

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 26, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Notices of meetings, resolutions, personal cards, and matters generally of a political character must be accompanied with cash for payment, or the written guarantee of some person known to us to be responsible.

California estimates its crop of castor oil at 30,000 gallons. William Francis McLean is now an advertising agent at 256 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is the women's candidate for the next Governor of Massachusetts. The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor and the fourth wit.

The reason that the Chinese insist on being taken home for burial is that they may not queue-cumber the ground. Among the fashionable bathing shoes for ladies at Long Branch this year one kind is made of plaited straw or oil skin, tied to the ankle by bright colored tape.

T. T. Allaine has been elected a delegate and Charles G. Rogers alternate delegate to represent West Baton Rouge parish in the Republican State Convention. Chili is troubled with heavy rains, snow storms, pestilence and a presidential election—a complication of curses enough to throw all Chili into a burning fever.

Many ladies who wear short sleeves to their dresses wear a bracelet at the wrist attached by a long chain to another bracelet, which is fastened just above the elbow. New Hampshire is described as a State which would be as large as Illinois if it were only as flat, but is crumpled up until it can be tucked into a mere corner of the map.

Ingenious and thrifty Chicago gamins make money by imitating the warble of a cat under the windows of nervous people, and selling the boots and bootjacks that are thrown at them. Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: Marksville, Avoyelles parish—Mayor, F. B. D. Bellevue; Councilmen, Pierre Magloire, P. Edwards, Henry Dupuis, A. Frank.

The story of a lazy schoolboy, who spelled Andrew Jackson "Ara Jaxn," has been equalled by a student who wished to mark half a dozen new shirts. He marked the first "John Jones," and the rest "do." A country newspaper which spoke of "battered" thunder, became very indignant when asked if that bore any relation to greased lightning. It afterward appeared that muffled thunder was meant.

A gentleman having a pony that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbor told him that he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," said the other, "I will not sell the little fellow because I intend to marry again." This is an example which it is safe for all such associations to follow: "Gentlemen," said a publican to his guests at midnight, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not; but as for myself, I'm going to shut up."

Thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 79° at New Orleans, 81° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 83° at Key West and 85° at Havana. Many of the trunks which have been brought to Long Branch by fashionable belles are too large to be placed in their rooms, and have to stand along the bedroom corridors. "Tis so awfully inconvenient, you know, to run out every now and then for one's dresses."

A boy was recently saved from a terrible death at a rope and twine factory by the promptness and presence of mind of a little girl. The boy was caught in the machinery and was being pulled into it as fast as possible, when the little girl ran with a knife, cut the belt and released him. Over thirty-three per cent of the assistant assessors of internal revenue of the country have been removed under the consolidation measures which were commenced a few months ago. The consolidation is still going on, and the percentage of the reduction of such force will be measurably increased before the work is concluded.

The fifth grand State fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana will commence on Saturday, November 18, and continue nine days. Over twenty thousand dollars in premiums is offered. We have received from the association a pamphlet containing rules and regulations and schedule of premiums. The Baltimore American of Saturday says it is stated that Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and H. S. McComb have bought into the Louisiana Levee Company, and purpose to commence active operations immediately. It is understood the transaction was consummated through the influence of Senator West of Louisiana.

The forthcoming monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau will show a falling off of ten per cent in the tobacco crop. The wool crop will fall five per cent below an average. The apple crop shows a falling off of twenty-five per cent. The peach crop will run ten per cent above an average. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, fifteen per cent above. The hay and clover crop shows a falling off of twenty-five to thirty per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the collector at Sitka, Alaska, to allow two curates to reside on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, to minister to the religious wants of the inhabitants of the island, according to the orthodox faith of the Greek church. They will, in all civil matters, be subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department. Permission for this purpose was asked by the Russian minister, and Bishop John, of San Francisco, has been instructed to furnish the curates with the necessary certificates.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

If two negatives constitute an affirmative the Citizens' Association is considerably the largest affirmative at present known to this community, for it consists of about two hundred solid corporeal negations. It is an institution that depends for success upon character, if we may judge by the frequency and pertinacity with which it parades its irreproachable morality and tax paying virtues before the public. It is a wholesale concern, making a sweeping protest against all speculative, legislative and public indebtedness without descending to the point of informing us whether it recognizes the difference between the grant of relief to the Louisiana Fair Grounds, the Chattanooga railroad, the levee contracts of Governor Baker, the grants of aid to the Mexican Gulf railroad, the slippery contract with the canal companies, or the bonds issued to the mythical Nashville road. It draws no line between what is good and what is bad, but enters the arena with certain general platitudes about economy and honesty, which are vague enough to swamp all pre-existing governments in the State, because the public records identify all parties and all administrations that have heretofore existed with measures that may well be classed as speculative under the protest of the association. We therefore object to this new and self-appointed authority, because it is merely a negative, which means stagnation; because it is its own indorser, which is always a matter of suspicion, and because it is too indefinite in its designs and too ardent in its professions of reform, which afford the public reason to doubt both its intelligence and its sincerity.

The first assumption of the association is that it has no connection with schemes of speculation, which is probably open to denial, but which, if true, is not to be esteemed as a virtue since it is merely the platform of the drone. Certainly that citizen can not be called public spirited who refuses to employ his capital, whether of cash or credit, in works of material utility. Men who enter this character must be prepared to accept the dilapidation tolerated by John McDonogh, rather than the beauty created by Paul Tulane. Of which class does the association elect to be considered? The next assumption of the Citizens' Association is that they are opposed to extravagant legislation, which involves us in another doubt as to what they mean by this expression, and to what class of legislation they object. It is difficult to meet these general issues, and the Association is old enough to be able to state its objective point distinctively and affirmatively. It is sufficiently conversant with our public interests to say what it wants and what it does not want, and until it does this, the people can only trust its professions as they have trusted those of other men, to mean much or little. And what is more, the community has seen so many of these ephemeral organizations arise in their midst, and disappear after a wordy planting of promises that never afforded any harvest of benefits, that the good which the association might do is already disputed as possible, because the belief is current that the members of the association will either fail of tenacity, or that they will allow themselves to be imposed upon by the very speculators who have imposed their schemes of speculative legislation on other organizations. It will only be swapping one party for another, and new parties are generally worse than old ones.

Our objection to the Citizens' Association is the more emphatic on account of the uncertainty of the indictment which it draws against speculative legislation. The shaft of its innuendo seems to be leveled against the Republican party, and this is what should be made clear. We do not choose to defend generally, because that would be to defend the confessedly wild-cat transactions of the Democratic party. But we are prepared now, as heretofore, to maintain the vital measures of improvement which the Republican party has inaugurated since it assumed control of the Legislature. The show should be distinctly drawn, so as to show what the Republican party is responsible for and what it is not. It did not contract any indebtedness that originated prior to 1868. The Democracy is responsible for every obligation, for every omission of duty, for every stagnation in our material development that burdened the State up to the time that Governor Warmoth was inaugurated, and for much that has occurred since that event. Because every act of the State government which was taken to preserve its peace or to secure its organization, as against the violent opposition of the Democracy, is justly chargeable to the Democrats. And much of the present indebtedness, about which the association makes so much complaint, was contracted in accordance with the wishes of these citizens themselves, either to assist in promoting secession, or to favor the projects of their own friends. The difference between the work of the Republican party and that which the Citizens' Association would do is just this, that the former leaves behind it something to show for the money which it expends, while the latter would leave what the Democracy of 1868 left, a system of expenditures without any corresponding returns to show for the bonds which it granted. Every improvement which the Republican party assisted is now an active agent in promoting the wealth of the State, and in most cases they have not assisted the country directly, but they have done so indirectly by breaking down monopolies, which were erected and controlled by Democrats of the same persuasion as the Citizens' Association. The difference in travel to Mobile, the superiority of the Jackson railroad, the change in the aspect of the levee, the facility of trade between the country and the business centre of the city, the rapidly completing railroad connection toward Texas, all owe their existence to the Republican party, and they owe their only opposition to these self-same people, who are now fenced in under the title of a Citizens' Association. And if the State had not been

deeply burdened with the unprofitable expenditures which were left unpaid from the Democratic misrule, we should have had other works in progress for the material development of the community.

Taxation is not an evil, nor is activity the sign of unhappiness. We might live more economically, and stagnate, an alga on a log. Many Southern communities have done so, and are thirty years behind the times. But the Republican party is not an inert organization. It believes in progress and development, and refuses to go to sleep to avoid work and thought. It admits that without expenses there would be no use for taxation, just as families live on dry bread in order to save money. But the world was not made for this indolence, any more than vital religion was made for merely passive Christians. The State can make her credit available, just as business men do, and if she does not do so, the punishment that befall the servant who buried his talents will be visited upon her. If, by spending six millions of dollars, she assists a work which promises to add a hundred millions to her taxable values, is she not imitating the citizen who opens a street in front of his lot in order to increase its price? Both of these are speculative, but they are legitimate and commendable; and the Citizens' Association manifests its ignorance of statesmanship when it assumes to assert that the State is deluded from these ventures. So far as the association assails the speculative legislation which indorsed the Nashville railroad bonds, the Mexican Gulf bonds or the canal contracts, we are with it, for these transactions have all inured to private benefit and were purely speculative in their inception and completion; but when it proceeds by inuendo to assail the improvements which the present State government has indorsed, or when it covertly insinuates that the speculative legislation enacted prior to 1868 is chargeable to the Republicans, we are armed to controvert both of these statements. So that the association will have to look to itself in this matter.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOR IS DOING. The State of Arkansas, under Republican administration, is being rapidly developed in resources, as her system of internal improvements is being carried into execution. Thirty-three years of Democratic rule and domination in that State put only forty-five miles of railroad into operation, while a Republican party scarcely seated, and there is now a completed line of one hundred and forty miles, with one thousand miles of track in rapid progress of construction. The Memphis and Little Rock railroad is now completed and running, thus for the first time connecting the capital of the State with the outside world. Under the old order of things it would take a small steamer from two to four days, according to the stage of water, making a circuit of about four hundred miles through the White or Arkansas rivers, to accomplish a journey of one hundred and forty miles, which is now made in ten hours. This road is looked upon as the centre of the railroad system in that State, and is to be the outlet of all the other roads in the State, as well as the Southern Pacific. The Memphis and Louisville company, that has the control of this road, is constructing another from Duval's Bluff, at the crossing of the White river, about forty-five miles east of Little Rock, which is to run to Marshall, in Texas. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company is rapidly pushing an extension southward to a connection near the Arkansas line with the Cairo and Fulton road, the charter for the Missouri terminus of which is now understood to be owned by the president and chief owner of the Iron Mountain road. At or near Commerce, some distance above Cairo, is the only feasible point between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico for crossing the Mississippi with a bridge. Here, as at no other point on the lower Mississippi, are high, bluff banks with a rocky bottom. It is understood that prominent railroad capitalists have a charter for a road from this point to an intersection with the Cairo and Fulton and St. Louis and Iron Mountain roads on the Arkansas line. If the gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi be changed as intended, and if a direct line be traced from this road with the Illinois Central, or from a point on the line of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Indianapolis road to Commerce, and continued along the Cairo and Fulton diagonally across the State of Arkansas to a point on the Southern Pacific, at or near Dallas, in Texas, the result is seen as an unbroken line from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis via Little Rock to the Southern Pacific; and even through Texas into Mexico via the International. The line of the Cairo and Fulton International for its entire length through the State of Arkansas, some three hundred miles, is under contract to contractors well known to the railroad world, backed financially by the capitalists of New York and Boston. By the terms of the contract, the northern portion of the road, from Little Rock to an intersection with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, is to be completed and is working open by the first of July, 1872. Some twenty miles of rail are already laid from Little Rock northward, and some eighty miles or more of the route are graded in addition. From Kansas City a line of road is rapidly pushing southward through the Indian Territory. From Fort Smith, on the line of the Territory, and on the Arkansas river, a charter has been granted for a road to run northward, which is to intersect and will most probably be consolidated with the Kansas road. From Fort Smith, again following the valley of the Arkansas, extends the Little Rock and Fort Smith road. This road, from Little Rock westward to Lewisburg, a distance of fifty miles, is completed and running, while of the remaining one hundred miles, seventy-five or more are graded, with the ties upon the ground, and the company have a large amount of iron on hand ready to be laid. From Little Rock, as a direct continuation

to the Mississippi, stretches the Arkansas Central to Helena, a distance of ninety-eight miles. This road is to be completed by the first of March, 1873. Some forty miles are graded, and ties for twenty miles or more are on the ground. The continuation of the Little Rock and Fort Smith, with the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad, traverse the valley of the Arkansas to its mouth, and thence down the Mississippi to a connection with a proposed Louisiana road, opens one of the finest agricultural districts in the known world. Of the Pine Bluff road, and its southern terminus on the Mississippi, over one hundred miles are graded, and the ties are on the ground, and twenty miles of iron is already laid. At Hopefield, on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, the terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock road, the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company are making arrangements for the building of a mammoth elevator and warehouse, and Memphis is alarmed thereat. In the meantime, what are the Rip Van Winkle's of Louisiana and New Orleans doing? Will nothing short of an earthquake startle them out of their condition of lethargy and indifference? If they will not come up to the demands of the times, and get out of the way of the locomotive, the track must be clear, let the consequences be what they may.

THREATS TO BOLT. We are informed that a prominent federal office holder, who begins to see the handwriting on the wall, declared the other night that if the friends of Governor Warmoth succeed in securing the next Central Executive Committee, he and his friends will bolt, and form a new party. That is, he is willing to use the Republican party so long as it comports with his interest to do so, and no longer. The Democrats, or any other party except ours, can have this gentleman with a welcome if such be his political policy. And as the whole Customhouse ring and their allies are sure to be defeated, we may begin to look for the threatened "new departure."

ON CARONDELET STREET. Gold closed yesterday from one to three-eighths in advance of the New York rate, 112 1/2. The sub-treasurer offered \$50,000 for sale at 113 1/2, but the demand was decidedly slim. The recent sales of gold were prompted by a necessity for payment of duties on foreign importations, and the arrival of foreign goods in the market is always followed by a corresponding inquiry for gold. The highest rate sold was \$5000 at 112 1/2. The white slips report sterling as steady in New York, while here it is firm and the rate is nominal at 124. Sight on New York is yet at three-eighths; \$30,000, however, were sold yesterday at one-quarter premium. The demand for cotton still seeks the ordinary, and the most recent sales were over a thousand bales of this "stuff." There were no exciting or even interesting topics at the Exchange, unless the news of a slight decline. But the inquiries are highly conservative, buyers being frightened off as easily as the best game. No one can reason out of this state of things an opinion upon the future.

There is a great scarcity of the "tall grades" of flour in the market, and a vigorous demand for the same. There seems to be plenty of the short or lower grades, with no respectable inquiry, however, while reports about the tremendous thousands of flour coming do not either stimulate a demand or produce stagnation, notwithstanding the great desire there is for "new stock."

Sugar rules at a fair price, but the demand is not of a strength to be remarked or noted. The Sugar Shed stock has no inquirers, and remains at a standstill, with a gravitation downward lower than the twenties. The recent excitement at the Mayor's office, the protests of the brokers, the bad feeling between the company on the one hand and the customers on the other, does not help the stock, and the numerous suits in court combine with the "law's delay" to make it droop like the barnyard fowl in a storm.

Pneumatic stock is now quoted at four and a half, with no disposition to buy. There is one dealer on the street who has sold nothing else for a long time, who in his high (at one time ninety) or low degree at four and a half, still holds on to it, having pinned his faith there. But the daily papers are not now filled with descriptions of this kind of machinery, and the cars still run after a mile.

We notice a disposition to sell bank stocks, not met with a corresponding desire to buy. The usual rates are consequently a shade lower. Why there should be an eagerness to sell is probably owing to the fact that they are ex-dividends which have been already declared.

In Levee stock the sensation has cooled down, both bulls and bears stating, respectively, that there are great inquiries and no inquiries for it. A sale is reported of 200 shares at 13 1/2; 13 1/2 has been given cheerfully, while the ruling rate oscillates between the last named figure and 13, and of course, buyers of whom there are many, will not object to paying 12 1/2, provided the chance is afforded. But it is not worth while to quote a rate upon such a basis.

Rents seem to be at the same rates, or about the same, as the year just now on its close. Leases for the coming year, beginning in October, are being drawn up to the advantage of tenants, and at no higher rate. There is a good demand for stores in good places, showing the anticipations for the opening business season in September buoyant; though no other things, it appears, but hopes are lively, and these can always be had without demand.

The following brief poem, a contribution to the State Journal, of Wisconsin, is equally well "calculated" for other latitudes: "I know a woman, pale and slight, With heart in hopeless mood, Who often tells throughout the night To earn her husband's food. While he, in strength of manhood's power, Some gay allusion will seek, And spend more money in an hour Than she can earn in a week."

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN Mother Club, New Orleans, July 23, 1871. At a meeting of this club, held on Saturday evening, July 22, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, Through the columns of the New Orleans Republican the sad intelligence has been communicated to us of the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish, one of the Senators of this Representative District; and Whereas, as a Representative of this Constituency in the highest legislative body of this State, it is eminently proper that this club should express its appreciation and recognition of the services and character of the distinguished deceased; therefore be Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish, one of the Senators in our State Senate from this Representative District, we have lost one of our most faithful public servants, a true Republican and patriot, an honest man and an esteemed and valued friend and citizen, who in life fulfilled every trust and duty with zeal and fidelity, and in his death has left a name pure and without reproach, and a character undimmed, beloved, honored and respected among this people, and will be held by them in kind remembrance for his earnest labors in their behalf. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be entered on the minutes of this club and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased and that it be published in the New Orleans Republican and Citizen's Guard.

THOMAS M. KATZNER, Recording Secretary. Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Canal and Poydras Streets. JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street. NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Southern 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 12 2p No. 126 Poydras street

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 26, 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, officers and crews coming from such place or places. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, issue this 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 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; James 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 Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagunayra, 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-sixth 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. DAVIS, Secretary of State, my 26 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 153 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. del 28 1v JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. PELICAN GASLIGHT COMPANY. OFFICE: CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS. Factory—No. 123 Dryades Street. This Company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MANIFOLD, 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), 116 1/2 St. Superior Street. REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we have put at 120 Canal Street, A. H. TRUE & CO., my 22 2p M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-PEEK WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Entitled 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. Rollers at General Southern Agency, No. 120 Canal Street, corner of Burgundy Street. A. H. TRUE & CO., del 6 Sa & Tu 1v Agents.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Gallery, and is used by the best Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Gridle 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, my 29 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, FROM AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, RANDBILLA, 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 According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—no only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

BANKS AND BANKING.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 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 banking Association, of New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans. AUGUSTIN, Cashier. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 27, 1871. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION" in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption of currency," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hallford, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871. Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, June 27, 1871. In accordance with the above authority, the Bank of New Orleans will commence business under the new title of NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION on the first of July next, to wit: JULY 1, 1871. 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. 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 taxes—annually or semi-annually. Advances are made to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds, also, to societies, lodges, divinity and associations, on the security of their bonds and seals, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits may be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated in the State of Louisiana, by 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 constantly asserted. OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock. Cashier New Orleans Branch, mh17 1v 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 Perceval, W. H. Broussard, H. J. Millan. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales rented, and valuations made. 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. mh17 1v

MEDICAL. DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE No. 15 BRATO STREET. Office, No. 319 Bourbon Street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M., and 11 Canal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock. 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 151 Julia street, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc17 1v DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may wish his services, or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate method of filling is from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients, and twice as strong as the Venetian Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than usual price. oc25 1v

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 5 to 9 P. M., and 11 Canal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock. IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY. Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the efficacy of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. PRICE: 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer, 323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, of DRAMA'S, BARKER'S, OIL, and HALL, & BUCKLER, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.

SWEET QUININE is a recent improvement, which replaces the use of the Bitter Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR All diseases of malarious origin. FEVER, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILGIAL FEVER, and the long train of disorders following these when neglected. SWEET QUININE. Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral preparation, as the latter is. It 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 burning which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children. SWEET QUININE. Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public. STRAENS, FARR & CO., my15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JAMES H. VEAZIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice his profession in Concordia and adjoining parishes. He will also act as commissioner and conveyancer. Office in Newcomb building Natchez. my 29 2m d & w D. AUGUSTIN, REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 126 Exchange Place. As Register of the Bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, he will receive proofs of debt every day at his office. my 29 2m d & w HAWKINS & THARP, (J. HAWKINS—BANKER.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, 19 Commercial Place. NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. T. A. BARTLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 142 Gravier street. (Up stairs.) mh17 1v NEW ORLEANS.