

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 24, 1871.

Colonel Lewis Wolfley called in to say good-by to us yesterday. He is off for a short trip to the North.

"Syndicate," as used in the financial world, means simply a combination of bankers or brokers, to negotiate a loan or other financial transaction.

A Terre Haute man refused to pay for the funeral notice of his mother-in-law. Most men would pay it with pleasure.

In compliance with a request of a committee of citizens of Springfield, Ben Butler will open the Massachusetts campaign in a speech to the effect of that city to-day.

Spurgeon, having been offered \$10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

Mr. John Kerry Sullivan, shoe-maker, of Buffalo, became the happy father of two daughters and a son on Wednesday morning. Mother and children are doing well.

The Terrebonne Patriot says that the New Orleans Republican is constantly increasing its subscription list in Terrebonne, and that it is the best daily in the South.

The Pleiades learns that the rumors concerning the proposed improvements in the rear of the city have caused property in the vicinity of the old park to sensibly appreciate in value.

"Woman's Left" is the name of a drama in three acts lately issued in England, "illustrating the absurdity of the agitation for woman's rights, and the futile denunciation of man's tyranny."

The Louisville Commercial estimates that the Republicans will have at least nineteen members in the new Kentucky Legislature; a small number, to be sure, but a gain of nine over last year.

He is in St. Augustine, Florida, now. His name is William Manning; his age is one hundred and two years; his memory good; he can read without spectacles; and all the rest of the story.

The Montreal freemen are mourning the death of a pet lamb, which in his life developed the singular and unalike trait of enjoying a conflagration, and always used to "run with the machine."

Old Joe Gilbert, a colored wood hauler of Atlanta, has cultivated three wives, and is standing the test of life with the fourth. By these three wives he had thirty-seven children, thirty of whom are living, and within his parental sight.

A dishonest and malignant critic, by severing passages from their context, may make the best book appear to condemn itself. A book thus unfairly treated may be compared to the laurel; there is honor in the leaf, but poison in the extract.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 83° at New Orleans, 82° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 81° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 78° at Nashville, 82° at Memphis, 84° at Key West, and 88° at Havana.

The Boston Herald naively asks: "Would it be considered just to hold the Republican convention of Massachusetts in the Boston Customhouse, with United States troops to protect the property? That was the way the old thing worked at New Orleans."

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Hon. Charles Smith, Mayor of Brashear city. He reports St. Mary parish all right, politically, though there has been an attempt made to stir up strife. Mr. Smith is one of the surviving members of the Senate of 1864.

The Republican canvass in Ohio promises to be very lively. Secretary Boutwell is to speak in Cincinnati and Cleveland before the election, and Secretary Delano is to speak in Toledo to-day. Governor Morton and General Banks will also take the stump there.

President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio road, stated that in view of the late alteration of the gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, arrangements are now in progress for running Pullman sleeping cars without change from Baltimore to St. Louis.

The Legislature of Georgia is to be asked to protect the mocking birds. It is asserted that now the young birds are taken from the nests as soon as found and sent to the North or to Europe, and that a sensible diminution in the number of these warblers is noted.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: William Day Oliver, Supervisor of Registration for Richland parish; Henry C. Daugherty, Police Juror, vice Moses J. Liddell, Richland parish; J. W. Yarborough, Police Juror, vice W. T. Oliver, resigned, Richland parish.

An early death has befallen the members of a California ring. A "reliable gentleman" tells his brief story—how he picked up two dead water snakes which had partially swallowed each other. Each snake had swallowed the other's tail, and they continued the operation until their heads met.

A lady walking down town, saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly. "Why, my boy," said she to the young tormentor, "don't you know you are doing very wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?" "Why," he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

The first bale of new cotton from Mississippi was received yesterday by the Omehita Belle. It was shipped by Mr. H. Hirschler, of Port Hudson, and consigned to Messrs. Meyer, Deutsch & Weis. Two bales of new cotton also arrived from Red river on the Tidal Wave, one bale being consigned to John Chadwick & Brother, and the other to Lehman, Newgrass & Co.

On Sunday evening, as some young people near Rocky Mount, Georgia, were taking a walk, one young lady, having a small switch in her hand, struck a young man who happened to have a small copper cartridge in his pantaloons pocket, which exploded, the ball passing through their clothing and lodging in the knee of the lady, producing a painful and dangerous wound.

POLITICS IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

The political situation in Texas is somewhat similar to what it is in Louisiana as regards the Republican party—a few disappointed and wicked men striving to work the downfall of the entire organization because they have not been allowed to dictate terms to their associates. Ex-Governor Hamilton, ex-Governor Pease, Senator Morgan Hamilton, Mr. Flake, and others, who, for causes that have about as much virtue in them as those that have been raised in this State by Casey, Packard and Joubert against Governor Warmoth, are opposed to the administration of Governor E. J. Davis, and are now using every means in their power to defeat the Republican ticket by denouncing the Republican nominees. The main object of this combination of dissatisfied Republicans is the same in Texas that it is in Louisiana—to rule or ruin the party; and its objective point is the overthrow of Governor Davis in the interest of the party in the interest of their vindictiveness. There can be no other explanation of their proceeding but this. They were all at one time firm friends of the State administration, but dividing in opinion with Governor Davis upon matters of local policy, they are now become open foes to the party itself in pursuit of their vindictive opposition to the officer who was wise enough to oppose their selfish speculations. Toleration no divergence from that line of policy which they themselves had espoused, they first denounced all men who differed with them as untrue to the party, and as usual, are now about to end their career by casting their influence with the Democracy. Such is ever the fate of that dominating spirit which belongs to a party simply to use it, and the gravitation of Hamilton and Flake should be accepted as a lesson by Carter and Casey as to what will be their own fate if they persist in the error of their ways.

Governor Davis has one advantage over Governor Warmoth in this, that in Texas the federal officers uphold the State administration, and will support the regular nominees of the party, while in Louisiana all the weight of the national administration, as represented by its appointees, is used to disparage and discourage the efforts of the legitimate State Central Committee in its efforts to uphold the harmony and unity of the Republican organization. The origin of the trouble in Texas is identical with the origin of the trouble in Louisiana, that neither Davis nor Warmoth would or could consent to abdicate their right of private judgment and political action in favor of parties entirely disconnected from the State government. Governor Davis used every effort to preserve the friendship of the disaffected parties, just as Governor Warmoth has done, but he was met by such overwhelming demands upon his patience and better sense, that he could do nothing else than consent to accept of that enmity which he could not reasonably conciliate. And the result has demonstrated that the men who refused to compromise were unsound in their political faith, because the man who allows a local dispute to weaken his allegiance to a party gives convincing evidence that he holds his principles as of secondary importance to his selfishness. And this is another fact that Messrs. Casey and Lowell will do well to bear in mind, that being unable to offer reasonable grounds for their enmity to the State administration, which must be accepted as the head of the Republican party until it is legitimately superseded, they can only be accepted as men who are selfishly bent on organizing a party which has never trusted them with its leadership. And as Governor Davis has not and discomfited the dissidents in Texas, just as Governor Warmoth met and overcame the disaffected in Louisiana, so it will continue to be; that the Republican party in both States will hold its ground and maintain its supremacy, because it will still refuse, as it has done, to divide and succumb at the dictation of partisans who make their own pride of opinion the absolute rule of action in its direction.

JACK HAMILTON AMONG HIS FRIENDS. Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, is in the position of a discarded lover. He has been secked by the people, and he is terribly jealous and envious of his rival, Governor Davis. Wherever and whenever he can get an audience, or even a single auditor to whom he can "unpack his heart in words," he is temporarily happy. His great grief is dear to him, and we believe that if he could only make it pay, he would not part with it on any account. He would consider the removal of his alleged cause of complaint as a great affliction—a serious personal loss—unless such removal were compensated by substantial advantages. For instance, the removal of Governor Davis from the executive chair of the State, and the election of any other man in Texas except Jack Hamilton, would be regarded by that discarded, disconsolate lover as the worst calamity that could befall "the people of Texas," which is Jack's figure of speech for himself.

This distinguished politician made a speech in Galveston on the seventeenth. The report states that his audience was composed of men of both parties. Hamilton was decidedly at home before such an audience, for he is himself most decidedly composed of both parties. But the term "both parties," as applicable to this Galveston audience, implies out and out, dyed in the wool Democrats, who a few years ago were uncompromising rebels; and men like Jack Hamilton, who once attempted to march under Republican banners, and not being rated by the people at their own estimate, are now ashamed that they ever pretended to be Republicans. The gentlemen belong to the one plank platform party and their plank is, of course, self-interest. Any policy that does not place Jack Hamilton's political and private interests above all other considerations, is in his opinion, a sorry failure, and will ruin "the people"—himself.

Hamilton informed his one plank

friend in Galveston that the State administration of Governor Davis is a very bad and tyrannical one; that the Legislature is corrupt and extravagant, and most of its acts unconstitutional. He furthermore charged, before his little audience of "both parties," that Adjutant General Davidson, Chief of the State Police, is a "thief and robber." As he was not under oath, and his audience did not happen to be the grand jury, we are at liberty to question the propriety of Mr. Hamilton's conduct. For, if he believes General Davidson to be guilty of theft and robbery, he should bring formal charges at the proper time and place, and give the accused the usual benefit of appearing and making his defense. But to go before a mixed audience of Galvestonians, and throw out such wholesale charges shows that he has not much faith in the strength of his case. It is moreover evidence of a feeling of irritation and offended vanity, growing out of a preference for Davis by the people when the two gentlemen were candidates for Governor.

ON CARONDELLE STREET. There are no operations that are either startling or sensational. Gold stood still in Wall street at an advance of one-eighth to a quarter less than in New Orleans. There is some anticipation about gold becoming higher by ten points than now owing to the pressure brought by those in interest, and it is to become, higher on account of the rush of imports to the port of New York, whose duties are paid in gold, and slack supplies taking the place of the drain. Domestic exchange shows no new points of interest beyond what has already been noticed from day to day. A theory was heard of going to show that gold may rise yet to 130, the possibility being in this case greater than the probability, for it is a matter of doubt if a speculative turn would be rewarded in this direction based upon such figures. In Levee stock all the news has arrived; yet the stock was all \$10 yesterday, at which price two hundred shares were sold. This is another decline. No matter what stocks are offered on the market, what securities, they can not stay up long in the face of the present stagnation, but sink down below water, that is, under par. In the early hours of the day the street was filled with outsiders anxious about the company, knowing something and seeking to know more. A rumor passed current that a dispatch had been received from Mr. McComb, disavowing any connection with the new contract; but this was not extensively believed, as other dispatches had announced everything as completed and Mr. McComb in it. Another rumor gained some circulation, that fifteen incorporators had sent in their resignations, which were to be "fixed up" in the meeting of the directors, on Monday. Still the two great railroad grandees, deeming it a matter of business, are silent on the stipulations of the contract even to their agents, and every one is just as much "in the dark" now as ever. The new city seven-thirties are out, and are very pretty, so far as the engraving is concerned. In answer to an inquiry as to what they are worth, a broker said, "They ought to bring seventy-two."

A TEXAS CONTEST. General William T. Clark, whose record in the late civil war will bear a favorable comparison with that of any gentleman who survived that perilous contest, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of the State of Texas as a candidate for Representative. He is a young man, but in the various positions to which he was assigned General Clark earned the reputation of being a finished soldier. If to this we add his admitted ability as a civilian, and as a member of the Forty-first Congress, and his acknowledged integrity and fidelity as a gentleman, the reasons are overwhelming why Texas should send him to Congress if she wants a real business man to attend to her wants at Washington. His competitor is Colonel Giddings, who took the wrong side in the same contest, but who generally managed to be on the winning side in his own little speculations. Colonel Giddings is the Democratic nominee, and his antecedents amply fit him for a place in the government, as it will be organized, when Tammany Hall comes into possession of the Presidency. The nomination of Giddings is enough to beat the Democracy if the Texans have any self-respect, for he was a cotton-speculator when they were deeply engaged in the war; he had all sorts of bogus contracts with the Jeff Davis government, which he never fulfilled; he ran stage lines that were efficient when he had opposition, and that degenerated into depreciable when competition did not stir him up; and, generally speaking, he was a fraud. As between these two men, therefore, the people of Texas can make but one sensible choice. General Clark should be returned by an immense majority, not alone on account of his superior ability as a representative and a man, but as a mark of disapprobation on the part of the Texans toward the class of men who traded on their misfortunes, and who did not stop his endeavors to wring them even when the war had ceased. Of the other candidate we shall take occasion to write hereafter.

HE GOES IN FOR WATER, ON PRINCIPLE. We are informed by Alderman Henchert, of Carrollton, that he voted against the Holy waterworks ordinance because, in his opinion, it did not contain the proper safeguards against the liability of the city for the expense of laying down water pipes. At the previous meeting, Mr. Henchert, who is chairman of the committee on streets and landings, reported an ordinance on the subject substantially the same as the one adopted, with the exception that it contained a clause which exempted the city from all liability for the cost of laying down water pipe in the future. For some reason, the City Council preferred the substitute presented by a special committee, to which Mr. Henchert's ordinance had been referred. In our judgment, there is no material difference between the two ordinances upon the point raised by Mr. Henchert. The waterworks company, and not the city, will be chargeable with the expense of laying water pipes, under the ordinance adopted, as effectually as they would have been under the one that was rejected. But the alderman thought differently; and as he could not have it exactly his own way, voted against the ordinance on its final passage, just as was stated in the REPUBLICAN. He appears to be one of those gentlemen who wish to have things exactly their own way or not at all, which may be a good rule in the regulation of private affairs, but will not do so well in deliberative assemblies.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CHIVALRY. The Memphis Appeal is one of the old time relics, somewhat addicted to chivalry and the use of coffee and pistols before breakfast. It is emphatic, and wants to

fight when it uses the word lie. The editor can stand up in a dress coat and wait for the word to fire with all the coolness of a cucumber stood on end. It is manifestly dangerous, then, to have anything to do with this free lance, and we beg to apologize in advance for even repeating what the Appeal says, to wit: That the new deportments of the Courier-Journal and Avalanche sort (and let us add the New Orleans Times), are a party of mere make-believers, who have swallowed the negro and the constitutional amendments, not because they believe in them, but because they propose to profit by accepting what they disgust and abhor. Such deglutitions are too miserable to associate with, or to use any better language toward them, than to say that they are "renegades and liars." What answer can be made to this reflection that will not smell of sulphur?

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 122 Canal street, New Orleans: Sir—We have much to say 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 equalled 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 have 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. DIRECTOR-ST. ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM. and J. M. T. 2p

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING IN THE CITY. R. SPROULE & CO. During the next six weeks we will sell our large stock of Men's, Light Casimere, 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 GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, of the finest quality and best. Call and see. R. SPROULE & CO. 49 and 51 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. and 219 So. 2d St.

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ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight. Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New street, New York.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 29, 1871. Whereas an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declaring the place hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their 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 Mintago 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; Campeche, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Fern Ombre, Arad, Santo, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Fajro Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Esmeralda, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayana, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth day.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE R. BOYER, Secretary of State. my 29 2p

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TO COTTON CLAIMANTS And Others, Claiming Indemnity for Value of Property Seized or Destroyed by the United States Forces During the War.

The undersigned has superior facilities to effect a prompt and quick dispatch of business before the Court of Claims sitting in Washington City. Cotton claimants, or those having claims for other property seized or destroyed by the United States forces during the war, will do well to apply, without delay, to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON. At the office of Judge Sumner, No. 30 Exchange place, room No. 2. Refers to: Aveniano Brothers, No. 135 Common street. General Dent, Washington City. General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress. Hon. S. R. Buffum, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abel, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. G. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. and 127 1/2 Orleans.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

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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.

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POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING are executed at this Office—and only with dispatch and on accommodating terms.

BANKS AND BANKING.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 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 3, 1864," I publish herewith the constitution and by-laws of the New Orleans National Banking Association, which has been daily 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.

Therefore, I, Hiram E. Hubbard, 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. H. HUBBARD, Controller of the Currency.

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. ALCOCK, President. D. E. KATON, Actuary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid on all deposits. Special advantages afforded to depositors who have savings banks or other associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, which interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal note, from any place, and 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 United States, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject 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 6 to 8 P. M. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY No. 31 Camp Street. W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PRYCHAUD, Vice-President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Perchard, W. B. Robinson, H. J. Mullins. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales returned, and valuations guaranteed. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country may deposit their money in a safe deposit box for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. noll 1/2

MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Teeth, Brushes, Dentifrices, and other Toilet articles. DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE No. 55 BRATTON STREET. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 13 PRYOR 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 hereinafter mentioned is from new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and is as good as that from Permalum Rubber. Old plates made use of twenty per cent less than the price. noll 1/2

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 10 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 8 P. M. to 10 A. M. he can be consulted at his home, except when engaged in visiting patients. noll 1/2

IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY. Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, General Debility, Dropsy, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential journals, 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. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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SWEET QUININE. Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so the Bitter Quinine is made) of the 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 cure for malarial or miasmatic fever, the absorption of which by the lungs causes malarial fever, 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.

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