

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 19, 1871.

New moon and clear sky last evening.

A losing card—United States Marshal Packard.

A new paper in Pennsylvania starts off by calling a neighboring editor a scoundrel, liar and assassin.

The amber gathered on the Prussian coast of the Baltic is of the yearly value of half a million dollars.

Many of the new houses being built in New York have the window panes of delicate rose colored glass.

The "Boston deater" seems to be a popular drink in Paris. It consists of a glass of water with a cork floating in it.

The Southern Express favors us with the New York Tribune of Tuesday, again in advance of the mail.

J. H. Seaman has been appointed, by the Postoffice Department, route agent between New Orleans and Vicksburg.

The leaders of the late Customhouse convention claimed to have troops of friends. They turned out to be regular troops.

The "Carolina Broom Company" is a company of colored men engaged in manufacturing brooms in Columbia, South Carolina.

Democratic papers in Kentucky are demanding of the next Legislature a registration act. Therein, at least, they differ from Tammany.

The heat, yesterday, was intense, and everybody was in the melting mood. It was really one of the most disagreeable hot days of the season.

The custom of wearing cadet buttons has been given up by the indignant belles at West Point, since Cadet Smith presented some of his to a lady of color.

It is now generally conceded there will soon be some new "departures" among the politicians, and the first, it is thought, will be from the Customhouse in this city.

The remittance sent by previous emigrants to their friends in Great Britain amounted in 1870 to \$3,637,640 transmitted from North America, and \$64,039 from Australia.

The champion woodchuck of Vermont is a dog belonging to Edgar Bragg, of Fairlee, which has killed one hundred and five during the summer, and is good for as many more.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced he lacks principle. "A friend should bear a friend's infirmities," but not his vices.

A bill has been introduced in the French Assembly to sell the property of Louis Napoleon, formerly Emperor of France, for the benefit of the poor families who suffered in the last war.

The Revolution says that because women are not educated to be useful, men are overtaken by the effort to support their families; and that such hard worked and overburdened men are martyrs to false social theories.

A grand picnic will be given by the Tyler Rifles, company A, First Regiment, at the Delacaire Grounds, opposite the Louisiana ice works, to-morrow. Complimentary invitations to be present have been received.

A New Jersey editor has announced the death of his uncle in Australia, leaving him a gold mine and \$400,000. His village contemporary professes to regard the matter as a plan cunningly devised to obtain credit for a box of paper collars and a straw hat.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at New Orleans, 78° at Augusta, 84° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 78° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 88° at Key West, and 91° at Havana.

Several Republicans in Baltimore have been trying their hands at the new departure, and held a convention to frame a platform. The convention was not largely attended. Several resolutions were adopted, principally calling for financial reform, and for a change in the present method of taxation.

Acting Commissioner Douglass has issued an order, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Boutwell, to the effect that hereafter the denominations of beer, tobacco and whisky stamps will be distinguished by the tint of paper on which they shall be printed, instead of the figure, as heretofore.

A Washington special says there is little doubt that the President has tendered to James M. Ashley, formerly of Ohio, the mission to Brazil. It is said that the President stated to Ashley that he was now satisfied of the irresponsible character of the reports and diabolical means brought to bear by politicians to effect Ashley's removal from the governorship of Montana.

At a meeting of the local Democratic Association in New York, on the evening of the fifteenth, the Chamber of Commerce was denounced for a refusal to examine the city accounts, the Times condemned for its slanderous attacks on the mayor and controller, and resolutions passed declaring that the mayor and controller should be heard before adjudged guilty.

The first bale of new cotton from East Baton Rouge was received here by Messrs. Pihl, Pace & Simmons. It was shipped by Messrs. Randolph & Bates, of the city of Baton Rouge, who for three years in succession have shipped the first new cotton from that section. The bale weighed four hundred and ninety pounds, was raised by Jerry Myers, (colored), and sold here at twenty-six cents per pound.

A movement is on foot among many English-American citizens, who have always advocated a democratic republic in England, and some of whom were prominent Democrats in the old country, to get up a meeting to prepare an address, and draw up resolutions expressive of their sympathy with the cause of Ireland, indorsing the late Hyde Park demonstration, and condemning the action of the police authorities with respect to the Dublin Fenian amnesty meeting.

REPUBLICAN REGULARS.

Since the introduction of United States Regulars to give force to a political convention recently held in the Customhouse in this city, the men of that convention are styled "Louisiana Republican Regulars." The New York Commercial Advertiser of the eleventh instant publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:

The Louisiana Republican Regulars have read the New Orleans REPUBLICAN out of the party.

The same paper tartly remarks upon the same subject:

Then they have read it to little or no purpose.

As Colonel Casey and Colonel Carter are the leaders of the Customhouse convention, it has been suggested that the men who met there might more appropriately be styled "the Louisiana Irregular Republicans."

* Carter and Casey are pretty well matched in size and strength, and though they can not be regarded as a handsome team, they have thus far pulled together remarkably well in the work of disintegrating the Republican party in Louisiana. Being recent converts to the Republican faith, the schism introduced by them has not spread as rapidly as they believed it would. Under the apparent sanction of the United States government, and with the assistance of United States bayonets, they expected to become masters of the situation as soon as their convention could meet and proclaim a State Central Committee of their making the great political head-centre of the State. But Casey and Carter were foiled, and so were those "lesser lights" that revolved around them—Pitkin, Lowell, Packard and company. These men are indebted to the Republican party for lucrative and important positions under a Republican administration; and yet, for personal considerations, they have betrayed and disgraced it as far as their actions can betray and disgrace a party. Never before in the history of this country have men attempted to use military force to secure a choice in civil matters; a choice merely of men who were to direct party organization. The feeling that prompted this course is so anti-American in character that it has aroused the indignation of all men, irrespective of party, who cherish free institutions and good government. The patriotic press too, dropping its partisan character, has felt constrained to be a unit in condemning conduct that is most obnoxious to every American who has a proper sense of its serious import to republican institutions. If not thus rebuked at the commencement, the danger would be great; for men even in this country would learn to wield a power, if not checked, that would be fatal to the liberties of the people. The undisputed use of military in civil elections would soon place the country in the condition of France when Napoleon III. by the use of the bayonet, and under the false plea of giving universal suffrage, changed the republic into an empire and made himself emperor, to be removed by nothing short of revolution or death. It is very true the American people have had nearly a century of experience in civil liberty; but as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," they are expected to do so manfully meet and rebuke every inroad that is attempted upon those customs that have so long led us forward on the path of national freedom. President Grant is not only the standard bearer of the great party of freedom in this country, but he is also the President of a great country and people, whose destiny at this time, in some degree, is placed in his hands. He has been called by the people to the highest office within their gift, and in consideration of meritorious conduct as a military leader. Let him remember this; and cherishing an honest ambition to make his civil career as glorious as his military, he will sanction no act that is calculated to dim the lustre of either. The conduct of federal officials in this city, in attempting in a time of profound peace, to make the military superior to the civil power, is something that has never been attempted under any other President; and he is called upon in the most solemn manner to disown the acts of men who, for self-promotion, would bring disgrace upon his administration if permitted to go unrebuked by him. The people and press of the country have already sufficiently condemned the measure to satisfy the world that the American people are amply able to take care of their liberties; and it only now remains for our worthy President to vindicate his administration by dismissing those who, from selfish motives, would bring disgrace upon him.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The Houston Age expects to live long enough to see the city of Houston contain a population of two hundred and fifty thousand. Its population is now estimated at considerably over fifteen thousand. This thriving place was founded shortly after General Sam Houston defeated the Mexicans under the famous General Lopez de Santa Anna, on the plains of San Jacinto. This battle, which decided the fate of Texas, was fought on the twenty-first of April, 1836. Houston was for some years the capital of the republic of Texas. During that time it was quite a flourishing place. The seat of government was removed from there in 1839 to Austin, and Houston struggled for a long time, barely holding its own, making no progress. But since the termination of the war for the Union a new era has dawned upon the place. It, in common with the whole Southern country, is experiencing the good effects of a system of railroads and other improvements that have been introduced by Northern and Western capitalists and men who flock here to make homes for themselves, and help develop the resources of this favored land. Houston is already looked upon as the railroad centre of the vast State of Texas. Five railroads are already in operation from Houston; and when the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad is completed to that place—as it will be within the next few months—the business

of both New Orleans and Houston must be immensely increased. Besides being a railroad centre, Houston must become a manufacturing place of much importance. There are already established there several large cotton and woolen factories, which have been in successful operation for some time. The lumber and brick business is also of much importance there. There are also several large beef packeries in Houston in connection with tanneries; machine shops and foundries, are also in successful operation. Steam engines, passenger, box and flat railway cars, wagons, carriages, buggies, sash and blinds, furniture of every description, articles of tin and sheet iron, cigars, soda water, etc., are all manufactured in Houston at this time with much profit and success. Texas has an immense territory. Its fertile lands are fast being taken up by men who will cultivate cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn, potatoes and everything that the soil is capable of producing. In addition to being a great farming country, Texas is also a great stock-raising country; and as this vast State fills up with people, its towns and cities must grow, and chief among them will be Houston. Its convenient connection with the Gulf, its position as a railroad centre, and the advantages it enjoys as a manufacturing place, all conspire to make it a place of great commercial importance. It is the place for poor men and rich men who are industrious. Capital and labor can both do well in Houston.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

If the Northern papers will pay more attention to our affairs than they appear to, their reflections upon the "situation in Louisiana," as they call it, will be entitled to more respect. Some of the leading journals are very correct in their use of our politics and politicians, spelling the names aright and stating the position of gentlemen properly; but other newspapers of extended influence and great ability not only muddle up our public men with names that were never heard of in this locality, but they put them into positions of friendship or enmity totally at variance with the truth. This is not creditable, and though much of the blame must be put upon the telegraph, which seems to be incapable of spelling proper names aright, the editors are greatly responsible in not knowing better themselves. We commit no such blunders concerning the officials of Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Boston, or any other city, for it is an easy matter to turn to the papers published in these different cities, files of which are kept in our office, where the proper names can be correctly ascertained. The editor of a leading newspaper should be familiar with the public men of every part of the country, and he should know the politics and position of these men almost as well as he does that of his neighbors.

And it is not alone in the names of public men that this error is committed, but also in the statement of their positions. During the excitement of the past two weeks, when the whole country had its eye on New Orleans, and when every movement in this quarter was telegraphed as a matter of private and public interest, to the most distant quarters of the Union, the gravest mistake was in constantly putting a very prominent gentleman in a false position. General Longstreet, about whose name there could be no mistake, and about whose position there should have been none, has been incessantly annoyed by his classification as one of the Customhouse clique, when in truth and in fact he was neither acting with Mr. Casey, nor was he with him in sympathy. General Longstreet felt that a great mistake was being made by the collector, but he had no power to arrest it. He did not approve of the use of United States soldiers at the convention, since he thought them, and still thinks, that the power of the State was sufficient to preserve order. And to-day, although he is an ardent supporter of General Grant's administration, he maintains that the federal influence in the city has not been judiciously used for the benefit of the Republican party, as it should have been used. General Longstreet is a gentleman of such sagacity that the attempt to misplace him was a reflection upon his judgment, and the mistake of his actual sentiments was inexcusable in the man who pretended to speak for him. He deprecates the existence of the present disagreement in the Republican party, and is using his best endeavors to reconcile it. This is what every Republican should assist in, and the example of General Longstreet is a warrant for its correctness. If the Northern papers will correct the statement about the position of our Louisiana Republicans in accordance with the truth, these reflections will be read with all the more interest.

Alexander Stephens is not considered a sound Democrat by the New York World, because he declares that he would prefer to support Grant rather than McClellan, or any man that holds McClellan's views. According to the World, a man must support the ticket, or he is no Democrat. Mr. Stephens thinks, on the contrary, that a man must be a Democrat before he can be considered one. General McClellan holds that color is a badge of citizenship, and that the man who is not white is not entitled to be considered a citizen, if we understand him rightly. Mr. Stephens rests this conclusion, and says it is not Democratic, thereupon the World reads him out of the party. If either one of these parties is Democratic, our preference yields the palm to Stephens, for it certainly strikes us that the principle which denies a man his rights on account of his color is more in the nature of an aristocratic postulate than a Democratic suggestion. It sets up the caste of the complexion, which has nothing to do with individual rights.

Henry Clay Dean, one of the most thoroughly unwarlike Democrats in the West, and therefore a very important character, writes a letter to the St. Louis Times that fills about a column. He con-

demns all this newspaper space in order to put himself right on the record of the "new departure;" not because he believes in it, but because it is an accomplished fact. He says the amendments were frauds, but that they have become laws by virtue of their indorsement. If Henry Clay Dean can part his hair as nicely as he does this question, Missouri should take great pride in his tonsorial capacity.

Senator Carl Schurz's Chicago speech does not give satisfaction to his Democratic friends. His denial of any unfriendly feeling to the President, and statement that their "relations had always been good," does not tally with the Democratic measure of the honorable Senator's republicanism. The Democrats have been too hopeful of his full conversion to that party because he has opposed some measures of a Republican administration.

If it is at all consolatory to the New York World to know the fact, it is welcome to copy it from our columns, that the death wound which was administered to Arthur Guerin was not a death wound at all, but may be classed as a simple obstruction to his active career of violence for the time being. He promises himself a good time yet.

In Louisville, Kentucky, since the late election, the Ledger and Courier-Journal are passing the "fool" and "lie" about as if they were as cheap as illicit whisky. After this thing has gone on for a year or so, somebody will get mad in Louisville, and then it will require a regiment of confederates to hold the parties.

While the New York World insists that President Thiers is at war with the National Assembly of France, and is sure to fall at once if not sooner, the Assembly extends his term of office for three years and affirms all of his national measures. The facts of the case and conjectures of the World do not agree.

The men who introduced a new system of admission to political conventions in this country by the issuance of tickets, will become famous as the ticket-of-leave-men. They should be permitted to leave their snug quarters in the Customhouse in peace.

The Bourbons have made it so hot for the "new departists" in Kentucky that the Courier-Journal has deliberately read itself out of the Democratic party. This is about the best sign of a reformation that has yet appeared in the central States.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The tendency of levee stock is still down. In the morning 100 shares were sold at \$8; a little time after 100 were disposed of at \$8 75, and near the close of bank hours 100 of the stock went off at \$8 62; and these figures, like the degrees in the barometer, show the steady fall of the stock, which by common consent has been considered to be virtually at par at \$10. The hoottings of those who hold this paper, and whose faith still holds out at the whispers of failure to complete a contract, which gradually grew so loud that they found echoes every where grew fainter and fainter, and finally ceased altogether.

It appears, from all the information to be obtained, that a dispatch came from one interested in the consummation, that there had been "nothing done;" that a celebrated lawyer gave an opinion that, in the case the stockholders saw fit, they might fail to ratify and then overturn the contract by which McComb and Scott "bought in" to the company; that the contract was in abeyance until this and other points could be settled; that the consent of Arkansas and Mississippi to the levee pact was necessary before a general understanding could be had on the subject of leveeing the length of the river, and making the levee law, under which the company have their rights, operative. These reasons, though denied, nowhere met with refutation, and were generally credited, inasmuch as the stock sold down without steam and of its own accord. There was no occasion for any one to help it.

The arrival of an agent is expected, and he will either confirm or dispute the assertions so freely made. Men are to be tested in their belief by acts, and if it is said a general disposition seemed to maintain to sell the stock, not reckless, but cautious, it must be presumed those of "little faith" are in the majority at present. There were others who, with a profound wink or shrug of the shoulders seemed to say they knew, but wouldn't tell, but what was told is religiously set down and given for what it is worth.

In city securities the new appropriation certificates were soon "cleaned out," and not to be had, as they were selling at 93. In consolidated bonds, \$20,000 sold for \$74 75—the only sale heard of, though several negotiations were in progress, with probability of being resumed to-day. These is no doubt whatever about the dullness and these occasional ripples do not last long.

We have heard nothing new in State warrants and no movement in any State securities. Pneumatic has gone down lower than the figure it attained when the "tanks" got here from New York and sent it up to \$9. It may be had at three dollars, though no sales have been reported.

Gold ruled at 112, a sale of \$1000 having been made at this rate, \$1000 at 112, and \$12,000 at 112. It is going up in New York, and for some reason the tables are now turned, being higher there than here. We have even heard of shipments of gold hence from New York, which is preferred to sell it.

In cotton, holders are on a "never surrender" position, will not yield to the persuasion or offers of buyers, and treat all such importunities in a state of don't-care-a-tiveness. In New York, holders show the same stringent symptoms, and the advices from Liverpool continuing favorable, together with short crops, tend to make prices stiffer.

In flour, prices were in favor of buyers;

"dead loads" actually arrived, and these supplies, coming in such quantities, produced even an activity in the trade which, when satisfied, will simmer into flatness again.

Circulars and letters on file at the Cotton Exchange represent cotton prospects in a more unfavorable light than last week, but reports and conjectures, it must be borne in mind, are always qualified by what the weather will be, if favorable to the worm, which is already "webbing up," or unfavorable dry and hot. The main topic now at the Exchange is solely the prospects of the crop.

The money market is remarkably quiet, and street accommodations are very scarce. Among far-seeing capitalists there is great diversity of opinion upon the probabilities of another European war. Whenever it seems certain that years of peace will ensue, unbroken by any demonstration, money can be had on long time, and go toward building up the industries and constructing the resources of the country. But this continued news that "Russia is arming," or lengthy discussion on "the Moldavian Provinces," or a telegram, in a burst of confidence, of "an alliance between France and Russia"—all of these statements, which go to make up daily news, are so many instrumentalities of depression and a stale market. The interests of our commerce are those of peace. The provision market, which lately showed signs of a speculative demand, is said to be owing to the preparations for a campaign made by one of the great powers, the order having been sent and acted upon by telegraph, for pork, without which an army can not move, any more than it can operate without cash.

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

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

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. oct 1y

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 invite you to 120 Canal street. Agents wanted. oct 2ypt M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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, oct 1y 2p No. 136 Perdus street

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment. At TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 129 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. H. H. TRUE & CO., oct 1y 2p No. 61 Sa Sa & Tulay Agents.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 15, 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 Minteg Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Janel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Arzuwail and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in the South America; and Yaguajay, 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. BOWEN, Secretary of State. oct 2y 2p

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the 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, in 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 89 New street, New York. oct 2y 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

94.....Camp Street.....94 We have purchased from George Bruus, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senot, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MANDELLA and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY. RULING AND BOOK-BINDING EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it 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, UNRIVALED BY ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY. BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, PRICES ACCORDINGLY. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, IN FACT, ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—see only with dispatch and on accommodating terms. oct 1y

BANKS AND BANKING. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1871. In accordance with the requirements of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 30, 1864," and the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 1, 1868. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the 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 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. HULLARD, 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 at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the first of July next, its business as a National Bank, and to issue and circulate its National Currency, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, in testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871. HILAND R. HULLARD, 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 title of NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, on the first of July next. oct 2y N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

THE FREDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1855. Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country. Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. RATON, Actuary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114.....Carondelet street.....114 New Orleans, Louisiana. Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and the above authority. The Bank of New Orleans will commence business under the title of NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, on the first of July next. oct 2y N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Pecheux, Dr. W. H. Holcomb, R. J. Mullan. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales received, and valuations received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in any country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., in a small expense. oct 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51 W. VAN NORDEN, HENRY PECHOUX, President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Pecheux, Dr. W. H. Holcomb, R. J. Mullan. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales received, and valuations received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in any country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., in a small expense. oct 1y

NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Tooth Brushes, Dentifrices, and other Toilet Articles. oct 1y

DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 53 ERATO STREET. Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 6 P. M., and 21 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. oct 1y

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 13 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 composite, free from poisonous ingredients and as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. oct 1y

DOCTOR BELDEN, ROMANOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 4 & 6 Tchoupitoulas street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. oct 1y

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY. Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-aches, and Manufactured Wholely from medicinal ingredients, and is free from all poisonous and health-detracting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, well furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Druggist and Manufacturer, 323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DENNIS BARNES & CO., and HALL & BUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY. oct 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A CERTAIN IMPROVED Remedy, replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Does not cause the usual griping and health-detracting effects of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, and like it, is the one GREAT, POSITIVE AND INFALLIBLE CURE For all diseases of malarious origin, FEVER AND AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMPS AGUE, And the long train of disorders following these when neglected. SWEET QUININE. Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (not 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 malarious poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes Intermitent fever, etc. The only advantage claimed for SWEET QUININE. over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent, distressing, and, in the latter, is an insupportable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always in children. SWEET QUININE. Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and for the general, and fluid for use in the family, and for the young. STERN'S, PARK & CO., 2015 Manufacturing Chemists, New York. oct 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. D. AUGUSTIN. REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR 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. oct 2y

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. oct 2y 2p

HAWKINS & THARP, (HAWKINS—TRUSTEES). ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 19.....Commercial Place.....19 NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. oct 1y

A. BARTLETTE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 143.....Gravier street.....143 (Dr. stairs). NEW ORLEANS. oct 1y