New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 30, 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. No notice will be given to any request to publish unless this rule is complied with.

A man whom we can put up with—A good hotel keeper.

Mr. T. J. Kinsella, special treasury agent, was in Louisville last Wednesday.

French ladies are constitutionally opposed to walking, and if they can not ride stay at home.

The Australian Meat Preserving Company have a profit of £5000 a year on a capital of £8000.

Seven hundred and thirty Massachusetts men shed their wives last year. Talk of Indiana divorces.

A down-east editor says that since the recent rain the farmers "are smiling like new shingles on a patched roof."

There are twenty-seven candidates for Governor of Massachusetts, not counting those who surreptitiously "indulge a hope."

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

An Illinois wedding recently had to be postponed because the groom did not appear. The weeping bride is said to have touchingly remarked, "He always was that way."

Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell on Monday, for account of the succession of James Nelligan, deceased, the celebrated racing stallion "Chalmette." See advertisement.

A country youth from Georgia lost all his money gambling, and then sat down and cried. The winner returned him his money, telling him to go home, and in future to "gambol on the green."

We are requested to say that all who wish to save ten or twenty per cent on tuition, and be ready for fall business, must enter at Dolbear Commercial College, Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, before August 4.

The *Picayune* of this morning contains a letter from Paris, written by the special foreign correspondent of that paper, Mr. M. A. Baker. It is descriptive of that city of magnificent ruins.

Randolph Rogers, the celebrated sculptor, who has spent the last fifteen years in Rome, Italy, is in Providence, preparing to arrange the bronze statues upon the soldiers' monuments to be erected by the State.

Two industries new to Australia have just been transplanted there, ostrich feathers and silk culture. The ostriches are imported from South Africa, and the eggs of the silk worm from Japan, and both seem to be thriving

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: Police Jurors Claiborne parish, W. L. Oakes, J. D. Meadows, D. W. Harris, W. C. Martin, D. Cargill. Justice of the Peace for second ward, Richland parish, L. N. Polk.

We publish, this morning, officially, an act to amend and re-enact section eleven of an act entitled an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, approved September twenty-sixth, 1868.

General J. R. West, one of the United States Senators representing Louisiana, was expected on the Jackson railroad train due here at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning. The train had not arrived at eight o'clock last evening.

The divine service of the French Episcopal Church will be held as usual at the High School exhibition room, No. 39 Burgundy street, at 11 A. M. It will be preceded by the explanation of the Book of Common Prayer, and followed by the regular sermon.

The reporter of the case of a bigamist heads his account: "Seven wives and twenty nine States to be heard from." The criminal is said to be a man who preaches like Mr. Beecher, lectures like John B. Gough, and gets married like C. C. Bowen.

A Washington paper has the following demoralizing announcement: "If anybody in this vicinity has ever sent to New York after 'queer,' or counterfeit money, they may be interested to know that full lists of names are being made out for publication.'

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at New Orleans, 78° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 78° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 78° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 84° at Key West and 85° at Havana.

"Paddy, my boy," said a gentleman to an Irishman, whom he observed fishing away at a deep pool, "that must be a favorite stream for trout." "Faith, and sure it must be that same, for I have been standing here this three hours, and not one of 'em will come out of it."

Three heavy golden vases were lately found at Pompeii, in the middle of a street, only a few feet under the ground. It is believed that they were carried by priests in a procession to propitiate the gods, and that the bearers were killed while moving through the streets.

The *Illinois Independent*, edited by Mr. Steele, says: "A printer last week proposed to go into partnership with us. His name is Doolittle. The firm name would sound very bad, either way you put it—'Steal & Doolittle,' or 'Do Little & Steel.' We can't join. One of us would be in the poorhouse and the other in the penitentiary."

Everything, according to the New York *Mail*, points to the conclusion that the tinge of "shoddy" which has disfigured New York society ever since 1861, is getting ground out. Nobody wears diamond necklaces to breakfast at Saratoga, "church weddings" have seen the last days of their glory, personal society journalism is denounced and discouraged in earnest, and the desire for comfort has replaced the desire for display.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Tolerance is a test of civilization. A genuine willingness that every man should enjoy the privilege of regulating his own spiritual concerns, according to his own views, unawed by authority, uninfluenced by persuasion, undaunted by the tyranny of public opinion—this is tolerance. How rare a virtue it always has been, and yet is, in governments, communities and individuals, a superficial glance at the blood-stained pages of history and the bigotry-blotted pages of the modern sectarian press will suffice to show. The theory that there is but one true doctrine, and those in power have it, has caused more bloodshed and misery than any other delusion which has ever misled mankind. In the very earliest days of that boasted primitive Christianity which we are so frequently urged to imitate, the role of martyr was exchanged for that of persecutor as soon as the possession of power made that change possible; the insertion or omission of the letter "i" in the formula of faith giving rise to the fiercest animosity and the most deadly strife. For years the Christian world was divided into two hostile sects, the Homo-ousians and the Homoi-ousians, the former maintaining the sameness of nature or essence between Jesus and His Father, and the latter their similarity of nature or essence; and upon this difference of doctrine, each sect, in turn laid claim to orthodoxy, and when it got the power condemned the followers of the opposite dogma to a violent death in this world and eternal perdition in the next. When, as sometimes happened, the sects were nearly evenly divided, skirmishes were not uncommon, compared to which the fights of the rival chieftains in the feudal times were mere trifles. On more than one occasion the streets of Alexandria and other Eastern cities ran with Christian blood, shed by Christians, inflamed to homicidal heat in this irrational controversy. When finally the Homo-ousians triumphed, and settled the vexed question at the Council of Nice, they claimed that theirs had always been the doctrine of the Church, and branded the defeated sect with the stigma of heresy. From that time until the breaking out of the Protestant Reformation, the boasted unity of the Church was maintained by such exercises of arbitrary power as secured the suppression of the Lollards and the extermination of the Albigenses. Nor did the vaunted Reformation itself, although conferring an inestimable boon upon the human race, suffice to free them from the dominion of religious tyranny, as appears manifestly from the history of England, the first nation in the world except our own. In that favored land, not only under Henry VIII. and Bloody Mary, but under Elizabeth, men were burned, hanged, drawn and quartered on account of their religion, and even as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the earlier part of the reign of James the First, two men were burned for entertaining and expressing heretical opinions. Passing over the horrors of the Inquisition and the cruelties, wrongs and disabilities inflicted upon the Jews by all Christian nations, until comparatively recent times, we come to our own country and the Pilgrim Fathers. These men, it is claimed, left home with all its comforts, to settle in a stony wilderness, counting themselves more than repaid for all their sacrifice by the great boon of freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Yet such was their inconsistency—or rather the blindness of the age in which they lived—that they were unwilling to grant to others that which they prized so highly for themselves; and if they did not burn those who differed with them in religious matters, they at least banished them, which was the best they could do. The time for banishing as well as for burning people for religious reasons, is now happily gone by. The constitution of our country favors no special form of religion, but leaves all free; and the constitutions of each separate State provides for perfect religious freedom. We are above toleration, for that implies a superior which tolerates; but are we on that account the more tolerant in spirit? Do the various religious denominations which flourish in our midst regard each other as spiritual equals? Hardly. The Catholics, regarding themselves as the "true Church," look upon all Protestants as heretics, cut off from all means of "grace" in this world, and all hope of heaven in the other. The Protestants, as a body, regard the Catholics as ignorant and superstitious, almost idolatrous, and not possessing the most essential requisites of the religion of Jesus. The Protestants again are numerously subdivided — Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., each subdivision secretly considering itself, if it does not openly arrogate the title, the true form of Christianity as established by Christ and his disciples. Besides these subdivisions, Protestantism is divided into two grand divisions, namely, the self-styled orthodox, and the liberal, the former regarding the latter as religious pariahs, hardly deserving the name of Christians, and the latter, in their turn, considering the orthodox as narrow-minded and bigoted. The liberals themselves are subdivided into conservatives and radicals; so that Protestantism touches Catholicism on one side and infidelity on the other. And even when we reach this extreme point, we do not yet arrive at the borders of religious intolerance, for those who believe in nothing are sometimes as zealous to make proselytes (they can not be called converts) as the most ardent child of the Church.

Where then shall we look for tolerance of spirit? Is there no such thing; or does it only exist in connection with lukewarmness toward spiritual matters? Not so. It does exist, and is sometimes found in connection with warm religious feeling. It is even a common virtue compared to what it was in olden times; and the immense advantage having been gained of its recognition as a virtue, whereas formerly it would have been deemed a gross violation of duty, bordering u on infidelity. This immense advance in the right direction gives encouragement to believe that sooner or later what is acknowledged to be morally right will be put in practice, and that a s irit of genuine tolerance in religious matters will be so common that people will find it difficult to believe that such a state of mind once ranked as a rare virtue. May that happy time be hastened.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

The poet has said some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. If Governor Warmoth was not born great, he is really in the way of achieving greatness. Like all great men who have preceded him in the world of politics, he is becoming to be the most loved and best abused man in the country. Like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and others of marked character, Governor Warmoth could not hope to pass through life without making warm personal friends and admirers and bitter and unscrupulous enemies; for it must be conceded that political enemies are the most bitter and unscrupulous of antagonists. When Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton became political enemies, Mr. Burr's hatred became so intense that, thirsting for revenge, he was induced to challenge Mr. Hamilton to mortal combat. Mr. Hamilton, being a high-toned and honorable gentleman, did not shrink from the proposed meeting, although his moral instincts led him to oppose dueling. He met Colonel Burr as a gentleman ready to respond to a call for satisfaction made by one whom the world recognized as a gentleman; one whose social and political standing was equal, perhaps, to his own. Colonel Burr and Colonel Hamilton were both known in the American war for independence as brave men—both having served under Washington. And they were both equally well known in the civil service of the country, Mr. Burr having served as vice president of the republic, and Mr. Hamilton as secretary of the treasury when Washington was president. Both were highly gifted by nature and education, and men of much personal popularity, though their moral characters materially differed. They had become political enemies, and for language that reflected on Colonel Burr's character, Colonel Hamilton was challenged to mortal combat. The consequence was the death of one of the parties and the disgrace of the other; for Burr was politically dead after his fatal meeting with Mr. Hamilton.

Burr held Hamilton responsible for his language, but he would not hold others, who were not his equals, responsible for language far more abusive.

General Jackson challenged a man for the use of language that reflected on himself and a lady he admired and befriended. The duel was arranged, and a hostile meeting had, in which the General killed his man. But General Jackson did not think of challenging every scurvy and disappointed politician who heaped billingsgate upon him. He was one of the best abused men in this country, and at the same time was much loved and admired by a host of personal friends; and no man, not excepting Washington, enjoyed a wider popularity as a public man.

Why wonder then, coming down to our own day, that Governor Warmoth should be basely reviled by foul-mouthed political enemies and disappointed politicians? It is nothing new in the history of the public men of this country. It has been so from the days of Washington down to the present time, and will continue so until that good time comes that is spoken of in the Bible, when the lion and the lamb will lie down in peace. The fact that Governor Warmoth is daily bitterly assailed by political enemies is rather complimentary than otherwise, when it is considered that he is Governor of a sovereign State and entrusted by the sovereign people with more power than commonly falls to the lot of governors. He knows and appreciates his strength with the people, and can afford to defy those who launch their puny shafts of malicious detraction at him. His friends will far outnumber and outweigh his enemies when the time comes for his re-election to the gubernatorial chair of this State. As great as was his majority in the election to his exalted position, there is no reason to fear that it will be diminished next time. The very efforts that unscrupulous enemies are making to break him down will incite his friends to renewed action. And when the people learn the motives that are inspiring its ambitious tyros to supplant Governor Warmoth, they will sustain him with more force than ever before as their standard-bearer of Republican principles in this State.

HOW IT IS.

If the *Picayune* will apply to the Mayor for information, and that functionary will brighten up a little and become at once intelligent and truthful, it will get the proper answer to its question. It is alleged that the pay roll of the Department of Improvements amounted last week to $9000. Will the *Picayune* inform us whether it supposes this sum to be too great or too small for the purpose? The gentleman at the head of that department is evidently satisfied with the result, as he has not asked for any more. But if we are to follow him in his daily round of duties we shall see that he has a big contract on hand. He finds that in consequence of the do-nothing policy of the Mayor, the waters of Lake Pontchartrain were permitted to invade the rear portion of the city in a wave of destruction. The canals and ditches were choked up with dirt, dead weeds and animal matter, besides several "harmless spears of grass" (vide testimony of the *Times*). A deposit of mud and slime covered the face of the land after the subsidence of the waters. A burning sun in the dog days was assisting in the work of destruction, and the lives and health of the people (including the Citizens' Association) were seriously in danger. In order to clear his skirts of blame, or the suspicion of blame from negligence, Mr. Cockrem set his men to work with shovels and carts. He was also moved to activity in his official duties by a terrible report that came to us from Norfolk a few days ago. Norfolk enjoys the enviable distinction of being a Virginia city, and no doubt has a Mayor someting like ours. Here is one of the results: A child was recently lost there, and the population turned out in the midst of excitement and anxiety to look for it. The muddy gutters were raked up; every old pile of rubbish was overturned for the missing one, but all in vain. Hope was succeeded by despair, until finally the poor child was found in a jungle of weeds that ornaments one of the streets of that famous city. Possibly Mr. Cockrem feels it his duty to keep down the weeds in this city, as well as the "few harmless spears of grass" that succeed in making existence possible in their midst. And our experience and our testimony amply sustain him. Green is a pleasant enough color under ordinary circumstances. But miles of green scum in the gutters do not ornament a city nor add to its health or character. And if Mr. Cockrem can keep the two or three thousand miles of streets, canals and ditches under his charge in even tolerable condition, for nine thousand dollars a week, we ought to be well satisfied. We believe he is right when he refuses to weigh the lives and health of the people of a great city against even such an estimable treasure as $9000 a week. Go on, Mr. Administrator; put your house in order, as cheaply as you can, of course, and trust a grateful people for the result. Those who now carp at the expense, without knowing whether it is too great or too small, are the very men who would howl the loudest if they were to suffer from your neglect of duty. This is just how it is.

FOLLOWING LOST TRADE.

It would be a satisfaction if the fact could be ascertained whether the "New Orleans merchant, a thorough business man, of broad views," who wants to leave New Orleans for Kansas because the latter presents better opportunities for trade with Arksansas and Texas, is a member of the Citizens' Association? If he is, we can spare him, and a great many more of the same sort, for they are of no particular use here, and they might paralyze enterprise in Kansas as they have managed to deaden it in Louisiana. Why should trade from Texas and Arkansas seek Kansas, if New Orleans was alive? And if New Orleans is not alive, what influence prostrates her and destroys her like the Citizens' Association? We refer to this organization in its specific opposition to the grants made to the Chattanooga railroad. That enterprise is the only one at present in progress which proposes to save Texas and Arkansas to this city. What has given Kansas her advantage over us? Her railroad enterprises that are now completed and those that are under contract. Cattle are driven afoot hundreds of miles and shipped additional hundreds of miles upon Western railroads in order to reach a market, while if we had had a road to Texas, these cattle could be taken from the plains and shipped directly to market without being subjected to the exhaustion and expense of a year's trip on foot by way of Denver City. And because the people of New Orleans would not or could not build this road, which is now admitted to be the only salvation of the city, the association denounces the State for coming to the rescue of the great work which is to be her only means of safety.

If this "thorough business man" with his "broad views" is not a member of the Citizens' Association, he should be, for his weakness fully entitles him to a situation among the old fogies of that organization. New Orleans is not dying. She is healthy and prosperous, and in a few years when these thorough business men have retired to Kansas, the business of Texas will come back to the Crescent City by virtue of the laws of trade. Our position commands this business, but our merchants are incapable of controlling the interests that belong to them. Even now half of them are away wasting the capital which they should be putting into public improvements. By and by they will come back and find their places taken up by men with more ability, and then New Orleons will understand the difference between men who keep their business and those who let their business keep them.

AMEND YOUR PETITION.

The following, from the *State Register*, is too defective to be filed:

The New Orleans *Republican* stated, a few days ago, that there were in the Customhouse three or four hundred men more than were needed. We have taken some pains to examine into this statement, and we find that there are between twenty and thirty vacancies in that much abused establishment. Will the *Republican* make the correction?

If our friend, the *Register*, will first correct his own statement, we will entertain his proposition that we correct ours. The REPUBLICAN has not said there were three or four hundred men in the Customhouse more than were needed. We never supposed that there were more than three hundred employes there at any time. But we may be permitted to urge that we consider that number rather in excess of the actual requirements of the service. As for the allegation of the *Register*, that "there are between twenty and thirty vacancies in that much abused establishment," it is too gauzy—it will not wash. It is as much of an error as the other statement that the REPUBLICAN charges on the Customhouse an excess of three or four hundred men. By the way, will the editor of the *Register* inform us whether he is not himself employed in the Customhouse?

BRUTALIZING EXHIBITIONS.

Four thousand people attended at the execution of a colored man, who was hung in Texas on Thursday. The victim of the law in this case had killed another negro. There are but few educated people who attend these hanging matches. Still fewer educated people attend at what is even lower than a public execution—the prize fight. Men and women, with a sort of brutal disposition predominant in their natures, gather at these exhibitions of cruelty, which suggests the inquiry, if the custom adopted in this city ought not to prevail in every instance of hanging, that the public should be denied either sight or hearing of these executions. If it is proper to hang a man in public for the purpose of inculcating a lesson by the sight of his sufferings, then it can be maintained that prize fights ought to be tolerated in the most conspicuous places and before the largest crowds, for what should disgust a man with prize fighting more than a prize fight? If the moral of a hanging match is good, the moral of a bruising match should be greater, for where the first only shows the sufferings of one man, the second displays the terrible punishment of two. The four thousand Texans who attended the execution on Thursday merely gratified a brutal desire which sound sense or elevated sentiments would have driven from their heads. If they had been educated as they should have been, and as every person in this country is capable of being educated, they would have been ashamed of their presence at such a place.

THE "NEGRO RISING" GORDON.

A note from a friend reminds us that it was General John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, who recently testified before the Ku-Klux committee. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia against Bullock, but, in consequence of a "rising of the negroes" at the polls, was unsuccessful. As he is again a candidate for nomination by the Democrats, he propably wishes to prevent any future "rising" of a similar nature by means of "organizations for protection." He and his "best citizens of the State," by whom he was "approached," may well fear such another "rising" as that which kept Gordon out of the gubernatorial chair of Georgia.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, who has lately conversed with many of the leading Democrats of Illinois on the subject of the next presidency, says that they agree that Governor B. Gratz Brown will be the Democratic nominee, and are certain that he will be triumphantly elected. Before Governor Brown allows himself to become too much elated by the talk of "leading" Democrats on this subject, he had better think of the fate of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Seymour whose election to the presidency was also considered certain by "leading" Democrats. Principles, not men, determine the presidential question.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Gold closed yesterday at about twelve and a half, a sale of twenty-five hundred dollars having been made at different rates, the highest being an eighth in advance of this quotation, the New York price being twelve and an eighth. A better inquiry seems to reign for city and State securities, which are both quoted at a slight advance. Sterling is still steady and seems "fixed as adamant, immutable as stone."

There is too little animation on the street to expect that it shall continue. The turn in affairs can not be far off. Speaking of "turns," the downward movement of Levee stock was freely commented upon. In the morning hours it was sold for twelve and an eighth, two hundred shares going off at this rate. Then it fell to twelve, and ran rapidly down to eleven and three-quarters, half, quarter and eighth, stopping only at eleven, at which rate many seemed at three o'clock willing to sell. The rumor that two of the parties who should be most interested in holding the stock had authorized their agents to sell out, probably contributed to this feeling, which, however, was not extensively shared. On the other hand, the fall shows the traces of a bear element, which began to work on Friday, and as Saturday is usually unfavorable for high figures, an excellent opportunity was afforded for speculation. We report all the different sayings upon this subject, letting the reader select his own conclusion.

As General West is soon expected, the real nature of the contract upon which the fate of levee stock seems to hinge, will become apparent.

The unfavorable advices from Liverpool brought to a standstill the slight movement in cotton the week had afforded; buyers offered rates which no factor, although anxious to sell, would receive, and so neither the bull or bear element accomplished anything to be relied on as a basis for quotations.

The supply of the high grades of flour is not "full up" to the demand, which neglects the lower grades entirely.

If the business is slight, it is from no lack of interest on the street. Let a change be reported in stocks or bonds, and back come the interested parties from suburban and from cool retreats "to see about this," showing how carefully the papers are read and "contents noted."

It seems strange that the stock of companies whose franchises are what might be called kingly, should be worth so little; that city bonds, bearing seven-thirty, as well as city tens should both be valued below par. Can any instance be mentioned where paper of any institution that bears ten per cent is below a par valuation?

There have been no great sensations during the week. The purchase of gold is quietly made at the same rates every day, and almost the same amounts are bought. Domestic sight still rules at three-eighths, and has made no change for some time. Sterling is as its name indicates, "unchangeable." In nothing are there opportunities for speculation. The slightest attempt at an inflation by a holder anxious to unload, and all his efforts fall dead, or like the frog who tried his best to swell as large as the ox whom he envied—the word "busted" is written over his remains. There are a great number of dealers who sneer upon the idea that there is any money in the operations of the street. The stocks and securities held here amount, when quoted at the usual valuation, to millions. There is no such thing as a fictitious valuation on any of these objects of speculation that can last beyond a breath.

For what is worth in anything
But so much money as 'twill bring?

The only fictitious value these things have is when they are worth nothing.

The New York *Times* declares that the Mayor and Controller of the city have defrauded the corporation directly in the matter of renting armories to the extent of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The Mayor and Controller reply that the *Times* has an unsettled account with the city, and this is the reason why it makes the publication. This is one way of answering a grave accusation. Why does not Mayor Hall disprove the rascality charged against himself? That is the main point. He is a public officer and is on trial. Will the people of New York let him pillage them because he has succeeded in defeating the payment of a claim due to the *Times*? Is the robbery of one laborer to condone for the robbery of a million of men? If it is, then Blackwell's Island is a mistake.

DIED.

MANN—On Wednesday, July 26, 1871, JAMES E. MANN, aged thirty-two years, a native of this city. Vicksburg and St. Louis papers please copy.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle,) NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

A CARD.

All who wish to save twenty or ten per cent on tuition, and be ready for fall business, must enter at Dolbear Commercial College, Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, before August 4.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
jy30 1t*

HYDRO-CARBON GAS.

NATCHITOCHES, July 23, 1871.

To the New Orleans Hydro-Carbon Gaslight Company, J. M. Wagner, President, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans:

The gas machine (Slopier's patent) which I bought from your company in May last gives me full satisfaction in every respect. I have been using it for more than two months.

It is superior to any other gas machine in the light it produces and in its workings.

T. LACOSTE.
jy30 2t

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,
de4 1y 2p No. 186 Poydras street

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter 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 Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras 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.
my26 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.
de7 2p81y

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

PELICAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
OFFICE:
CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS.
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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), Superintendent.
jy16 1m 2p

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have lang 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 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.

no22 2ptf M. S. BEDRICK, General Agent.

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

Unrivaled 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. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

A. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.
de16 8a 8u & Tu 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1871

In accordance with the requirements of 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.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller 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 the circulation and redemption thereof," 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. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, June 2, 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.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.
je3 60t

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.....114
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 semi-annually each year. Especial 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 can 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 for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch.
mh17 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
H. J. Mullan.

Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables 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. no11 1y

MEDICAL.

DR. F. B. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.
Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
de3 1y

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 152 Julia street, near Camp, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc14 1y

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 inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from 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. se25 1y*

DOCTOR BELDEN,
HOMEOPATHIC 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. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients.
my28 1y

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,
AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.
THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY
Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc
Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-promoting qualities 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, or at DEMAS BARNES & CO., and HALL, & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.
my23

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate 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 AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE
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 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 curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for
SWEET QUININE
over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness 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.
STEARNS, FARR & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
my15

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. my30 3m d & w

D. AUGUSTIN,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
126.....Exchange Place.....126
NEW ORLEANS.
As Register of the Bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, he will receive proofs of debt every day at his office. je25 2m*

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts a13

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
142.....Gravier street.....142
(Up stairs),
je13 1y NEW ORLEANS.