

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES NEW ORLEANS, JULY 23, 1871.

The Southern Express has our thanks for New York papers of latest date.

Senator H. L. Swords, of Louisiana, was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

A batch of late Washington papers has been received from the hands of Mr. J. Lewis Spalding, late of the military service.

Rev. J. C. Hartzell having returned from a short visit to the North, will preach in Ames Church this morning at eleven o'clock.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor and the fourth wit.

"Adamanta" and "Diamondia" are the euphonic names of two new settlements in the diamond fields of South Africa.

A Memphis belle challenged a man to marry. He valiantly accepted, and in twenty minutes there was a wedding. In twenty days there was a divorce.

C. C. Haley, the news dealer of Commercial place and Poydras street, has all the leading daily and weekly papers, and the New Orleans Republican.

C. F. Hrusman, Esq., and not C. F. Hrusman, as incorrectly stated, is one of the delegates from Avoyelles parish to the Republican State Convention.

The "Penguin" this morning will contain an interesting foreign letter from Marion A. Baker, one of the editorial staff of that journal, who is now "doing" Europe.

Mount Washington is anxious to attract summer tourists this warm weather by the announcement that you can see a patch of snow from the porch of a leading hotel there.

The Columbus, Ohio, papers don't have any editorials now, the alleged cause being that "the thermometer is up to three shirts collars a minute."

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed P. P. Carroll, justice of the peace for the first ward, and Isaiah Johnson, justice of the peace for the sixth ward, St. Bernard parish.

The divine service of the French Episcopal Church will be held as usual to-day, Sunday, at 11 A. M., at the Central High School, 39 Burgundy street. Sermon by Rev. Louis Bispy.

Natick has two large manufactories devoted solely to the production of 3,638,000 base-balls per annum. There's no mischief in the country that New England isn't at the bottom of.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, a Judgment in favor of E. A. Wentzel vs. Robinson & Ried et al. See advertisement.

The Bachelor's Harmony Club, will give a grand festival at the Oakland Riding Park on Sunday, the thirtieth instant, for the benefit of the Carondelet Street Synagogue. Complimentary cards have been received.

A London Times correspondent tells of a recent whirlwind in India that carried houses, trees and herds high into the air, and dashed them to the ground a mile or so away, killed everything that possessed life.

Thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 81° at New Orleans, 82° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 78° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 78° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 84° at Key West and 91° at Havana.

A joyous dandelion rushed into a citizen's arms at Savannah, exclaiming: "Oh, you are my long lost brother!" She soon discovered her mistake and rushed off in a confused manner, accompanied by her long lost brother's pocketbook.

"What is the annual corn crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but I know its enough to make all the whiskey we want, besides what is wasted for bread."

Preparatory to making contemplated interior arrangements of his store, Captain B. T. Walshe, of No. 110 Canal street, will sell his entire stock at very low prices, it being better to close out the goods at any price than subject them to damage by dust incidental to such alterations.

Maine is sending granite for the construction of two of the largest bridges in the world. From Mosquito mountain, in Franklin, it goes to St. Louis to build the piers of the great railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that point. The great bridge across East river, from New York to Brooklyn, is receiving material from Blue Hill.

A picnic will be given by the French Benevolent Association of Jefferson, for the benefit of the tomb fund, at the old Delachaise property, opposite Louisiana Lee Works, on Sunday, the thirtieth, and Monday, the thirty-first instant. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend on that occasion.

Captain B. T. Walshe's stock of men's furnishing goods and men's shirts and under wear, as well as the present large stock of summer wear, is now offered at very low prices, to reduce the present stock prior to enlargement and refitting of store. Read the advertisement, and then go and buy at 110 Canal street, near St. Charles.

Mr. Philip Werlein, at Nos. 80 and 82 Baronne street, whose stock of pianos, for durability, superiority of tone and touch have no superiors in the city of New Orleans or anywhere else, is now holding out a new inducement to persons having pianos which they desire to exchange for new ones. The exchange can be effected on the most advantageous and accommodating terms. See advertisement in another column.

On and after to-morrow the Northern and Western mails via the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad will be closed at 6:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and will arrive at 10:25 A. M. and 10 P. M. Commencing on Tuesday next, mails for Texas via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, closing at 6:45 A. M., and will arrive on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:30 P. M.

PUBLIC OPINION. Public opinion rules the world. It revolutionizes governments, dethrones kings, overthrows dynasties. It creates wars, and dictates the terms of peace. It upholds certain idols and casts down others. It ordains what a man shall wear, and what he shall believe; what virtues he shall cultivate and what vices he shall avoid or conceal. It declares that certain things, forbidden by the ten commandments, may, under certain circumstances, be excusably done, and that certain others, perfectly harmless in themselves, may not be done. Undue submission to this power makes a man a slave; undue indifference to it an outcast. It is a constitutional monarch, crowned by general consent, and endowed with vast authority, but whose constant tendency to tyrannize requires as constant vigilance on the part of his subjects. For unrestrained in its operation, this force would attempt to exercise an authority quite beyond the legitimate sphere of action, destroying all individuality, and reducing the human family to a procrustean equality, fatal to progress.

Public opinion manifests itself in a manner as manifold as its power is extensive. In our country it works through the press, and the ballot-box, through the conversation of men in club-rooms and on street corners; through the chirping of women over tea-tables during morning calls; and through the gossip of both, when apart or together. No subject is too elevated and none too humble to be beyond its jurisdiction; and if the man or woman who is governed invariably by its demands, sacrifices a portion of independence, the individual who braves it is subjected to a social ostracism hard indeed to endure. And yet men in all ages have been found ready to array themselves against this power, and from motives the most opposite—heroism, audacity, vanity. The martyr, the bravo, and the fool, each in turn has stood forth and said to the world, in language appropriate to his character, "I defy thee!" The position of the first, sacrificing, not only life, but what is dearer, the respect of his fellow men, rather than deny his convictions, is the noblest of which human nature is capable. The position of the second, courtier of the odium the wickedness deserves, glorying in that which is his shame, is the very depth of degradation, the self-satisfied ignominy of Satan himself, when he exclaimed, "Evil, be thou my good!"

But how shall we characterize that braving of public opinion which has no motive but to win notoriety? Is it not the perfection of folly? Besides these three classes—martyrs, braves, and fools—there is yet another, composed of persons not wholly wicked, not utterly lost to decency, but chafing under restrictions which they think society has no right to impose, and hoping by their boldness to win to their side numbers enough to form a sort of bastard public opinion, which shall uphold them in their violation of social dogmas. By this class, Butler's epigrammatic saying, "It is a great blessing to have lost one's character," would doubtless be recognized as the true gospel of social freedom, releasing them from the galling bonds of custom.

This is certainly an evil, but fortunately it is a rare one; the opposite error, a slavish fear of attracting invidious attention by giving play to individuality of character, being a thousand-fold more common. This dread of "what people will say" makes countless numbers of people all over the world do every day of their lives things they do not want to do, and abstain from things, perfectly innocent in themselves, that they do want to do. This form of public opinion in small matters, whether called etiquette, or in society, or custom as among people, is a public busy body which lets nothing escape interference, dictating, as we said, what we shall wear, how we shall comport ourselves toward our families, even what we shall believe, for although the spirit of the age no longer allows persecution for opinion sake, yet certain forms of freedom of thought are punished by a social stigma, the dread of which takes many people to church on Sunday who would much rather be otherwise engaged, and prevents others on the superstitiously observed day from engaging in harmless amusements to which their inclinations would lead them.

Passing from religion to politics—it was this dread of not thinking as one's neighbors thought that, before the war, drove thousands into an apparent support of slavery who were in no wise interested in the institution; and it was the dread of not doing as one's neighbors did that, during the war, drove thousands of Union men throughout the South into the Confederate armies. The same cause has led too many Northerners who have settled here since the war, and whose education and habits of thought, previous to their immigration, were all opposed to those they found here, to misrepresent themselves, and what is worse, misrepresent to others the state of society they found here.

Viewed on a large scale, the public opinion of a country or of a community is a measure of its civilization, a spirit of intolerance in matters of politics and religion, and one of tolerance toward the violent and private redress of grievances, indicating a backward state of civilization, while the widest tolerance for all sorts of vagaries of opinion, joined to a strict, on the contrary, a high state of civilization.

A TOO PROMPT DENIAL. The anxiety of the Democratic press to assume that the Republican party intends to charge the Orange riot in New York upon the Democracy is the manifest result of a guilty conscience. The man who denies a crime before it is charged against him submits himself to grave suspicions. The country at large repudiated the assault upon the Orange procession as a violation of the liberty of the people; and it denounced the order of Mayor Hall as a

piece of subservience to the mob. As the mob consisted of Democrats, and as the order of Mayor Hall was that of a Democrat, and as it was defended by the Democratic press, it is natural that the Democracy should be held measurably responsible for the outrage. The Republican press did not make it a party issue, however, but simply contented itself with denouncing the mob and its illiberal demand upon the authorities. It could do nothing else and still be Republican. Now the Democrats charge that we are attempting to make political capital out of the affair. Nothing of the sort. We are perfectly willing to let the matter take care of itself. If its effect is to convince the people who the truest custodians of civil and religious liberty are, that must be because the facts declare such a result, and not because we first set up such a superiority. In this regard the impartial judgment of mankind will see the perspicuity of Republican principles, which not only tolerate freedom of political opinion in the South, but freedom of religious opinion in the North. We neither condemn nor molest men for their color in one section of the country, nor do we interfere with their religious movements in another. The largest liberty to all consistent with absolute immunity from abuse to each individual, is the landmark of the Republican party; and the strict adherence to this principle by the people of every community will end in making every American a Republican partisan. It is sweet to dwell together in unity.

DEMOCRACY IN DRESS. During the recent war in Europe there has been an interregnum in the empire of fashion, during which the women of the United States have been in doubt as to the authority to which their allegiance was due. The venerable phrase, "it is the fashion," has still, however, exercised its wonted sway, although nobody was able to say by what authority the fashion was set. This uncertainty still prevails, and there are not a few radicals in dress who irreverently propose to seize this opportunity to throw off the yoke of fashion altogether, and establish a democracy in dress, wherein each woman shall robe herself according to her individual taste, consulting simply the proprieties of age, means and personal appearance. This is no revival of the Bloomer movement, which was a more odious tyranny than that of fashion, inasmuch as it dictated a certain costume for all, regardless of individual peculiarities, and as, moreover, that costume was one in which beauty was ignored. Now, beauty is in fact the main thing to be studied after the requirements of decency are satisfied; and the mistake of fashion in this respect is to consult but one element of beauty—namely, variety. To be constantly bringing forward something new, whether an improvement upon the old or not, that has been the chief end of the capricious despot to whose whims the majority of women submit implicitly. Even those who see the faults of the new fashion can point out plainly wherein it violates taste, is inartistic and ungraceful—even these, after a time, yield their private judgment to the omnipotence of "the mode," and reluctantly fall into the uniform ranks, usually just as the style is about to take a new form.

This subservience on the part of sensible women is the more absurd because, as a general rule, all remarkable fashions have been expedients of some woman of courtly rank to conceal a personal defect or display a personal beauty, and the abject followers of it are often doomed to produce results directly opposite. Thus, Elizabeth of England was disgraced by a scar on her throat, to conceal which she wore an enormous starched ruff. This stiff and absurd fashion, which must have interfered with the movement of the head, became the prevailing style, and many a woman with a faultless throat was foolish enough to adopt it, among other things, the Duchess of Pompadour, daughter of a butcher and mistress of Louis Fifteenth, was blest by nature with an ample bust, which she scrupled not to display to the public gaze by those square-cut waists which bear her name. Some broad-breasted French woman of modern times has revived this fashion, which is very trying except to such; and accordingly, in spite of its unbecomingness, hundreds of modest and narrow-chested American girls, learning from their dress-makers or the fashion books that the "corset" is a la Pompadour was the latest style, have unblushingly disclosed to the eyes of society their paucity of bosom and plentiness of bone, satisfying their aesthetic scruples, if they have any, with the foolish adage "it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion."

For an example of another absurdity of this fickle goddess look at the changes which have taken place within the last few years in the method of dressing the hair. Three years ago, what ladies call their "back hair" was drawn on top of the head so far as to encroach upon their "front hair," and, of course, hats and bonnets were made to correspond. The former rested not gracefully upon the nose, and the latter consisted of a strip of gauze or velvet two inches wide, reposing on the forehead. Further back it could not go, on account of the salient "back hair." A reaction has since taken place, and now we see an insurrection in the front hair, which has already dethroned the tyrannical hinder locks and sent them straggling in tangled confusion down the shoulders. Neither style serves the legitimate purpose of a coiffure, which is to so arrange the hair as to display at once its beauty and the shape of the head on which it is supposed to grow, while, at the same time, it is not so grossly incongruous to the wearer. In other words, the hair ought to be an appendage to the head, not the head a block upon which to display the hair. Nevertheless the "coiffure a la block-head" is the very height of the mode; and a lady with only her own hair, no matter how abundant that may be, feels "naked" (so we are told), and dares not appear in

the street without a chignon. So much for the hair. Now for the dress, or rather the "overdress." A fair and fickle queen of France, wishing on one occasion to engage in some sport to which her cumbersome robes were a hindrance, carelessly tucked up her skirt, displaying thus her embroidered petticoat. Immediately the whole train of court ladies raised their skirts in imitation, and thus the fashion of "overskirts," as they are now called, came into existence. They are fussy, inelegant and ungraceful. They conceal and distort the figure. They make of a woman a bundle of dry goods. Yet they are de rigueur, and no woman from the wealthy matron driving in her carriage to the servant girl prepared for church or for conquest, feels "dressed" without one. Here now is a chance for that independence which we advocate. Let the lank, hipless woman wear an overskirt if she wishes so to do. Something is better than nothing; and looped up masses of a pretty material have, in their proper place, a pleasing effect. But let not the plump, well formed woman be compelled to muffle her dainty limbs in superfluous dry goods to keep her bony sister in countenance. Let soft folds of delicate drapery wave around her supple form, the chef-d'œuvre of the Creator. Let her not be incommoded with puffs and ruffles and flounces, flounces and ruffles and puffs, crinolines, bustles, or whatever the device may be, whereby fashion would dethrone beauty. But, robed in modest simplicity, in materials rich as her purse can afford, grave or gay, as her mood inclines; let her dress be an outgrowth and expression of herself, becoming to her age, complexion, figure, and suited to the occasion. When these things are generally studied instead of "the fashion," we shall see not only more variety but more beauty of costume.

EMILIO CASTELAR. The dispatches sent here from New York on the sixteenth instant relative to the warm debate in the Cortes at Madrid the preceding day, were not so full as those received by the New York papers. That debate was so hot that it caused a dissolution of the Spanish Cabinet, and nothing but a republican ministry is likely to satisfy the Cortes or the people. The Madrid dispatches of the fifteenth, as given in the New York papers, among other things, say:

M. Castelar, the leader of the republican party, attacked the ministry vehemently. He said that the government had not fulfilled any of the promises which it had made to the country, and that its policy has thus far been barren of results. The party in power, he said, had one by one put in practice all those measures which he censured under preceding administrations. This Castelar is one of the most eloquent statesmen of his time, and his blows will be severely felt by King Amadeus. Of Castelar, when a young doctor of philosophy, fourteen years ago, William Cullen Bryant, in his "Letters of a Traveler," thus writes. He is speaking of the ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Madrid University: "After a strain of music, a young man sitting on a front bench on the right side of the platform and dressed in the costume of a doctor of philosophy, turned his face to the presiding officer and began to speak. 'It is Emilio Castelar,' said my Spanish friend, 'he is one of the professors of philosophy, *oye democracia, oye democracia*, he is not more than twenty-four years old, and yet he is a great advocate.' I observed the young man more narrowly; he had a round, youthful face, jet black mustaches, and a hair of fire, which he grizzled with Spanish vivacity, in yellow kid gloves. I was not near enough to hear very well what he said, but his discourse, delivered in earnest, bold tones, seemed to take a strong hold of the audience, for they leaned forward with deep attention, and at the pauses I could hear the murmur of 'my bien! my bien! my bien dicho!'"

SOMETHING ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN. Dennett is badly vexed because the overseers of Chinese labor are in distress. John is running away from his contracts just as the slaves used to run away from their servitude, and this wounds the soul of Dennett as we predicted it would when he endorsed the project of reducing these "heathen Chinese" to the condition of semi-slaves. It is the misfortune of such men as Dennett never to know good advice when they get it, and it is their fate to be ever on the edge of recovery from some sore disease which they contracted in the face of competent caution. A reference to the files of the REPUBLICAN will instruct Dennett and his kindred that in the beginning of this Chinese experiment we foretold to the contractors that their laborers would desert them, and that they would then be without legal authority to enforce their contracts. They disregarded our suggestions at the time, as they often do, only to mourn in sackcloth and ashes the perversity that tempted them to make their selfishness the rule of their conduct. The greatest misfortune is that of one error Dennett now threatens to vibrate into another. Where he wanted the Chinaman as a peon, which was manifestly against law and justice, he now rallies on the opposite extreme, and refuses to have John in any capacity. This is going into the abyss of Chinese exclusiveness itself. The Chinaman is a useful instrument if he is handled properly. He is a good house servant. He is a good laundry man. He is a serviceable body servant. He does tolerably well in the field. He can be used to advantage in picking cotton, and would be good as a factory hand. He is faithful as a porter. But he wants to be a man all the time, just as an Irishman or a German does. Pay him reasonably, treat him decently, and keep him in his place, subject to retention or discharge according to his faithfulness. Observing these conditions, the man who hires John will find him about as useful as the ordinary

run of mankind. And under these circumstances both parties maintain their manhood and independence, which is an essential element in human happiness, whether the article is of Asiatic or American structure. Let Dennett again modify his notions, and let him do it properly.

IS THE PROOF DEMANDED? We have in our possession a list of names of the employes of the Customhouse who have not performed any official duties since their appointment. They generally have been granted indefinite leave of absence, with the comforting assurance that their "time goes on" all the same. One of the guerrilla papers, whose sole stock in trade consists in abuse of Governor Warmoth, attempts to bolster upon a statement made by us that the Customhouse is overstocked with employes. If deemed necessary, we will lay the names of these employes before the public and let the people decide the question.

The Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee has come to grief, and the Courier-Journal sympathizes with him in his misfortune. Colonel A. E. Garrett has been drawing a pension from the government, but the commissioner instituted inquiries and discovered that Colonel Garrett did not receive the wound for which he claimed a pension in the service of the republic, but got it in a private brawl. Thereupon the pension was stopped. The Courier-Journal asks if this would have been done to a Republican, which shows a disposition on the part of the Democratic organ to sustain a fraud when it falls to the share of a friend.

Alexander Stephens, who only weighs rightly eighty-six pounds, and who has written a book about the rebellion bigger than he is, says that Brigadier General Bob Tombs lately frazzled out the new departure party in Georgia so finely that there is nobody to be found in the State keen enough of sight to find the frazzles, or weak enough in principle to pick them up if they could be found. Perhaps Messrs. Brice, Baughin, Hatch & Co. ought to send a missionary into Georgia to look out for the departure and to gather its separated fibres into a renewed bond of strength. How would J. Howard McCall do as an offering? Is he willing to undergo the risk of being frazzled?

Longfellow, a new race horse, is the delight of the Kentucky Bourbons just now, and while this new sensation continues, the "new departure" may quietly step in and win the political race for General Harlan. If this result follows the present Blue Grass infatuation with horse flesh, the country will accept it as one blessing that has resulted from the turf, if it never makes the same confession again.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Gold was quoted at a rate one-quarter to one-half in advance of New York, which finally settled at 112, reaching this point through 111; according to the "white slips," while sterling was reported as steady. Domestic exchange is still firm and remains without vibration. Foreign exchange is lower. Sight on New York rates at 1/2 premium and a sale of \$20,000 at 3/16 is spoken out loud as a mark of the business done in this direction.

A review of the week simply shows that all of its sensation is crowded toward the end of it. The sales of cotton, always a measure of our commercial feeling and a barometer of our spirit in such dealings, fell yesterday to fifty bales sold, the day before over 2000 had been sold. But this may be owing to the habit of setting up at the end of the week which has ruled in the street for years, and as a settlement and balancing usually are evidences of many things unknown before, it also produces caution among buyers who have no disposition to risk until the beginning of the week.

To show the price at which Levee stock was sold yesterday, the following table is appended: 11 o'clock, 500 shares sold at..... \$15 25 12 o'clock, 100 shares sold at..... 15 25 2 o'clock, 100 shares sold at..... 15 25 2 30 o'clock, 50 shares sold at..... 14 75 2 50 o'clock, 150 shares sold at..... 14 50

There were no sales made yesterday at figures different from the above, the stock buoyant at the first news on the street sinking to a steady place in the current, and then going slowly, but perceptibly down.

For a long time there has been no movement of any kind in the street. Everything has been reported "dull." To all inquiries the reply has been made "nothing doing." To all questions as to the amount of business the answer has been given "dry." The late ascent of Levee stock is all the more acceptable, as it tends to relieve the oppression that seemed to have fallen over monetary affairs. We hear of an agreement made between the old Louisiana Levee Company, H. S. McCoub and W. T. Scott, that the two gentlemen are to receive about thirty thousand shares; of the payment by the same two parties of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; of the contract being signed, sealed and delivered, by which the big men of our Louisiana railroads are to build all the levees under this company, they having a capital consisting of six millions. Thus the incorporators are "bought out." The old board has resigned, and things under new auspices will commence right away.

There was an indistinct whisper about Pneumatic stock having been sold as high as four and a half. One party "passed his word" that he sold thirty shares at five dollars, which only shows a better feeling among all these might-be-par-stockers to have prevailed of late, as the Pneumatic

was selling at three and a half two days ago. A "put" was made, but not taken, of one hundred shares of Levee to be paid for next September, at the rate of twelve dollars, but some one offering to bet one hundred dollars the shares would be worth over twelve dollars in September, the result was a clear back down on the part of the "putter," whose banter, however, for the forthcoming September was not taken by any one. Could any one foresee the figures ten days ahead, he would have the greatest of gifts, but the certainties of this stock are beyond calculation.

There is a very slight demand for mortgage paper at the ruling rates—a fair call for Slaughterhouse at twenty-six, which, what has already been mentioned, are the main topics of the street.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct 29 ly

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. j12 20 ly

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of a quantity of combination ticket Nos. 25, 42, 43, class 168, of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of twenty thousand dollars on Monday, July 17, 1871 (said ticket having cost the sum of \$1 25, at the office No. 8 St. Ann street Fontalba Buildings), and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

LOUIS SMITH, Shoe store, corner of Robertson street and Bayou Road. Residence, Barracks street, between Priour and Johnson streets. j27 11 2p

TIP-TOP PIANOS CHEAP FOR CASH, AND ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Persons having old pianos, desiring to exchange for new ones, on paying the difference in valuation, will be accommodated. A continued increase of trade is the result of LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY AND FINE QUALITY. PHILIP WERLEIN. j23 2p 11

MULES—MULES—MULES. Just arrived per steamer Bismarck one hundred ALBION, a fine lot that has been in this market for some time—will give from ninety days to four months on good city acceptance. To be seen at Dr. Elliott's Male Pen. Apply at 7 1/2 Baronne street. LEONARD & MAXWELL'S Stable. j12 11 2p

HEADQUARTERS FOR TEA, No. 102 Camp street, Corner of Poydras. Splendid Mixed TEA at \$1 per pound. Splendid Oolong TEA at \$1 per pound. Splendid Imperial TEA at \$1 per pound. Tea at one dollar per pound warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the city at one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half per pound. J. W. PLATT & CO. j23 11 2p

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. B. T. WALSH'S WHOLE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Preparatory to making contemplated interior enlargement of store, the undersigned will sell his entire stock at very low prices, it being better to close out the goods at any price than subject them to damage by the dust incidental to such alterations. WINTER GOODS very low. SUMMER STOCK still complete and in all sizes, from two years to manhood. Call and see goods and prices. B. T. WALSH'S, 112 Canal street, near St. Charles.

B. T. WALSH'S stock of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND MEN'S SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR. Both in Winter Goods as well as the present LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER WEAR. Now offered at very low prices, to reduce present stock prior to enlargement and refitting of store. CALL AND SEE GOODS AND PRICES. B. T. WALSH'S, 110.....Canal street.....110 j23 11 2p

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-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, del 13 2p No. 186 Poydras street

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1871. Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the 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 Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of Jamaica; and the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Cananary, 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; and the islands of 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-fifth. By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE K. BOYER, Secretary of State. oct 29 ly

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH'S, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. del 7 2p 11

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Recreates all orders with promptness and dispatch. FELICIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY. OFFICE: CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS. Factory—No. 123 Dryades Street.

This Company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted to dwellings, hotels, factories, stores, halls, sugar houses, churches, etc., combining all the advantages of other gas machines, and at rates lower than any. The inspection of the public is invited both at the office and factory. WILLIAM McCULLOCH, (Formerly Superintendent New Orleans Gasworks), j16 1m 2p Superintendent.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Trimmings could be seen, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and where they could purchase the machine best suited to the work to which they intended to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 120 Canal Street, in the building formerly occupied by M. S. REDRICK, General Agent. oct 29 2p

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easier to learn and manage, for easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to perform perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 139 Canal Street, corner of Burgundy street. A. H. TRUE & CO., del 6 Sa & Tu ly Agents.

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, issued by a piece of the United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864," I publish herewith the certificate of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans. S. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

THE FREEMAN'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. EATON, Actuary.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114.....Canal 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 on all deposits. Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge the property of minors, and to churches, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in current or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from all sources, from individuals and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freeman'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 of persons, and its services are subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured. OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from 8 to 10 P. M. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51 W. VAN NORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President, Vice-President. JOHN C. WALTON, Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Poydras, H. J. Mullins, H. W. Holcombe. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Safe-deposit boxes for rent. Interest on bonds collected and received. Persons living in the country will find this Company a most desirable repository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

MEDICAL. DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 25 BRATTON STREET. Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. del 1 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. oct 1 ly

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services, or advice. Dr. Allen would perform his duties, and would be as prompt as possible in his attendance. He has a strong and pure Vermilion Rubber, Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. oct 1 ly

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 46 Camp street. Office hours: from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. oct 1 ly

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT, replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate of Quinine, with which it allays the same dose of which, as astringent, is more effective. It is a new compound, 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. oct 1 ly

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 and febrile diseases, and is especially valuable in 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