research to trace the effects to their causes. He found that the Boston merchant attends to his business the year round, while it is fashionable here, and has been even more so than now, for our merchants to devote but from five to six months to the business of a season (one season a year), and then fit away on a grand loafing tour. Hence, he was compelled to charge high commissions. Our port dues are high, and the little bills of charges against a ship lying here for a few weeks, embrace a multitude of items which should be left out. The master or owners of course, must pay the extortionate charges and add them to the freight bills. Hence, freights are high, but the profits to the ship are less than they are in Boston, where, the Times says they are cheap.

Were not these "purely commercial" propositions, and only to be treated by experts, we might go still further, and open up the whole question. But we find on a little examination that we can not discuss the matter safely at all. We

shall run counter to the Times, which every way we believe. For while the "purely commercial" man asserts on Friday that the Hub is building up a very profitable trade with the West Indies, the purely political writer on the day before declared:

The whole number of vessels now upon the stocks in Boston shipyards consists of one ship, three schooners and a small pilot boat. And to such a low stage of decay has dwindled one of the grandest of American industries under the pernicious workings of the protection doctrine.

There is evidently a want of harmony between these two writers, which we may attempt to reconcile some day. One of them is building up Boston at a great rate, and the other has a "low stage of decay." If the purely commercial man wants a port retort to throw at his colleague, let him account for the absence of vessels from Boston. Tell him the rest have all gone to Demerara after molasses. But we hope he will not talk to his fellow-employee as he writes at the REPUBLICAN. We can stand any amount of dullness in a book, a newspaper, or a letter, but pity the one who is compelled to sit and listen to a bombastic, empty-headed bore.

COLONEL GARDNER BANKS.

General N. P. Banks, yesterday, telegraphed to Colonel Lewis Wolfley that his (the General's) brother, Colonel Gardner Banks, died on Sunday, ninth instant, at his former home, Waltham, Massachusetts, where he arrived Wednesday last, having left this city on June 23. The deceased had an extensive acquaintance in New Orleans, where his many noble qualities won him a circle of friends, among whom his memory will be long kept fresh and green.

Colonel Banks was a native of Massachusetts, and joined his first troops in defense of the Union. When the gallant Powell T. Wyman fell in one of the "seven days fights," he was appointed to succeed him as Colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment, and many are the incidents narrated by his old comrades illustrating his efficiency and gallantry as a soldier. A wound received in the Army of the Potomac permanently disabled Colonel Banks for field duty, and he retired to private life, settling in Louisiana as a planter, in 1863, and never leaving, we believe, until the high approach of the fell destroyer induced his friends to take him to the family homestead to die.

Colonel Banks served the government for three or four years in the internal revenue and customs departments, but for a long time has also been a familiar figure among the bulls and bears of Carondelet street. We sincerely hope he leaves his estimable widow and daughter well provided for in this world's goods. The bereaved have our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

TO THE LONG-WINDED.

Wagive it up, and call for help. We can not hold our breath long enough to read it. Albeit the sentence flows as smoothly as a cotton-float over a cobblestone pavement, we can not warble it forth successfully. To any amateur who will read the following heavy effort of the Times, without stopping to catch his breath, without swearing or laughing, we will exercise a high degree of liberality. Some mitigation of its calamity may be claimed for the organ of a venal and plundering faction, which is compelled to live by the unscrupulous misrepresentation of its political adversaries in regard to political questions and facts.

EDITORS.

We had the pleasure of a call last night from a number of our country contemporaries, who have arrived in the city for the purpose of attending the Press Convention to assemble next Wednesday. They were Charles E. Merrill, of the Iberville Pioneer; John E. Leet, of the Abbeville Flag; E. L. Weber, of the Feliciana Republican; D. L. Weber, of the East Feliciana Pilot; Theogene Castile, of the St. Martin Times; Patrick O'Hara, of the Terrebonne Banner. They were introduced by George E. Bovee, of the St. James Sentinel.

The convention of delegates from the various parishes in the State to represent the interests of the taxpayers at large, which was appointed for yesterday, did not take place, the reasons assigned being the extreme heat of the weather and the present condition of the crops. These reasons prevented the arrival of a number of delegates.

Second Controller Broadhead decides that the repeal by the act of July 12, 1870, of the indefinite appropriation in the act of March 3, 1869, to pay for horses, mules, etc., lost or destroyed during the war, does not prevent action at the treasury upon this class of claims. There are no legal objections to entertaining these claims. The Auditor can report each case, as usual, to the Controller, and if approved, the sum allowed stands as an adjudicated claim, to be paid when Congress makes the necessary appropriation.

There is nothing at the Treasury Department confirming the London telegrams that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has met with success in the negotiations of the new five per cent loan. Orders have just been issued to suspend the printing of the rest of the issue of the two hundred millions of five per cents. Of the seventy millions taken, but seven millions were subscribed outside of the exchanges made by national banks.

Many young ladies at the seaside daily make their appearance at the breakfast table in shapeless white wrappers, and with their hair flowing down their backs. Circumspect matrons and very antiquated maidens have pronounced the fashion vulgar and excessively slovenly.

The Republican and Democratic nominations for Auditor and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania consist of one general, two colonels, and a captain. In Ohio two generals head the respective tickets, and in Kentucky the Republicans have a general in the field.

A young woman in the country says she wishes she had a magic mirror to see how her husband amuses himself in her absence.

General Burnside addressed the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, and said that he was glad to meet the merchants under such different circumstances from those in which he last saw them. Then their minds, he said, were all resting upon the chances of war, and, in fact, upon the possibilities of maintaining the integrity of the Government. Now, happily, we are free from all those annoyances, and he had come among them to talk upon the pursuits of peace.

It is asserted that the widely extended movement to make Hancock the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is engineered in St. Louis under G. T. Glover, a leading lawyer of the State; ex-Senator Truett Polk, Mr. Mantz, president of an insurance company, and others. Hancock is exceedingly popular in St. Louis, where he married, and it is asserted that a number of conservative Republicans, including Senator Schurz and ex-Senator Henderson, favor his nomination.

A young man living in Lafayette, Indiana, is humbly personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might be allowed the privilege of going home with her, and was indignantly refused; upon which he inquired very humbly if she would permit him to sit on the fence and see her go by.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct 17

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS DENTIST. DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTIST. No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. July 21st 6m

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, No. 184 (Trotter Circle). Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. July 21st 17

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Hall, etc. 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. oct 17

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to our SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

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

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, No. 136 Poydras Street, oct 17 2p

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 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 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 Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Janel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campechy, 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; Laguayra, 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-fifth. By the Governor H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. oct 17 2p

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Untraded for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 129 Canal Street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. A. H. TRUE & CO., oct 17 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street, oct 17 2p

REOPENING. 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 129 Canal Street, corner of Burgundy Street. H. C. HEDRICK, General Agent, oct 17 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. oct 17 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street, oct 17

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senell, 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

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC. WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTHE POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

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

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING 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 COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—no job with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

FOUNDRIES. GEORGE CRONAN, (Successor to Bennett & Burgess.) SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, Corner Magnolia and Erato Streets, Near Jackson Railroad Depot, New Orleans, Louisiana. Blacksmithing and House work in general, Vanita, Horse Power, etc., made to order at the shortest notice. Office at the Foundry. oct 17

MACHINERY. ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOLLER MANUFACTORY, Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA. W. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Seedling Irons, Corn Mills, and all kinds of Milling Machinery, Furnaces, Mouths, Gate Bars, Rope Blocks, Revolvers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Cars, and all kinds of Machinery, and also of all kinds of Iron, Brass, and Copper Castings, and all kinds of Castings, etc. oct 17

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 3, 1864," I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association 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 3, 1864," I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association of New Orleans.

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THE FREEDMAN'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. ALVORD, President. D. L. KATON, Actuary.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. 114 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. 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 taxes three times in each year. Special advantages afforded 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 may be made by express, bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check or order.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the 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 honesty and integrity are guaranteed. OFFICE HOURS: FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. No. 51 VAN SORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, H. J. Mullin, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales received, and valuations received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

MEDICAL. DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 25 ERATO STREET. Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., and 21 Canal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock. oct 17

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 153 Julia street, near Camp New Orleans, Louisiana. oct 17

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 12 BRYAN street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made from a new compound of the finest Ivory and Gutta Serena, is as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates worn out at twenty per cent less than the usual price. oct 17

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at 25 Canal Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his home, except when engaged in visiting patients. oct 17

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT which replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. None the less, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the ONLY GENUINE, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR all diseases of malarious origin, FEVER AND AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE when neglected, and the long train of disorders following there when neglected.

SWEET QUININE. Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is 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 the most violent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for SWEET QUININE over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense permanent bitterness or acridity in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.