# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 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.

"His forehead extended to the gable end of his neck," means he was baldheaded.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company will locate their machine shops at Shreveport.

Thanks to the Southern Express for latest New York papers.

Mr. J. M. Scanland sends us from San Francisco a copy of the *Bulletin*, published in that city.

The crops in Assumption parish are said not to be as good as in Terrebonne, the cane being much shorter.

Brick Pomeroy has discovered that his new wife is the great granddaughter of Jean Paul Richter. He is happy.

The average length of time spent at the toilet by the seaside belles is said to be seven hours out of the twenty-four.

Leave of absence has been granted by Governor Warmoth to Judge M. D. Edmondson, Parish Judge of Sabine, for thirty days.

C. C. Haley, of Commercial alley and Poydras street, has the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and all the daily and weekly papers of the United States.

Jacob Hanson, tried and convicted before the Ninth District Court, parish of Natchitoches, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for one year, has been pardoned by Governor Warmoth.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at the Shippers' Cotton Press, on Peters street, between Henderson and Robin streets, First District, forty-six bales of cotton.

The following leading stars have been engaged for the coming theatrical season at the Tremont Opera House, Galveston: Dominick Murray, Chapman Sisters, Jefferson Thompson Troupe, Bandman and wife, Janauscheck.

It is reported that the State authorities of Alabama have taken possession of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad; that the hands have been paid two months wages, and that arrangements have been made to commence running the trains.

Josh Billings has issued a supplement to his famous essay on the mule. Here it is in full: "The mewl iz a larger burd than the guse turkey; it has tu legs to walk with and tu more tu kick with, and it wares its wings on the side of its head."

While preaching on Sunday at Licking, Ohio, the clergyman was informed that his house had been robbed. He stated the fact to the congregation, and after joining in the doxology, all dispersed, hunted for the thieves, and captured them.

A popular bookseller of Boston takes into consideration the connection between the mind and the body, and has attached to his book store a coffee room, where his customers are supplied with edibles and the cheering but uninebriating cup.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at New Orleans, 81° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 72° at Cincinnati, 79° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 83° at Key West and 85° at Havana.

On Saturday eighty-two thousand dollars was paid, chiefly for city taxes, to the Department of Finance. The receipts on Monday for taxes amounted to one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars, and the total receipts that day were one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

A Maysville, Kentucky, "chap" went into a drug store in that place and picked up a bottle of hair oil, thinking it was perfume. He saturated his handkerchief and lapels of his coat with it, and now wants to know which is the best kind of soap for removing grease spots.

At a meeting of the candidates of the Tenth Ward to the State Convention, to be held in New Orleans on the ninth, all the other candidates resigned in favor of Governor H. C. Warmoth and E. P. Ducloslange, who were declared to be the regular nominees of the ward.

The Handsboro *Democrat* "don't think the traveling public like it much—at least that portion of the Southern people who fought in the Lost Cause"—that the conductors, baggagemasters and brakemen on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad are now uniformed in dark blue, with brass buttons.

The Handsboro *Democrat* fears that the sewing machine and insurance agents (from it presumes, up North), who are plentiful along the railroad towns, are there "as spies, getting up Ku-Klux information, and tampering with the ignorant colored man." The *Democrat* adds: "It would be well to keep an eye on these fellows."

We learn from the *Picayune* that at Tangipahoa, last week, laborers making an excavation dug up several human skeletons of such enormous size that speculation is rife as to which era the remains of such giant forms may belong. The skulls are described as being of double the size of the ordinary skull, and the several bones being in proportion equally as large. In all probability the remains are those of some Indians buried many centuries previous to the discovery of this continent.

A Washington dispatch states that a number of distilleries are coming into the possession of the government by purchase. The cases where property has been distrained for non-payment of taxes are very large. The Internal Revenue Bureau, however, refuses to give any information respecting the property, and is extremely reticent concerning the exact number of distilleries at present in possession of the United States. It is understood that a party of speculators are negotiating with the bureau for the purpose of getting possession of this property.

### JOHN SLIDELL.

We unintentionally neglected to allude, in our yesterday's edition, to the announcement made on Monday in this city of the death of one who formerly occupied a prominent position as a politician here. A telegraphic dispatch, dated London, July 30, conveys the brief intelligence: "John Slidell is dead."

There was a time when this simple announcement might have caused a thrill of sorrow to penetrate the hearts of a host of influential friends and admirers in this country; but disagreeable obscurity, resulting from the memorable part that Mr. Slidell took against his country in 1861, had long since weaned the affections of a very large majority of his countrymen, and doomed him to exile and death in a foreign country.

Politically, John Slidell has been dead ever since he withdrew from the United States Senate in 1861.

We willingly draw the vail of charity over Mr. Slidell's political conduct, where it can be done without injury to a faithful record of what his acts, and the acts of those with whom he was leagued, brought upon the country.

It makes little difference where Mr. Slidell was born, for that fact does not seem to have inspired him with a love for the place of his nativity. His affection for his native State was as dead as his patriotism. Yet, for the sake of history, it will have to be recorded that he was born in the city of New York, somewhere about the year 1793, of poor, but industrious parents. If we mistake not, his father commenced business as a soap fat and tallow chandler, and by dint of industry succeeded, in the coarse of time, in accumulating quite a fortune. This enabled him not only to teach his son John, of whom we are now writing, the business of making soap and candles, but it gave him the means of giving him a tolerably fair scholastic education. John started in the business of life as a mercantile man in his native city. His ambition and taste soon led to other and more congenial pursuits. He studied law, and finally became a politician, but failed to make his mark in New York at any of the various pursuits that absorbed his mind there. For lack of opportunity, perhaps, John's talents were not fully developed in his native city. It was not even sufficiently disclosed at that time, it may reasonably be supposed, to indicate its peculiar bent. If it had been, it is more than likely he could have made it profitable with the fierce Democracy of New York. Be that as it may, destiny led Mr. Slidell to New Orleans. He commenced his career here about fifty years ago as a lawyer. After following this profession a while, he became satisfied that was not his vocation, and relinquished it for politics. He was now thought to be in his right element by his Democratic associates. They were not slow to discover in him those essential traits that are necessary for a successful Democratic leader. He proved to be an industrious, persevering, shrewd, unscrupulous and intriguing political leader—just the man that would act upon the Jesuitical belief that in politics, as in religion, "the end justifies the means." By this course, Mr. Slidell succeeded in making himself a power in the land, and often caused victory to perch upon the Democratic banner at times when it might not have done so if the people had been left free to pursue the course that wisdom should dictate. It was in 1844 that Mr. Slidell fully established himself as a political leader in planning the defeat of Mr. Clay and electing Mr. Polk President. The Whig party openly charged him with concocting frauds in this State to carry the election for the Democratic party. The most stupendous of them was known as the Plaquemines fraud, which it was said determined the vote of the State. After this achievement Mr. Slidell's political star was in the ascendent, though his ambition to become a United States Senator was temporarily checked by the election of Pierre Soule over both Mr. Slidell and Mr. Kenner, who were the party nominees. Mr. Slidell, however, was too sharp a politician to be long baffled by Mr. Soule.

The part Mr. Slidell had taken in Mr. Polk's election gave him great influence with the President, and Louisiana's greatest intriguer soon found a means of removing Mr. Soule from the Senate. Mr. Slidell had Mr. Soule appointed Minister to Spain, and thus opened the way for his own election to the Senate, which took place shortly after the vacancy had been made. He was afterward re-elected for a full term, but resigned after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and linked his fortunes with slavery and the confederacy. Here his political life may be said to have ended. For although he and Mr. Mason were appointed by the so-called confederate government as commissioners to proceed to Europe in behalf of the confederacy, their mission was a failure.

As a member of the Senate Mr. Slidell was remarkable for nothing but fidelity to the Southern wing of the Democratic party. His fidelity to country, if it was even thought of, was made a secondary consideration to slavery and secession. He was neither a statesman nor an orator, and depended solely upon his powers as a politician to maintain himself in public life. Beyond this, he has left no work that will serve to redeem his name from obscurity.

### AN INCREASE OF FORCE.

The evening *Times* gives us the following precious item of news:

It is proposed to turn over to Judge Alexander Walker the collection of the drainage tax, the city granting him the privilege of instituting suits, and collecting judgments in cases where payment is refused. This step, it is said, meets the approval of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company, mainly interested in the collection of the tax.

We have indulged in the fond illusion that the city government is already rather overstocked with legal talent, such as it is. A City Attorney and three or four aids, and an Assistant City Attorney with another small corps of subs, ought to do the legal work for even so litigious a Mayor as Mr. Flanders. And we know of no good reason why the drainage tax should be made the subject of unnecessary expenditure for "legal talent" more than any other. The fact that the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company approves of an arrangement whereby our well paid city officials are permitted to hire somebody else to do their work does not make it right, unless the company wish to pay Judge Walker's fees. We might as well ask the Citizens' Association or the Knights of Pythias for their views on the subject as the Mexican Gulf Company. For all the latter cares about it, or can have any interest in it, is to have the money promptly collected and applied to the payment of drainage bills. Has Mr. Walker greater powers of persuasion than Mr. Lacey or Mr. Waples? Has he some improved plan by which he can extort money from unwilling taxpayers that is unknown to the salaried lawyers of the hall? Or does Mayor Flanders expect to keep these professionals busy with his own fussy cases?

We see in this move the beginning of a big job which bodes no good to the taxpayers, nor yet to the city treasury. And we hope the proposition will be rejected by the Council as being unauthorized and unnecessary. There was too much of this business of peddling out the collection of taxes before the present city government was engaged at fancy prices to work reform. A return to the old system, without abolishing the fat offices created by the new charter, will entail upon the people all the burdens and bad features of the old and new systems without the expected benefits from the latter. We do not want to see another lawyer employed by the city for the next ten years. It would be better to dispense with a few we now have.

### THE BEE ON LAW.

We take from the *Bee* the executive order of Governor Warmoth, releasing Joseph and Celestin Oliver from imprisonment in the jail of the parish of Ascension:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 26, 1871.

Whereas, Under and by virtue of a special act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to change the venue in the case of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver, from Ascension parish to the parish of Jefferson," J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver were indicted on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1871, in the parish of Jefferson, for the murder of W. C. Lawes and Marx Schonberg; and whereas, the said J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver were duly tried before the honorable the Second Judicial District Court, in the parish of Jefferson, on the twenty-third day of April, 1871, and were found "not guilty," and duly discharged from custody; and whereas, the said J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver have been illegally and wrongfully rearrested by the sheriff of the parish of Ascension, and are now confined in the jail of the parish of Ascension; and whereas, the Attorney General has notified the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of Ascension, that he will not prosecute the said J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver, and has in the name of the State of Louisiana entered a *nolle prosequi* for the reason that they can not be held in jeopardy twice for the same offense, in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the constitution of the State; and whereas, the said judge refuses to take cognizance of the said *nolle prosequi*, and the Attorney General refuses to prosecute said persons;

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the powers vested in me as Chief Executive of the State, and charged with the faithful execution of the laws, do hereby issue my order to Christian Kline, Sheriff in and for the parish of Ascension, directing him to release, at once, the said J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver from custody or imprisonment, and this shall be his warrant and authority for so doing. I do further direct him to give the said J. C. Oliver and Celestin Oliver safe conduct out of said parish of Ascension.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twenty-sixth day of July, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
JOSEPH WITTGENSTEIN,
Assistant Secretary of State.

We say Governor Warmoth, while exercising a power not often invoked in releasing prisoners confined in jail on the writ of a court, did right in this instance. These men were charged with the murder of Lawes and Schonberg. By an act of the Legislature, founded on the notorious hostility of the judge of the district, the prosecuting attorney, and a large class of the citizens, the cause was removed for trial to the parish of Jefferson, where a judge and jury could be found who would impartially try the accused.

The case was tried for three days, and all of the witnesses of the State and defense were heard, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Here the matter should have rested. But the judge of the district and District Attorney Cheevers induced the Grand Jury of Ascension to find another indictment against these men for the same offense. This indictment was returned the very same day the defendants were acquitted in Jefferson parish.

They were, therefore, illegally arrested, having once been tried and acquitted. The act of the court in Ascension parish was unconstitutional.

When Governor Warmoth learned these facts he directed the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which he did, and when his messenger, an attorney-at-law, asked the judge to release the prisoners the judge refused to do it. He then asked for a writ of habeas corpus, which the judge also refused, saying that nothing could be done before November.

When Governor Warmoth learned these facts, he determined that two citizens should not be imprisoned and held for months on a charge for which they had been tried and acquitted, and he ordered them to be released. He did right, and we applaud him for it.

Had the Olivers been white Democrats instead of colored Republicans, and the men killed had been colored Republicans, there would have come from the *Bee* no wail of illegality. It is doubtful if they would have been arrested, much less tried.

### EVIDENCE OF BAD FAITH.

Now that the State Central Committee has assumed the responsibility of calling a convention of the Republican party, and since this decision has been acquiesced in from one end of the State to the other, and capable representatives have been returned from all the parishes, why should not the delegates be treated honestly and fairly in the matter of information as to where they are to meet at twelve o'clock on the ninth instant? Can the secretary or president of the committee explain this singular omission, which involves the delegates in confusion, and places them under grave suspicions? Have they printed the call as it was written and passed at the meeting of the State Central Committee? What was their object in omitting the place designated by the resolution for the meeting of the convention? Why did they not insert in the call that the delegates were to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives? Have they a hidden motive in seeking to bewilder the delegates? Is the design in progress of development to hold a bolting convention, since it is altogether probable that most of the genuine delegates will report, as they have always done, at the State House? It seems to us that a fraud is intended, and it is clear that one has been perpetrated in the omission to which we have attracted attention. If Messrs. Lowell, Packard, Herwig & Co. can commit a suppression, they may be capable of organizing a rebellion. It is, therefore, of deepest interest to the delegates to understand that the State Central Committee, when it resolved to hold a convention, resolved to hold it in Mechanics' Institute, and as this is as much a part of the proceedings as the call itself, the delegates will feel under obligations to assemble next Monday in the House of Representatives; otherwise confusion and distrust of their proceedings may result. And they will no doubt resent the suppression which Messrs. Packard and Herwig committed, which left them in doubt as to their destination in the city.

### REPUBLICANS, APPLY THE REMEDY!

Republicans of New Orleans, it is evident that the president of the State Central Committee has withheld from the public the place of meeting for the State Convention. He has so far complied with the will of the committee as to order the convention to be held, but has not named the place or the hour of the meeting. We are, therefore, in an anomalous position. A State convention is ordered to be held by the committee, without letting the people know anything about the place of meeting. It devolves, therefore, upon the Republicans of New Orleans to correct the error and to supply the omission. This can be best done by the Republican masses, in a great meeting, called for the purpose. We, therefore, call upon the Republicans of New Orleans to assemble at an early day, before the week is out, and, in a potential voice, proclaim the place and designate the hour of the meeting of the State convention. And while we hold that the State House has been named by the proper authority as the place of meeting, yet, if the masses, when assembled in response to our call, or even the Central Committee shall name some other place, we shall cheerfully acquiesce; but until this is done, unless a great authority shall change the place of meeting, we shall insist that the place named by the Central Committee, but omitted in the garbled call, whose authority we recognize, shall be the one for the convention to meet in. There is no time for delay. The convention is to assemble on Wednesday, and the place has not been designated. It should be, and that at once. What do the Republicans of New Orleans say? Shall the convention assemble at Chef Menteur bridge, or at some place on Upper Line street? We cannot afford to let the subject remain in doubt.

Let the leading Republicans issue a call without delay, for the masses to assemble, and relieve us from the uncertainty that now besets us. For as the case now stands, according to the lights afforded us by President Packard and Secretary Herwig, we do not know whether the Republican State Convention is to meet at the place ordered by the committee or in some dark room, the entrance of which is only through some narrow, unfrequented alley.

### HOW IS THIS?

"Birds of a feather flock together," says the old adage. Any one having doubts of the truth of the saying would have been convinced if they had happened to have business around the office of the Collector of Customs, as a friend of ours did yesterday. He is a very shrewd observer of men and things, and was astonished to find that many of the bolters of 1868 have found favor with the collector, and were, yesterday, collecting their pay for their political services—for, certainly, they have rendered no other. What bond of sympathy is there between Casey and these bolters?

### FALSE PRETENSES.

The plain attempt by Mr. Packard to hold a Republican State convention without letting us know where it is to assemble, reminds us of a charge made by a plain spoken gentleman last winter against our friend Jewell. He accused that enterprising "practical printer and editor" of attempting to publish a newspaper without letting the public know anything about it.

If Messrs. Packard and Herwig are at liberty to alter one resolution adopted by the State Central Committee, why are they not allowed to alter others? If they can suppress the place of meeting, why may they not suppress the meeting itself? Perhaps they intend to have a convention of their own somewhere "in New Orleans."

Mr. William Baker, Deputy Collector of Customs, was yesterday removed from office, and Mr. T. V. Coupland, State Senator, appointed in his stead, by order of Mr. Casey, by telegram from Washington. Mr. Baker is well known to the Republicans of the State as the Registrar of Voters under the reconstruction laws; afterward Street Commissioner; then State Registrar of Voters in 1868. He was the only old-time Republican under the jurisdiction of the collector, and there is not to-day any man who is a more capable, more honest and thorough going Republican than Mr. Baker. Why, then, was he removed? Because he was honest, independent, and not willing to ally himself with the clique of federal officeholders who, under the pretense of serving General Grant, are disorganizing the Republican party.

Aristocracy is not exempt from unhappiness. Love is as wayward with princes as it is with plebeians, and what is worse, it is more public. The Princess Louise is out with her "bonnie highland lord," and the quarrel has gone so far that even Queen Victoria must needs break her rest to pacify the discordant couple. Louise has a temper of her own, and Lorne has a way that loves to rule. The honeymoon is over, and the realities of life have settled down on Castle Claremont and its brilliant lord and mistress. This is sorry news, for the world had made up its mind that the marriage between these two young people was founded on love and soldered by an appreciated understanding of each other. Queen Victoria is likely to have her hands full of trouble in the decline of her life, for none of her children are mated happily, and they give her great anxiety.

Suggests one paper that since the Orange processions are distasteful to the Hibernians, how would it do for both of their tribes to discontinue their celebrations? Would not this abstention produce peace? Suppose we alter this somewhat, and suggest that as both parties have the same rights, why can they not be induced to respect each other in the spirit of the prayer which says: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you?" This seems to be the American idea, but then we may not understand American ideas as other men do who have tried them on the high pressure principle.

### ON CARONDELET STREET.

The feeling in money operations is improving, and stocks, as well as other representatives of cash, seem to quicken into liveliness. Over the whole field this influence is observed. Gold being at twelve and a quarter in New York, closed here at the usual advance of an eighth to a quarter. Many lots were sold at figures within these rates, showing, however, no more than the average business, mainly for the payment of importations and settlement of foreign claims.

City securities are doing better, holders not being ready to sell at the usual quotations, with the exception that those "on a pinch," who were bound to get cash, of which, in these times of slack business, there were not a few. Things look hopeful, and "great expectations" seem to rule.

In cotton the inquiries gave indication of good news. The demand, however, still sets toward the low ordinaries—the middlings being as before, alone in their glory. The topic among those aristocrats among merchants—the cotton men—was simply in reference to the cotton crop, and about this, in fact, conversation goes on all the time. Such expressions as "short supply," "one-quarter less than last year," and "slim everywhere but Texas," were heard on all sides, while the knowing ones kept quiet and took notes. These discussions are only of importance as they tend to regulate prices at present or the future, as the prospect of "plenty there and more coming" will lower the scale a fraction or so, and it is on these fractions that fortunes are made. Rumors and quasi-authentic accounts of the worm are industriously circulated, which rumors are manifestly in the bull interest, and although there is evidence to show that the worm has actually appeared, yet there are no apprehensions that the coming crop will be destroyed or even seriously damaged thereby. As all our business depends upon cotton, the great importance of all information touching the amount to be on the levee will at once be seen.

In flour the inquiry perpetually seeks the higher grades, which seem to have melted away, as none are to be had. Part of the "dead loads," of which mention was made a short time ago, have arrived, but as they are not yet landed, can not be considered as among the receipts or as food for speculation. What dealers and operators are calculating upon remains to be seen, but the lower grades go begging.

Domestic sight still rules at three-eighths, though twenty-five thousand sight sold yesterday for a quarter premium. But settlements with New York creditors are made every day at the rate which really appears as unalterable.

In stocks, the Levee has taken an upward flight, stopping uneasily at thirteen, and trimming its wings for a further flight, according to the bulls, while the bears croak and say it is time to sell. Even at these figures there was no great anxiety to unload; had there been, such would not be the quotation. Unauthenticated statements represent that as high as fourteen was paid, but that the stock is again on the rise is undisputed.

The current of opinion, notwithstanding the prevailing dullness, sets toward a belief in great improvement. All the elements of trade are so closely united in a chain that an improvement in one is shared by all, though the slight alteration in the prevailing dullness may be but short lived.

In State warrants there is no disposition to buy, the temporary feeling in that direction dying out soon. A belief that they will improve on a further holding seems to be general, sales being made only "under pressure."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter from the collector at San Francisco, inclosing the application of a party for permission to enter six watches—imitations of Waltham watches—sent him from Geneva, says that under the act of March 3, 1871, the watches in question can neither be admitted to entry nor seized. In the latter case, the forfeiture and sale would defeat the very object of the law, to wit: the protection of the American manufacturer. The collector is therefore ordered to direct the applicant to give bond for the exportation of the watches without the limits of the United States.


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jy30 8t

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A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
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### 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


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jy16 1m 2p

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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. 159 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

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


## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**ESTATE OF DANIEL FRAZER.**

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 29, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Daniel Frazer, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, at the office of D. Augustin, Register, No. 126 Exchange alley, on the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1871, at twelve o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
jy30 au14

## 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 5 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 preparod 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.
my23 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.
my28

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.,
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. 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. al3

**T. A. BARTLETTE,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

142.....Gravier street.....142
(Up stairs),
je18 1y NEW ORLEANS.