New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 23, 1871.

A Chippewa chief who visited Chicago lately, pronounced the weather "big hot."

Colonel S. J. Conklin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, left this city last evening.

In time the mulberry tree becomes a silk gown—and a silk gown becomes a woman.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* thinks a good name for a street railway conductor is "Oscar."

Every person complains of the badness f his memory, but none of their defective judgment.

A Minnesota juror addressed a note to the judge, in which he styled him an "Onorable jug."

An old lady, writing to her son out West, warns him to beware of bilious saloons and bowel alleys.

Vermont's elections are hereafter to be held biennially. There will be no election in that State this year.

New York papers want to have something done about the hackmen who insult those who refuse to ride with them.

Mrs. Stanton's California lectures netted her $700 in gold. It is said that she considers it a Fair remuneration.

The *Bossier Banner* informs us of the death of Arthur Fort, Esq., publisher of that paper, on the ninth instant.

A newspaper is to be established in London to give information to persons contemplating emigration to America.

Red snow has been found in Washington territory. It occurs in bands on the white snow, and contains very minute insects.

A man climbing a liberty pole at Fort Leavenworth, got hitched near the top, and it was six hours before they got him down.

It is announced as a seaside item worth chronicling, that the ladies at Narragansett Pier are not addicted to slang expressions.

Pending a suit brought by them for divorce, a Michigan husband and wife eloped together, and left their astounded lawyers in the lurch.

Nothing will induce A. T. Stewart to sit for a picture. John Bright made a personal request of him for his portrait, which was firmly refused.

The amount of fees collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, by the various collectors of customs, for entrances, clearances, etc., is $60,532.

Mrs. Mary Cleveland, of Magnoketo, Iowa, has sued ten saloon keepers of that city for five thousand dollars damages done her by furnishing liquor to her husband.

Governor Warmoth has appointed J. F. Irvine Mayor of Bayou Sara, vice J. P. Mumford, resigned; also, R. P. Talbot to be a police juror, Assumption parish.

A ghost-all-in-white that nearly frightened to death a belated Fort Wayne man, turned out to be his wife, who was sitting out on the roof in her what-you-may-call-it, waiting for him to come home.

A party of Kentuckians "treed" a coon and chopped down the tree with great difficulty, but found no coon, and where he went is the great question which agitates Cynthiana and vicinity.

One hundred and forty-one new national banks were organized this year. Since the passage of the present law, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine of these banks have been put in operation.

A Paris lady abruptly entered her kitchen the other day, and saw the cook skimming the soup with a silver spoon. She said to her: "François, I expressly forbade you to use the silver in the kitchen." "But, ma'am, the spoon was dirty."

The Tichborne claimant has joined a shooting club and is constantly at the matches, in which he excels all his competitors. He bets heavily on his success on the pending trial, and takes life with matchless unconcern.

The Shakspeare Club will give an entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre next Monday, when "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Robert Macaire" will be performed. We acknowledge the courtesy of complimentary tickets.

A little vagrant girl brought up in a London police court, in reply to questions, said: "I don't live nowheres. I ain't got no friends. I sleep at night under the show-board agin the Lyceum Theayter. Sometimes I gits under other board."

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at New Orleans, 81° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 83° at Key West, and 84° at Havana.

Colonel S. J. Conklin, Sopervisor of Internal Revenue, having obtained sixty days leave of absence, took his departure from this city last evening for Wisconsin. During his absence Colonel Conklin will visit Niagara Falls, New York, and Washington, and will return in the full flush of health.

Barnes' Hotel, at Mississippi City, has again a few vacant rooms, where the seekers of health or pleasure may find ample accommodation and a hearty welcome. The proprietors, J. L. Mayer & Co., are experienced caterers, and their table is at all times supplied with fresh fish, vegetables and all the delicacies of the season. The bathing accommodations at this hotel are all that can be desired, the rooms neat and airy, and all the arrangements adapted to please the tastes of the most fastidious. There is room in the hotel for a few more boarders.

Mr. William A. Bates, so well and favorably known as the enterprising Southern agent of the Erie railway, left last evening for New York, where he will remain for a few weeks. We wish him a *bon voyage* and a pleasant sojourn in the city of Gotham. His headquarters will be at No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring street, and before purchasing their return tickets our citizens abroad would do well to give him a call. The business of the Erie will be attended to in the absence of Mr. Bates by Mr. J. W. Coleman, whose office is at the corner of Camp and Common streets.

THE CABAL.

The small body of men who have been secretly working for their own personal advancement since the election of the present State government in Louisiana, have at last thrown off the mask. The cabal abandons its dark ways and attempts the *role* of a faction. It comes boldly before the world and, with the aid of United States bayonets, in the hands of United States regulars, it assumes to hold a convention in a United States Customhouse—with the doors closed against the people—and desire to be considered as fully and fairly representing the Republicans of this State. This convention, that can only be considered regular because it was sustained by the regular troops of the country instead of the Republican voters of Louisiana, has seriously assumed to do all, in the name of the people, that a real convention of the people could do. Among other things that there were done by this bogus convention was that of going through the farce of appointing a committee on address. That committee was composed of John Ray, J. Henri Burch, George W. Carter, James F. Casey and A. Dumont. In the report of this committee an attempt is made to justify the action of the faction that met in the Customhouse and, aided by United States troops, attempted the perpetration of a huge fraud upon the rights of the people. It is perhaps well that this report is made, because it refers to a matter that lies at the bottom of the rascality of the few men who have been engaged in the dishonorable work of attempting to foist themselves in authority, and in doing this have made themselves the authors of whatever division at present exists in the Republican party of this State. The report refers to Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Dunn as being "competitors" for the position of permanent president of the State Convention of 1870. If they were competitors for that distinguished honor, they must have been made such by the very cabal that has since grown into a faction, and is now working to rule or ruin the unity of the Republican party of this State. Lowell and Packard, conscious of their individual weakness and the Governor's strength with the Republican masses, have undoubtedly sought to ally themselves with the political fortune of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. This has been cunningly done with a belief that the colored people would be foolish enough to make *color* the only test of fitness for office.

Messrs. Lowell, Packard, Casey & Co. deliberately commenced this work in 1870—the very work that every good Republican has firmly set his face against as something that would not only cause destruction to the party of freedom, but bring about eventually a war of races. Governor Warmoth has never for one moment pandered to so fatal a doctrine as this. He has endeavored, in good faith, to carry out the principles contained in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. And while he has done this he has been, most likely, anxious for the time to come when universal amnesty could be proclaimed, and every citizen once more invested with the same civil and political rights. This is the feeling of every good Republican in the land, and we believe it is the feeling of every good man who loves his country and desires to see the bitterness of the past entirely obliterated. But this can not be the feeling of the men who compose the faction that recently met in the Customhouse, and in the name of the people—the colored people, headed by Lieutenant Governor Dunn—attempted, for personal and unworthy considerations, to concentrate the colored voters of the State against a Republican Governor of their own choice. Lowell, Packard, Carter, and men of their stamp, may attempt to rise in this way, but we do not believe the colored people are so foolish as to follow any man—not even Lieutenant Governor Dunn—in a course that would be so directly opposed to equal rights to all men, and so fatal to the continuance of Republican rule in the United States.

The address that is put forth with so much assurance by the men of the Customhouse convention—the very men who have pitted Lieutenant Governor Dunn against Governor Warmoth, because they believe under the lead of Dunn the colored men will follow like sheep—alleges that "Governor Warmoth has, from the first, shown the most persistent and determined opposition and hostility to the State Central Executive Committee, ever since it was created in 1870." To that portion of the old State Central Committee that has attempted to array the Lieutenant Governor, and with him the colored voters of the State, against a Republican Governor, we believe a most persistent and determined opposition should be made by all true Republicans, and, in fact, all men who desire to avoid the chances in the future of a war of races. Messrs. Packard, Lowell, Casey and Carter, and all who act with them in their fight of Dunn against Warmoth, could not commit a greater or more dangerous wrong against society than to continue, with a prospect of success, the course they have commenced for political ascendancy in this State. The great wonder is that they should have had the co-operation of Lieutenant Governor Dunn in a work that, if persisted in, will inevitably prove his political destruction. He has in the past been accredited with more wisdom than to allow himself to be made the tool of a few designing white men, who would make his color the means of their becoming the administrators of political power in Louisiana.

A VOICE FROM CADDO.

A telegraphic dispatch, published in another column, from Shreveport, informs us that a Republican mass meeting was held there on last Saturday evening, in response to a call made by the Parish Executive Committee of Caddo. The meeting was convened for the purpose of giving the Republicans of that parish an opportunity to be heard on the subject of the high-handed usurpations perpetrated by the majority of the late State Central Committee, in their efforts to prolong their lease of authority. The extraordinary course pursued by them has attracted the animadversions of the press all over the country, irrespective of mere party considerations. The fact that a political convention has been called in the Customhouse, and United States troops brought there to enforce the wishes of United States officials, who are themselves candidates before the convention, is so novel in its character in this country, and so threatening to civil liberty, that it has aroused a storm of indignation against the men who have thus attempted to introduce a dangerous precedent for rendering the military superior to civil power.

The meeting at Shreveport was large, and enthusiastic in its denunciations of Republicans who have attempted this new course of conducting the politics of a free country. Messrs. Armstead and Sterrett, delegates to the State Convention, elected by the Republicans of Caddo, made speeches, explaining and denouncing the course of the men who caused a convention to be held in the Customhouse, in the presence of the military.

Forcible speeches were also made by the Mayor of Shreveport, Mr. H. Crowell, Esq., and Judge F. M. Smith. Among other resolutions adopted is one requesting the Hon. James McCleery, the Representative in Congress from that district, which embraces the parish of Caddo, to use his influence to have the federal officials in this State, who have participated in these outrages upon true Republican principles, removed from office.

The movement in Caddo is creditable to a people who cherish a proper sense of free institutions, for while it rebukes the men who have misused authority temporarily entrusted to their hands, it demonstrates very clearly that Republicans will not countenance wrong, no matter by whom perpetrated. The indorsement given to the State and national administrations by the Republicans of Caddo is satisfactory evidence that they are in favor of the unity of the Republican party for the sake of Republican principles.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

That is an extraordinary change of political sentiment, if Russia has grown to be jealous or afraid of Prussia. We can trace the translation to no other principle than one of vanity, for the two nations have no conflicting interests that are apparent to the general observer. Russia has been badly governed, because she has been subjected to the despotic sway of many weak men. Alexander's friendship for the first Bonaparte was the cause of untold calamities, because it gave the conqueror of Austria full swing to dominate Central Europe. It originated in a feeble suggestion that a great continent, aye, two continents, would be divided between France and Russia, which was a vanity that reason and history should have dispelled from any sensible mind. Bonaparte's dream of making the Mediterranean a French lake was a personal ambition which even its great author knew to be incapable of perpetuation beyond the term of his own existence; and when Russia lent herself to this colossal enterprise on the condition that she was to be allowed to become the master of Asia, the home of Romanoff, committed a blunder which the successor of Alexander made haste to correct. No such understanding could ever have been had with a monarch of more reason and less authority. The very absolutism of the Czar precipitated him into the toils of the meteoric Corsican, and his successors have even fallen into other errors from the same cause. Russia is directed by a purely personal government, the will of the monarch being the undisputed law of the State. If the representative of this august and unquestioned authority is weak, as Catherine was, as Alexander was, it is easily to be seen that Russia may be directed into a line of policy that no statesmanship can explain. Personal vanity might prompt the Czar into a war that all the interests of his subjects would be opposed to, but which their united voice could not arrest.

If enmity exists between Russia and Prussia, we can not account for it on any other ground than that the Czar has fallen into a jealous mood toward his great neighbor, whose fame now fills the world, and eclipses that of all the other European powers. Prussia has no ambition that conflicts with the will of Peter the Great. Under that instrument which is said to be the political chart of the Romanoff family, the forces of Russia are always directed to the extension of the empire in the direction of Asia and the south of Europe. Constantinople and the Caucasus have been the objective points of Russian aggression for years, and since Prussia has not at present, nor ever had, any pretensions in that way, the interests of the two States are apparently without any real conflict. The aggrandizement of the latter in the direction of Denmark and the Rhine is not reasonably objectionable to Russia, since the Czar can have no hopes of ever being permitted to extend his own sway in that direction. It is, therefore, impossible to account for the present reported enmity between Berlin and St. Petersburg on any other suggestion than that the Emperor Nicholas has grown to be jealous of the greatness of Emperor William, and is willing to assist in reducing the power of a monarch who has suddenly sprung into the position of dictator in Central Europe. If this idea is correct, and jealousy is the root of the trouble, it would be folly to attempt an explanation of what probable consequences are liable to spring from the complication. A vanity which is so overwhelming as to allow its owner, in a jealous moment, to disturb the peace of a continent, is capable of the most extravagant efforts, and the great strength of Russia, which is entirely at the disposal of the Czar, may be wielded for the shallowest of objects to accomplish very terrible results. As we do not believe that the Emperor of Russia is as weak as he is represented to be in this particular, we can not believe the telegraph when it assures us that Russia and Prussia are arming for a war about a cause of quarrel which is not even reported.

Frank Blair nominates B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, as the next Democratic candidate for President of these United States. As Blair has hitherto repudiated reconstruction because it was revolutionary, and denied the amendments because they were frauds, and as Brown has supported reconstruction because it was wise and wholesome, and accepted the amendments because they were the legally enacted law of the land, it is almost impossible to reconcile Blair's nomination with his principles. If somebody will explain from the mark of this serpent whether it is coming South or going North, a great riddle will be solved.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The general business of yesterday was dull. True, there was some nervous agitation in gold on Wall street, which communicated the feeling to Carondelet, out of sympathy. Gold tried hard to stand at 112¾@112½, but failed to remain at either station. Here, the rate was from 111⅝@111⅞; this was determined by the sales made. This responsive feeling with New York also extended to foreign exchange, which was firm at an advance rate, and in which no one had any dealings except pricked on by compulsion.

In State bonds there have been no sales for sometime—no operations. About a month ago, a lot of what are called "Sixes" sold at a good rate, and we apprehend this is the only transaction for some time. The State credit is good. The interest is promptly settled up, and at all hazards is not allowed to step over the day, which method will make any State paper good.

Money is still easy, and loans on good collaterals can easily be had at a rate from 8 to 10 per cent.

But the sole sensation on the street yesterday was the animation exhibited in Levee stock. Wild statements went flying about that the stock "couldn't be had for $11 to $13, and it will be $15 before the end of the week." Hearing the prices bruited about with such "a wide margin" between the fingers, of course, no one would sell, for fear if a pause was had he could get double his money in an hour. So the animation soon played out, and before the close of bank hours nearly every one was shrugging his shoulders. Such statements as "the contract's completed and signed by McComb and Scott," "it will be promulgated to-morrow," were repeated on all sides, while out of all the conversation only these facts could be gained: that the contract was actually an accomplished thing, and that the Levee Company directors would meet on Monday.

In the early morning hour a sale of 100 shares was made at $9 25, and scarcely had the holder pocketed $925, before the news was in the street that "Sent it kiting." Then commenced a systematic game of "bluff" which amounted to nothing. Finally, after the close of bank hours, 100 shares of the stock were sold at $10 25 a share, and 100 shares at $10 50, and a recapitulation shows that the stock was sold yesterday for the price of $9 25, $10 25, $10 50, and here it stands in such an unsettled condition that a smarter man is required to tell whether it will go down or up, than to "keep a hotel."

As usual, the "old fogies" are always in the foreground of any retrogade movement so to say, for soon as it does not admit of a doubt that Messrs. Scott and McComb have bought into the company, than a cry is immediately raised that "we would have given better terms." It is probably this element is working vigorously to make the terms of the law nugatory on the dog in the manger idea, that "what they can't enjoy themselves nobody else shall have."

The sale previously alluded to, of fifty shares of Fertilizer at $19, was not authentic. The holder informed us it was a sham two days after it had been made, and had "got in the papers."

City appropriation certificates were still all the rage, and were sold readily at a good price, their consideration being based on a faith that the city will soon pay up.

Other "insecurities," in the shape of stocks and promises to pay in bonds soon as an event occurred, were brought up and put down again immediately, lest the light should make them useless.

The latest accounts show that flour, which has got as far as New York, is firm, but here it is flat and drooping. As a matter of course, the prices are going down where they move at all, and when not moving remain stationary. With a large stock on hand, the export interest satisfied, orders having all been filled, it is difficult to imagine anything more dull than the flour market.

In cotton there was the same feeling as in stocks. No one wanted to sell, and purchasers were in no manner particular to buy. Prices remain unchanged. The market is tied up and dyspeptic—full of wind and lead. In New York, cotton is also very quiet and steady, and our own market is in sympathy with them all. In regard to the cotton worm, "opinions differ;" still we might "a tale unfold" about this insect that might be true or not, every one's tongue being weighty with it. This season of great dullness and oppression is but the calm before the storm, and is the best forerunner of a commotion in the elements of money making such as comes now and then to show the great law of nature consists in the "ups and downs of life."

The United States Treasury was benefited last Thursday to the extent of $10,000, being the payment on the part of Great Britain for its share of the expenses of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound United Commission, which was dissolved some months since.

The decline of population in Ireland for the last ten years has been 360,000, almost the entire total of which, it is said, has been from the Roman Catholic church, which, of course, signifies a like increase of Catholics in the United States.

DIED.

ROONEY—On Tuesday, August 22, 1871, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., SABINA ROONEY, aged twenty-seven years, a native of Parish Dromard, County Sligo, Ireland, consort of John S. Bradley, and a resident of this city for twenty-two years.

The friends of the family, and those of the Nicholson, John G. Roche, McGuire, Gray and Mayal families, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This Day, August 23, at half past three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, on Laurel street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District, without further notice.

Sligo 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 TESTIMONIAL.

NEW ORLEANS June 20, 1871.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 132 Canal street, New Orleans:

Sir—We are much in want of two of your FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, and propose to give you in exchange for them, one each, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. If you accept our offer it will take from us the last of five of the other patterns of machines that we have disposed of to give place to yours.

We have had much experience with several of the leading Sewing Machines, and feel that we can say, without injustice to any one, that the

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE

Of your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, small effort required to operate, and the great strength and elasticity of its seam, are qualities we have never found equaled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our Asylum, it has always been the favorite with our children, and often a source of much contention among them, as to who should have the privilege of its use.

During the past two years we have had five of your Sewing Machines in constant use, and large quantities of work of every description for families has been done on them. We have never had any complaint from those for whom the work has been done, but, on the contrary, much praise for the beauty and perfection of the machine stitching.

We most earnestly hope that you will accept our proposition to exchange, and favor us by sending your machines at the earliest opportunity.

DIRECTRESS ST. ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM.
au23 3m 1t 2p

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF THE
LARGEST STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.

R. SPROULE.....HUGH D. McCOWN

During the next six weeks we will sell our large stock of Linen, Light Cassimere, and all Light Summer Clothing, at a reduction of twenty-five to thirty per cent.

It is a well-known fact that we keep none but the finest and best goods, and manufacture all our own clothing. Our stock is now unusually large, and will be reduced. Customers can rely on this reduction in price.

We have a large stock (all styles) of the celebrated STAR SHIRTS, made to our own order.

Also, everything in the line of
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of the finest quality and best. Call and see.
R. SPROULE & McCOWN,
40 and 42 St. Charles street,
opposite St. Charles Hotel.
au22 TuFrSu 2dp

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

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 139 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 2ptf 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,
de1 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. BOYER, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM
BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
94.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES
OF
POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,
PRESSES, ETC.,
WHICH ENABLE US TO
EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PRINTING,
SUCH AS
MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS
and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of
STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES
ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK
RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.
Steamboat Officers will find it to their
INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE
AND
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have
NEW FONTS OF BEATIFUL TYPE
FOR
COLORED BILLS,
AS WELL AS SOME OF THE
FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE.
Our Facilities for Printing
BLANK WORK,
Are unequaled 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—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

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 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.
je3 6ot N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

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,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

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.

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. oc14 1y.

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

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.
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.

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*

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

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.