New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 26, 1871.

When you hear a man say, "Life is but a dream," tread on his corns. Life is real.

A good many tradespeople only give fifteen ounces to the pound—it is a weigh they have.

A woman in Lawrence, Kansas, has five husbands, and is seeking more men to conquer.

The present literary problem is as to the authorship of the line: "Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

The Soldiers' Home at Madison, Wisconsin, has received $23,000, its share of the bequest made by Horatio Ward.

A Massachusetts man has raised nearly three pecks of potatoes this year from one potatoe of the early rose variety.

The manuscript novel discovered among Hawthorne's papers is a story of American life at the time of the revolutionary era.

The editor of the Arkansas *Journal* says: "Where our office was two weeks ago, now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the father of rivers, we left."

Queen Victoria, an English paper says, is troubled with visions of the poorhouse. The table of the queen's servants is about the worst served of any in the country.

A man and his wife who had not met before for eight years, found each other in the same dock at the Chicago police court the other day, on a charge of drunkenness.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day at five o'clock, at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, movables. See advertisement.

Mrs. Stanton says she never knew what it was to be perfectly happy until she found herself in the Yosemite (California) Valley, in a big straw hat and bloomer costume, astride of a mule.

Mrs. Laura Fair has taken time by the forelock. She has been "converted," notwithstanding her reprieve. They usually wait till the gallows is erected before they "see their title clear."

Richmond, Virginia, was filled with birds of various kinds for several hours one evening lately, which battered their heads against lamps and windows, as if striving to seek shelter from some apprehended harm.

This is an extract from a lecture delivered in Cleveland recently, by a miss of twenty: "If you hate your husband, shake him and live alone or look up an affinity." That is what the woman-women are rapidly bringing us to.

A picture of "After the War," now popular in Paris, represents a gentleman carrying a sack of money in one hand and a can of petroleum in the other. He has secured his own fortune, and is going to destroy his neighbor's.

Governor Warmoth has designated Saturday, the sixteenth of September, as the day for the execution of John Williams, Alfred Decarreaux and Noel, alias Madison Hampton, the murderers of Frank Menteath, in St. James parish.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 82° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 84° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 83° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 83° at Memphis, 86° at Key West, and 89° at Havana.

An exchange says "there is a lady at a certain watering place who always takes a three hours' row before breakfast, and then don't she eat!" Is there only one lady in the land who enjoys her breakfast the more for a three hours' row? Answer, husbands.

The editor of the Washington *Capitol*, in discussing the woman question, says: "For our part, we would rather our daughters, if we had any, would shine in the caucus than scrub in the kitchen. And we have a suspicion that if they were permitted to vote there would be better wages and less abuse.

North Carolina papers report that the man whose son was the first rebel soldier killed in the war is an inmate of an almshouse in that State, but, "although he has lost his health, property and friends, his spirit is unbroken, and on election day he went to the polls and voted for the convention."

A St. Paul carman, who recently lost one of his horses, of which he was very fond, has been made insane by the chafing of his acquaintances, who told him that he had killed the animal by over-driving him. He is continually dreading that he is to be hanged for murdering his horse, and it has been found necessary to place him in the jail.

An admiring reporter calls Louise Holden, the lecturer and reader, "a bright looking, animated brunette." But the lady, it seems, objects to the description, for, says she, "a new copper penny may be 'bright looking,' and a dead frog galvanized may be 'animated.'" All true, but they can't write indignant letters to the papers.

The New York *Evening Post* condemns the war on Corea, and says it hopes this is the last attempt on the part of the government to do diplomatic work in the East at the cannon's mouth, and the last time our Christian civilization shall appear in arms before heathens and barbarians to extort from them grants which they have the right to withhold.

The sale of government quartermaster's property yesterday, under the auspices of Colonel Belger, was a decided success, and eminently so, in a financial point of view. Prices were obtained for clothing, and in fact for all the property, that have never been surpassed in this city in sales of the kind. The sale was conducted by one of the employes of the quartermaster's department, in a satisfactory and auctioneer-like manner.

Fairbanks' standard scales have won a world-wide reputation for their accuracy, weighing, as they do, all the way from a grain to a ton. The authorized agent for these unrivaled implements to the offices of the United States, W. B. Bowman, No. 53 Camp street, announces in another column that this fact is the best evidence that these scales are the standards for all weights. They are of all sizes and conditions, and may be inspected at No. 53 Camp street.

THE PEOPLE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

It is commendable, we believe, to claim private property wherever it is found, on the ground that such action creates carefulness in the public and in individuals as to how they lay their hands on that which they find lying around loose. This is our excuse for reclaiming from the *Picayune* certain reflections which it pretended to adopt yesterday from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, but which were really delivered in the REPUBLICAN months ago. The subject of these reflections was as to the relative virtue of the people and their agents, and the occasion for its discussion in these columns was about the time of the adjournment of the Legislature, when the *Picayune* was full of wrath and indignation against the members, and when it asserted daily that they were not the representatives of the people This assumption we rebutted on several occasions, contending at all times that any Legislature which was elected by the popular vote was necessarily the representative of the community, for if the people were not indifferent they would not consent to be served by indifferent agents. And now, after months of leisure, the *Picayune* admits the truth of our conclusions, but credits them to its own reflections upon some suggestions urged by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is traditionally a very slow and very cautious paper. Under the circumstances, therefore, the REPUBLICAN is perfectly justified in reclaiming its property.

Looking at the last Legislature from the present standpoint, the public will probably conclude with us that it was a body in which there was quite a number of bad men; but an analysis of the matter will develop this fact, that the badness of that body was not confined to any particular color of the skin or politics of the men comprising it. And this fact will allow a still further development if the character of the beneficiaries under the special legislation of the last session is considered. Although the majority represented in the Legislature was colored, the worst men were probably white men, and the greatest benefits were conferred on parties of the same color. And to reduce the proposition to a still finer point, the chief advantages that were either ignorantly or corruptly dispensed last winter were granted or sold to Democrats, as the record will prove. And possibly some of the most determined enemies of Governor Warmoth to-day are men who assume a social representative character, but who have been interrupted in their schemes by his refusal to assist them. Then, again, there were many good men in the Legislature, and this goodness was not an exclusive attribute of any particular color or political faith, but was wrapped in white men and negroes, in Republicans and Democrats alike. There was no trade mark by which a stranger could enter the hall and pick out the weak, but Diogenes had to use his candle and all his eyes to detect the scurvy from the capable.

Yet these men, all of them, white and black, good and bad, represented the State, and the people were and are responsible for them. This is the logic of Democracy and Republicanism alike, that no man can be elected except by the votes of a majority, and if he develops into a scamp and still holds his own, his constituents are no better than he is. If it were otherwise he would never have been elected, or having been elected under false colors, he would have been banished into coventry, where he raised his black flag. This was the position of the REPUBLICAN at the time when the *Picayune* held a different faith, and it is the position of the REPUBLICAN all the same now that the *Picayune* has occupied it.

The Legislature represents its constituency, and the constituency consists of all the people. Some men attempt to evade their responsibility by refusing to do duty as voters, but this will not save them, for sins of omission are as terrible as sins of commission. The citizen who abdicates his functions and thus allows the public faith to be soiled, is as guilty as if he had consented to the evil. He accepts the corruptionist by refusing to resist his domination.

The difference between the REPUBLICAN and *Picayune* was and is just this, that we are more generous in our political philosophy. While the latter insisted, right in the face of current facts and against what it admits to-day, that the Legislature did not represent the State, the REPUBLICAN boldly and comprehensively assumed the reverse, and declared what it now insists upon, that the Legislature did represent the State, and that the only way to reform the representatives of the community was to reform the people themselves. This is a political suggestion that commences at the base of the disease, and not at the extremity. Society is infected with a demoralization, either in being indolent or in being indifferent, that needs purification, and until this reform is perfected in the body of the people, it will be labor thrown away to abuse the agents of indolence and indifference. The landlord who is negligent loses his rents, and the body politic that does not guard its own rights stands a good chance to wake up some morning without them.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN SLIDELL.

We notice that Colonel P. B. Fouke, by the grace of the Republican party and the Governor of Louisiana, public administrator, has undertaken a sort of Quixotic tilt against the parties in possession of the property once owned by John Slidell. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to dismiss the question as a foolish joke, one not at all likely to become practical or serious; but as all our young tyros in law have had their attention called to the matter, and as many of them have staked their reputations in affirmation of legal principles of the wildest description, we deem it our duty to present the case in a graver aspect. And as the subject of confiscation has been before the United States Supreme Court in at least three different phases, we shall be at no loss for ample authority on the points at issue. The leading cases are: Forrest vs. Bigelow, reported in 9 Wallace; Miller's executors vs. the United States, 11 Wallace, and Tyler vs. Defrees, *ibid*. In the first named case the principle involved was the right of the United States to condemn the property of a person guilty of treason in fee. That is, whether the property of a rebel, confiscated for the crime of treason, could be held, after the death of the offender, against his heirs. This question was decided in the negative by the Supreme Court, and the son, Douglas Forrest, was put in possession of the property in Virginia, forfeited by his father, French Forrest, of the rebel navy.

At the time the Forrest case was submitted to the court there were some five or six others, involving nearly the same principles, but which were continued over. Among others, was that of Miller's executors vs. the United States, involving the right of ownership in sundry shares of railroad stock. The decision of the court in this case was delivered by the same justice, Judge Strong, as in the Forrest case, but the principles of law which were considered and adopted were so essentially different as to warrant the assumption that the court had departed from the doctrine laid down in the Forrest case. For in the Miller case the point was squarely made that the proceedings were instituted "against the estate, property, money, stocks, credits and effects hereinafter described, and against all persons intervening for their interest therein, in a case of seizure and forfeiture." It was held that the confiscation act, as it is called, was an exercise of both sovereign authority and the belligerent right of confiscating enemies' property in time of war. In other words, the court expressly ruled that the property was not confiscated under the act of the seventeenth July, 1862, as the property of *offenders*, but as "enemies' property." The language of the court in this case is:

> It is sufficient that the right to confiscate the property of all public enemies is a conceded right. Now, what is that right, and why is it allowed? It may be remarked that it has no reference whatever to the personal guilt of the owner of confiscated property, and the act of confiscation is not a proceeding against him. The confiscation is not because of a crime, but because of the relation of the property to the opposing belligerent, a relation in which it has been brought in consequence of its ownership. It is immaterial to it whether the owner be an alien or a friend, or even a citizen or subject of the power that attempts to appropriate the property. (Venus, 8 Cranch, 253.) In either case the property may be liable to confiscation under the rules of war. It is certainly enough to warrant the exercise of this belligerent right that the owner be a resident of the enemy's country, no matter what his nationality. * * *
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> It is the act of 1862, the constitutionality of which has been principally assailed. That act had several purposes, as indicated in its title. As described, it was "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." The first four sections provided for the punishment of treason, inciting or engaging in rebellion or insurrection, or giving aid and comfort thereto. They are aimed at individual offenders, and they were undoubtedly an exercise of the sovereign, not the belligerent rights of the government. But when we come to the fifth and the following sections we find another purpose avowed, not punishing treason and rebellion, as described in the title, but that other purpose, described in the title, as "seizing and confiscating the property of rebels." * * *
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> The purpose avowed then was legitimate, such as Congress, in the situation of the country, might constitutionally entertain, and the provisions made to carry out the purpose, viz: confiscation, were legitimate, unless applied to others than enemies. It is argued, however, that the enactments were for the confiscation of the property of rebels designated as such, and that the law of nations allows confiscation only of enemies' property. But the argument overlooks the fact that the rebellion then existing was a war. And, if so, those engaged in it were public enemies. * *
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> It is impossible to read the entire act without observing a clear distinction between the first four sections, which look to the punishment of individual crime, and which were, therefore, enacted in virtue of the sovereign power, and the subsequent sections, which have in view a state of public war, and which direct the seizure of the property of those who were in fact enemies, for the support of the armies of the country. * * *
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> We do not understand the acts, or either of them, to be applicable to any other than the property of enemies. All the classes of persons described in the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1862 were enemies within the laws and usages of war. * * *
>
> If it be true that all the persons described in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections were enemies, as we have endeavored to show they were, it can not matter by what name they were called, or how they were described. The express declaration of the seventh section was that their property should be condemned "as enemies' property," and become the property of the United States, to be disposed of as the court should decree, the proceeds being paid into the treasury for the purposes described, to wit, the support of the army. It was, therefore, as enemies' property, and not as that of offenders against municipal law, that the statute directed its confiscation.

It is therefore seen that property was not confiscated as the property of offenders, but as the property of enemies.

This is an important distinction, and places confiscations on a very different ground and footing from what they occupied under the former decision in Bigelow vs. Forrest. That case proceeded on the ground that the property which was in controversy had been confiscated as the property of an offender, and was, therefore within the influence of the joint resolution of Congress, passed in connection with the confiscation act, which provided:

> Nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Such being the language of the resolution, it is a self-evident proposition that it can not apply to the confiscation of enemies' property, which the Supreme Court of the United States says is not confiscated as the property of offenders.

Indeed, it was expressly admitted by Judge Curtis, in his argument in the Garnet and McVeigh cases, before the Supreme Court, that the terms of the joint resolution had no sort of application whatever to confiscations *jure belli*, and he, therefore, based his whole argument on the ground that the confiscation part of the act was to be taken and regarded as a criminal statute, and that confiscation under the act proceeded on the ground that it was the property of offenders.

His words, after quoting the resolution, are:

> A "forfeiture" of the estate of the "offender." What have these terms to do with the appropriation of enemies' property, under the laws of nations? They are strictly and exclusively applicable to punishment for crime. * * *
>
> Now, when your honors bear in mind that in legislating, by virtue of the sovereign belligerent authority of the United States, against the property of enemies, there is no restriction whatever as to the duration of the estate to be taken, and that, when Congress is legislating concerning the punishment of crimes, there is a restriction.

And it was with this argument and these admissions of Judge Curtis before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in answer to the same (all the confiscation cases having been argued together), that the decision, in Miller's executors vs. the United States, was made.

This latter case, then, must be taken and regarded as conclusive that the property was not confiscated as the property of offenders, but as *enemies' property*, and that the joint resolution relates alone to offenders and does not extend to enemies.

Bigelow vs. Forrest must then be considered as having been departed from. The ground of that decision is wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable with Miller's executors vs. United States. The two can not stand together. The one rests on the basis that the property was confiscated as the property of an *offender*. The other stands out on the broad and comprehensive ground that the confiscation was not for crime, and that the property was not confiscated as the property of offenders, but as the property of enemies.

Nor is this surprising. Bigelow vs. Forrest, was a case of first impression, and was not as fully argued and as maturely considered as Miller's executors vs. United States. And this may at once be perceived from what is said by the court in the still later case of Tyler vs. Defrees, as follows:

> Five or six cases arising under this statute were argued before us at the last term, and, appreciating both the difficulty and importance of some of the points raised in the argument, they were all ordered to be argued again at this term, and have, under that order, been ably and fully reargued.

The reasons for judgment in the Miller case are essentially different from those that influenced the court in the Forrest case. And as the two cases can not stand together, the next question to be determined is which shall prevail hereafter? As there has already been a subsequent decision (Tyler vs. Defrees) in which the principles of the Miller case were reaffirmed, we think there is little doubt as to what is really the settled practice.

For these reasons, we deem the action of Colonel Fouke as gratuitous, and likely to end in the discomfiture of those who may attempt to overthrow the recent ruling of the Supreme Court.

REDUCING INTEREST.

The Bank of America is, deservedly, among the first of our financial institutions, and has gained this rank by the judicious management of its officers, whose wisdom and foresight have their due reward in the high figure at which the stock is rated. There is a growing dissatisfaction with the legal rate of interest at present in vogue. Eight per cent is too much to pay for accommodations, and the large family of corresponding interests must be affected to the prejudice of the borrower or consumer.

A gradual feeling has taken possession of the numerous divisions of our mercantile interests that the "low price system" is the best, whether the price is paid for the use of money or for availing ourselves of the advantages of any other thing subject to employment by man. As usual in any of our great financial changes the Bank of America is the first of our financial institutions to recognize this sentiment, which is gradually extending to all classes in the community, and accordingly has "resolved that from and after date the rate of interest will be six per cent per annum on all notes having not over sixty days to run." This step has already been appreciated by an increase in the demands for accommodations by our mercantile men who are large borrowers. The vaults of the bank are filled with gold, its cash is plentiful, yet, with an enterprise and spirit to be emulated but seldom seen in like institutions, with a good name and large business, the corporation has taken the only course to double its present enormous earnings and at the same time afford every facility to the operations and transactions of trade.

Where the Bank of America has led, the remaining banks will be soon obliged to follow, and with a less rate of interest there will be less restrictions to the movements of commercial men. In many of the Northern States this is the only rate of interest, and the scale of operations, under the reduced interest, is commensurate with the low figure. To make a general change in the rate on the part of the State may be only a question of time; but, in this instance, the improvement shows itself to be far-seeing and philosophical. Nothing niggardly can succeed in building up an immense business—nothing scrimped will grow. The fewer hindrances to money making, the more to be made. There are many inconveniences to which our business men are subject, many annoyances, the direct growth of a high rate of interest which "eats up the principal," according to the sentiments of the borrowers. Whenever there is a diminution of loans, a corresponding decrease in that general interchange of advantages which constitutes the true genius of trade follows.

By giving encouragment to those who seek accommodations, the bank has in so far added strength to mercantile operations, afforded facilities to borrowers and shown the true comprehensive spirit. We have, as a people, too much caution in business operations. We are too fond of keeping money locked up, if need be, for years, unless it can draw a certain rate of interest, and that a high one. The fact that idle money rusts, or like the stomach when it has nothing to operate upon, acts on itself, to its own detriment, is lost sight of. Better two per cent than nothing. Surely if money can not draw eight, but can accrue six per cent, it is wiser to let it out than keep it inactive. In the correct application of these principles and in the true liberal spirit the Bank of America will certainly meet with the prosperity it deserves, though how it can rank higher than at present, or have a firmer hold on the credit of the mercantile community, can only be realized by the future development of this new plan.

TOO QUICK TOO SHOOT.

It is an unpleasant duty to condemn an action which has all the appearance of a public benefit, for the shooting of a professional thief is an act which honest men can not find it in their conscience to complain very loudly against. But there are circumstances connected with the shooting of a thief which we may not allow to pass without remark, for if once the habit of blazing away at such men is accepted as justifiable, it may come to pass that an honest man may be killed in a moment of excitement or by way of mistake. A youthful professional named Hickey was shot by a policeman on Thursday under circumstances that it will not do to encourage. He was standing in company with two suspected associates, and seeing a policeman advancing toward him, he fled to prevent arrest. He was pursued, but having the advantage in legs, he was about to escape, when the officer shot him, and he died without saying a word. Hickey is no loss to the community, but the policeman had no more legal right to shoot him, under the circumstances, than he had to shoot an innocent man. The boy was not committing any offense at the time, and an officer needs a warrant to arrest a party who is uncharged with any crime. The attempt to pursue him was all right, because every policeman should be the enemy and pursuer of thieves. But if a suspected thief has the advantage in legs, let him enjoy that benefit until a better opportunity offers. It is true, the police have been accused of remissness and neglect in hunting down rascals, and it seems a little inconsistent to blame them when they do overstep the boundaries of prudence; but it is better to suffer censure than to go too far in the pursuit of offenders. If one policeman is to be excused for shooting a thief, in fact another may ask to be excused for shooting an honest man or an enemy by mistake. Therefore, it is better to do no shooting at all. If a bad man escapes, the chances are good for his capture at another time. If an honest man falls accidentally, his loss can never be repaired.

THE BRAVO'S PERIL.

Arthur Guerin is dead, and his dying declaration was his last offense. He solemnly asseverated that "Mr. Houston shot him for nothing at all." Perhaps Guerin believed what he said, and in that event he was sinless in the matter: but he did not leave many believers behind him. Hundreds believe that the bravo left his dying confession as a last attack upon the man who shot him. Others believe that he meant literally what he said—that at the time he was shot by Mr. Houston he did not meditate any assault upon the officer who was attempting to remove him from the court-room. Passing both of these convictions, our conclusion in the premises is that Guerin did assail Mr. Houston, and that he committed this assault by virtue of his cruel, treacherous and wicked disposition. He was a bully and a bravo, and his reputation as such was a menace to every man with whom he was at enmity. His hand was quick to shed blood, and his actions were stealthy and cowardly in the execution of his deadly hates. The man who surrounds himself with such a reputation as this is a constant dread and terror to his neighbors. No man trusts him. He is at war with life and humanity, and he must accept the penalty of his own character. No peaceful citizen waits until the infuriate beast has pawed him to the earth, but rather strikes at once, according to the character of the attack. And if men put themselves on the level with the roaring lion, let him not blame his quiet neighbor if he hunts him promptly. Guerin was shot for being a dangerous man, and the fault of being at war with all creation was all his own.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

In stocks, Slaughterhouse was mentioned, but can not be had for less than $26, showing a slight improvement, though why it should not be more is just as inexplicable as the low rate of city securities. In this connection we have ascertained that great as is the disposition to buy this stock, there is a still greater inclination to hold on to it, and there is absolutely none "offering." It must be looked after to be found. The buildings and concern are now in thorough operation. Litigation has ceased. The company has a fair way before it, and will doubtless improve its many advantages in the future.

Levee is among the indescribable stocks, going up or down, balancing either way, without any foundation. In most stocks there is some cause for their downfall or uprise; in this, none. One wakes up in the morning to find it $9, and before bank hours close it may be $11, and there will be just as little reason, apparently, for the one as for the other; while the next day might see the whole operation reversed. One in the bull interest, to show how little certain information can be had, "has the very best reasons for believing the contract to be signed by Scott and McComb, and everything complete." Another in the bear interest has equally cogent reasons "for believing that there has been no signatures of Scott or McComb to the contract in the first place; secondly, the contract can not be put in operation; thirdly, the city will sue the company on the basis of a taxation not uniform; fourthly, there never has been a contract drawn up." What can be done in the maze of these contradictions? A large holder of stock argues thus: "Thousands of shares are sold, and are drawn in, never to appear again; what does that mean?" Simply that the company has bottom, and that somebody has such faith in it as to pay for it and not sell it. No stock can keep up long in the face of the present dullness, but it is also evident it is gradually being "drawn in," and ere long there will be none in the market, let one knock ever so loud. The stock is now steady at $9 50.

That large class of people who keep their hands in their pockets had less to do yesterday than ever before, and more nothing to transact than has been the case for some time. The demands for accommodations did not increase, and although the supplies were there, and money abundant, yet the sources were not tapped. The figures generally are still the same that have ruled for some time—eight per cent within, and twelve without the bank for short loans on good paper, and all the way from nine to twelve on good city mortgages. High rates of interest are giving way, and the Bank of America has come to the sensible conclusion to afford accommodations on short time at six instead of eight per cent, as heretofore. This was a great topic of conversation among the frequenters of the street. That large order of business men who wait for "something to turn up" seemed in a majority.

There is but twenty thousand bales of the old crop of cotton left in the city. The amount on shipboard not cleared amounts to eleven thousand bales. Thus of the millions of bales, it generally happens we are rid or have disposed of nearly all prior to the first of every September.

Bulk meats are on a decline, and bacon, being in sympathy, has gone down too, and all the kindred of provisions are flat.

A certain class of go-ahead merchants in this city are chafing because of the delay in opening railway communication with Texas, and fervently pray for a law to silence old fogyism by hanging.

Speculators are at work on pork in Chicago, but without much result in this city, where we would be anxious to see some movement of the kind.

The trifle of animation in the cotton market subsided, leaving but little inquiry and few sales. The tide ebbed carrying all things with it. Not even a new theory about the coming crop could enchain listeners or draw any attention. Everything was flat and the prices are unchanged.

The condition of the sugar crop is just now exciting a great deal of attention, the general opinion seeming to be that there will be more than the average yield.

The flour market is very dull and prostrate, showing no signs of "picking up."

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Rather than buying a so-called cheap piano, which, in nine cases out of ten, does not stand in tune, gets always out of order, and generally after a few years' use becomes a nuisance, buy a

First Class Piano Forte,

Such as the celebrated STEINWAY, KNABE, HAINES, PLEYEL or BLAEDEL PIANOS, which are unequaled in tone, touch, durability and workmanship.

If you do not wish to spend much, select a good second hand piano, which can be purchased now at $100, $150, $200, $250, etc.

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au26 3m Sa Su Th No. 129 Canal street.

A TESTIMONIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 182 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

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OF THE

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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

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of the finest quality and best. Call and see.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

au22 TuFrSu2dp

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 Semmes, No. 50 Exchange place, room No. 2.

Refers to:

Avendano Brothers, No. 155 Common street.

General Dent, Washington City.

General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress.

Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.

Hon. Judge Abell, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate.

Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans.

Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. au24 1t 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

my26 2p

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 at 159 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,

de4 1y2p No. 196 Poydras street

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

de16 Sa Su & Tu 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 [illegible] and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & [illegible] & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK [illegible] Wholesale [illegible] and HALL.

my28

SWEET QUININE IS A [illegible] ment; replaces the use of [illegible] Quinine, with which all are [illegible] IMPROVE[illegible] it is warranted fully equal [illegible] Bitter Sulphate Quinine, and like it, is the one [illegible]. Dose for dose. GREAT, POSITIVE AND [illegible] way to Bitter

For all diseases of malarious [illegible] FAILING CURE FEVER AND AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, [illegible] REMITTENT FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE

And the long train of [illegible] when neglected. [illegible] orders following these

SWEET [illegible]

Is made solely from [illegible] nine), therefore is of [illegible] mineral poison, but [illegible] one of the elements [illegible] persons.

[illegible] QUININE [illegible] Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine) of vegetable origin, and not a [illegible] contrary, is proved to be [illegible] in the blood of all healthy

SWEET QUININE

Acts as an antidote [illegible] rial or miasmatic [illegible] by the lungs [illegible] as well as a curer for malarial [illegible] only advantage [illegible] the absorption of which [illegible] intermittent fevers, etc. The [illegible] used for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of [illegible] sence of that [illegible] in the latter [illegible] Bitter Quinine is the entire absence [illegible] persistent bitterness which [illegible] insurmountable obstacle to its use with most [illegible] persons, and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

Is in two forms [illegible] powder for the use of physicians and druggists [illegible] fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

my15 STEARNS, FARR & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York.