

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

Colonel Fisk's new motto is given: "Invincible in peace, invincible in war."

A man writes as if he only looked one horse in his life, and that was into a shop window.

Not a single Irish member voted for either amendment to the proposal to grant \$15,000 to Prince Arthur.

General de Cisey has deprived the pioneers of the French line regiments of bear skin caps, for economy's sake.

Connecticut people have been expecting that a hen, which was setting on a dozen apples, would hatch a barrel of cider.

Not on any more, is the way a Chicago girl describes the relations between herself and her late lover.

Ex-President Johnson is building a grocery store. Nasby will forswear Bacon and patronize his old friend Andy hereafter.

Mrs. D. P. Dowers has purchased the sole right to the play "Amy Robarts" in the United States, the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia excepted.

An inscription on a church bell in Milwaukee reads: "In memory of Minnie J. Hodges; weight 734 pounds."

Five hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars in gold were spent by the city of Berlin for the support of her poor in 1870.

Each of the junior counsel in the Tichenor case, now on their way to Australia in search of further evidence, receives \$2625 and his expenses.

For an especial remembrance, one of the editorial attacks of the REPUBLICAN has to thank Mr. George B. Itman, of the Jewel of the South. It is a good traveling companion.

The Lodona, wrecked off San Augustine, bound from New York for New Orleans, had a cargo of assorted merchandise, amounting in value to at least two hundred thousand dollars.

A fifth installment of ten per cent will be due from and payable by the stockholders, at the office of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton Railroad Company, on the first of September.

Mr. David Bidwell, of the Academy of Music, has returned to this city after seven months absence, during which he has matured his arrangements for the coming theatrical season.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has suspended for the present the enforcement of the ruling of the late Commissioner Pleasanton relating to original and unbroken packages of perfumery.

The fourth dramatic entertainment of the present series of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will be given at the St. Charles Theatre to-morrow evening. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be represented on this occasion.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that twenty millions of the fifty-four millions of additional currency authorized for national banks in the West and South have been taken up. Of this sum the West has taken nearly four-fifths.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 83° at Augusta, 84° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 80° at Cincinnati, 85° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 82° at Nashville, 85° at Memphis, 85° at Key West and 86° at Havana.

Civilization is rapidly extending in Japan. A lithographic establishment on Frankfort-on-the-Main is now printing a lot of paper money for the Japs, who will be ready to cultivate corners in gold as soon as the new currency gets fairly into circulation.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and thirteen. Six died of congestion of the brain, eleven of consumption, three were drowned, twenty-two of various fevers, four of heart disease, three of inflammation of the heart, two of pneumonia, one of poison, and eight were stillborn.

Dispatches published yesterday morning state that since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever are reported in Charleston, and one of those previously reported died. The first excitement occasioned by the appearance of the disease is subsiding. The feeling in the community is quiet and hopeful.

Brooklyn has four iron churches, constructed and constructing. The first is a tabernacle that cost \$35,000, and will seat 3000 persons; the second expects, with an outlay of \$61,000, to surpass the results of \$220,000 put in stone; a third is to accommodate 380 worshippers for \$25,000 and a fourth 800 for \$60,000.

Governor Davis, of Texas, has issued a stringent order for the preservation of peace and the protection of voters on election day, the severity of which is warmly denounced by the Democratic papers of the State. Its enforcement will sadly interrupt Democratic plots to vote early and often, and to intimidate colored voters.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: John Schaefer, inspector of weights and measures, Fourth and Sixth Districts, Orleans parish, vice L. Von Zinken, deceased; J. W. Fisher, notary public, Avoyelles parish; Leavey, notary public, has been granted by Governor Warmoth to J. W. Hunsaker, parish judge of St. James parish, for sixty days.

James Schonberg, the stage manager of Wallack's Theatre, has invented a system of machinery for working scenery in theatres, without the use of either grooves or braces. It is said to be thoroughly successful and very simple, and the inventor claims that it will obviate all the usual difficulties and delays which the working of the stage is attended.

Can Vanderbilt be convicted? is the topic of the day in New York since the verdict of the Westfield coroner's jury and the arrest of the ferry company's officers. One interesting point in the answer is, that the jury must be composed of men as ignorant as the engineer, who could neither read, write, nor tell what high pressure was, for if they can read, will they not have been prejudiced by the newspapers?

THE FUTURE OF CAPITAL.

One of the most perplexing social problems of the age now forcing itself upon the attention of European nations as well as our own, is the adjustment of the differences existing between labor and capital. The uprising of the commune at Paris, and the bold enunciation of the International Workingmen's Association in England, are the strongest proofs that labor is determined upon asserting its right to rule. The English society is to be the pivotal point from which the other organizations in Europe and this country are to be instructed and educated for the great struggle in the future. The International Association has marked out England as the country in which their great experiment on modern society can be most effectively tried first, as the country in which the "capitalist power-labor" combined on a great scale under master capitalists has gained possession of the whole process of production, and the only country where "every change in the economic facts will immediately react on the whole world." This vast and powerful organization, numbering thousands upon thousands, are active, earnest, and sincere in their purpose of producing equality with, if not control over, capital, and to make it subservient to their demands.

It will not do to slight or ignore the fact that large bodies of men in Europe and this country hold to the communistic theories, and that those theories ought to be embodied in the legislation of every country where labor is required. Intelligent and philanthropic men must make some attempt to deal with this element underlying our social fabric. The issue is made, and it must be met before the antagonism becomes uncontrollable; if possible, peace and harmony should be brought about between the classes upon a satisfactory basis. Through the two systems of industry, protective and competitive, thus far tried, the relations between labor and capital have not been satisfactorily determined. The co-operative system is now on trial, and has met with success in some portions of Europe, but in this country the experiment has not been so satisfactory. The great trouble between the capitalist and the workman lies in the fact that the former, with his capital, increases his riches, and the latter is kept poor and dependent. The capitalist, with the habits of his class, grows very luxurious, has nearly all the good things of this life, including political power, while the condition of the working people has not materially changed. In this country the contrast between the laborer and capitalist is not so striking as it is in Europe, because, partly owing to the state of society here and partly to the natural resources of the country, the passage from one class to the other is easy and constantly made; but the tendencies which people are deploring in Europe are at work here, though less actively.

The demand of the laboring or working men is their elevation from their present condition of what they conceive to be servility, degradation and poverty, to ease and comfort. They charge that the fault of their present state lies with the capitalist, who, they say, looks on their misery, and will not lend them a helping hand. These toilers claim that their labor has made the capitalist what he is, and, with justice, insists that it is a duty incumbent upon the rich men, as social beings, to assist their less favored fellows to attain a more comfortable position in life than they now occupy. It is urged that the elevation of the working classes will come from co-operation, and that through the combination of labor and capital in the same hands, whatever is now offensive in the difference in life between the laborer and capitalist will disappear. As already stated, this means amelioration for the working classes is progressing, and it is to be hoped will prove the panacea for the ills it is intended to cure; but this is not all that is required to bring about peace and harmony between the great social elements of wealth and power. The laws of political economy will not bridge over the difficulty. This has been thoroughly tried in France and England, and has failed. In both these countries the working classes have constructed a political economy of their own, in which Adam Smith is of very little worth, considering, as they do, that capitalists are drones living on the proceeds of other men's labor, who ought to be either banished from the body politic or else despoiled of a large portion of their property or income. This was the theory of the Paris commune, and the same is now held by large numbers of the English working classes. These ideas and theories lead to lawlessness and revolution, the serious consequences of which are too fresh in the recollection of all to require recapitulation. The man who, by his noble actions in the use of his wealth in solving this great social problem with the happiest results, is Peter Cooper, of New York. He is the example of what the capitalist ought to be in the better social state, and of the principles which ought to govern the relations of the two great divisions of industrial society, when he said to his rich friends:

You have now got your rights as an owner of capital; but the minute you leave this office your duties as a social being begin, and you are no more entitled in the forum of morals to neglect them than to fail to pay your pecuniary debts; and they are no more imperative because the best interests of society forbid their being enforced by law.

Let the rich men do as he has done and is now doing—give, and give freely to charities, to institutions of learning, to all sorts of enterprises which have the moral, intellectual and physical culture of the mass for their object. This must be insisted on more earnestly as a duty, and an imperative duty, and not, as now, a work of supererogation, which an honorable man may let alone if he pleases. In short, the facts of society, the temper and condition of the working classes, the share which they have in creating wealth, and which, though not recognizable legally in the distribution of wealth, the capitalist to whom the wealth comes is

morally bound to remember, must be taken into account by rich men in regulating their lives. When this is done millions of the poor will rejoice, and homes of happiness and contentment will fill the land.

THE PLOYSINE IN A MUDDLE.

Some mischievous chap has been playing a prank upon the Ploysine, for we take it for granted that it would not publish such nonsense as the following, unless some wag had got on the blind side of the old lady in some manner, and made her believe every word was "gospel truth." PRINTING, TAXES, ETC.—Last year a large number of suits were brought in the district courts, against delinquent taxpayers. The charge for advertising the name in the REPUBLICAN was seventy-five cents, as appears from several citations which were first issued. By instructions from the City Hall the Sheriff was directed to charge and collect the enormous sum of three dollars for publication of the charge in each case. This is nothing but robbery, and should be resisted. The Citizens' Association, by employing an attorney to take out an injunction against the City Administrators, and the Sheriff to restrain the collection of the enormous sum of three dollars for each name, could at once put a stop to it. We call upon them to take action.

There are over nine thousand names of taxpayers published in the REPUBLICAN, for which, at three dollars per name, the REPUBLICAN is paid only a trifle over \$27,000. For the same advertisement, previous to the ascendancy and control of the Radical party, the charge was only \$2500. This is nothing but robbery, and should be resisted. The Citizens' Association, by employing an attorney to take out an injunction against the City Administrators, and the Sheriff to restrain the collection of the enormous sum of three dollars for each name, could at once put a stop to it. We call upon them to take action.

There is scarcely an assertion in the above statement—certainly not a material one—even remembers the truth. In the first place, the law last year required the tax list to be published thirty consecutive times in the official journal, and allowed one dollar a square as the compensation. The service was performed, and the bill paid by the city, and naturally the expenses of advertising were assessed upon those who were delinquent. It was, however, thought that the number of publications was excessive, and last winter the law was changed, so that now only three publications are required. For this, of course, the REPUBLICAN receives one dollar per square or thirty cents per name. We do not, however, charge the work by the name, for the law does not provide for such a mode, but by the square. We do not know whether there are 9000 names in the list or not, as we have had no interest in counting them, and have enough legitimate business to attend to without taking time to gratify our curiosity in such a manner; but admitting 9000 names as a basis, let us see what the result will be. Ten names make a square, for publishing which three times we receive three dollars. If the Ploysine, the clerk of the Third District Court and the Citizens' Association will graciously permit it. The cost of publication is, therefore, thirty cents a name this year, against seventy-five cents a name before the war. As this period is so often referred to as the golden age of honesty and economy, the practices then in vogue may be relied on as a safe guide for the more degenerate men of the present day. It will be seen then that we receive \$2700 this year for a work that the Ploysine would have received \$6750 "before the war." So we must change one of its assertions a little, and present it in its amended shape, thus: "The charge allowed for the same advertisement before the war was seventy-five cents for each name, which was then considered ample. Now, thirty cents is the price charged and collected."

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SOUTHERN TRADE.

The growing importance of Southern trade is fast attracting the attention of rival cities to New Orleans. This fact is rather complimentary to this section of a great country than otherwise, and while it should not excite the enmity of those directly interested in the trade and continued superiority of the chief city of the South and Southwest, it should spur the merchants of New Orleans to renewed efforts to cherish and maintain the growth of trade here. New Orleans has the location to make it one of the great centres of trade, not only upon this continent, but between the Old and New Worlds. It has long been known as one of the principal points of trade between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and as long as the Southern and Western States of the American Union continue to grow in trade and population, just so long will New Orleans continue to improve in all the attributes of a chief city. Nature has given it immense ocean and river advantages over cities not similarly situated, and when its railroad connections are completed, leading into Texas and other points of importance, it will have nothing to fear in the way of rivalry if its merchants and rulers will observe a wise course.

The REPUBLICAN has already, by extracts taken from St. Louis and other papers, and by editorial remarks, attempted to call the attention of our business men to the efforts that are being made to divert from New Orleans a portion of its trade. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and even Chicago, may be said to be making pretensions that way. While our merchants may feel secure

against the efforts of these rivals to enclose away a portion of the trade that comes to this city from Arkansas and the upper and middle portions of Louisiana and Texas, they must not forget that St. Louis and other Western cities are actually competing for this trade. Our merchants have got to meet these competitors in a true business way, and convince them that competition can be made to assist the life of trade in a city that is the natural centre of commerce for the Mississippi valley and Europe. The natural advantages of this city, combined with good management on the part of its rulers and business men, must make it a market for foreign and domestic products not inferior to New York. While we admire the energy and enterprise of the merchants of St. Louis in trying to make trade, we do not believe they can permanently secure the smallest portion of trade that properly belongs to a "point affording the best market." New Orleans is eminently one of these points on this continent, and it is ridiculous to suppose that a city located hundreds of miles in the interior country—far from the ocean—can ever successfully compete with it as a commercial city. St. Louis may "drum" up a little of the trade, for the time being, that properly belongs to New Orleans, but with a very little exertion on the part of our merchants this trade can be made to gravitate to the point that in reality affords the best market.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

There has not been a rise or leap into and beyond fifteen which it was predicted Levee stock would take. As usual, stock is always higher in anticipation of a favorable event than when there is no longer doubt about it. Things so subject to fluctuation, and consequently the play of a great deal of imagination, improve under a few doubts. So, when the news of the recent contract was yet a whisper on the street, up rose the stock to \$15; when announced by telegraph, down it went to \$10. Between the last figure and \$12 it has been considerably troubled to remain firm; likewise when the directors meet and arrangements are to be made for actual operations, when all the proceedings are known. Yesterday the stock could not get over \$9 75, though sales are reported at \$9 50 and even \$10, the last being the constructive par value of the paper. It remains to be seen what developments the stock will undergo when all proceedings will be promulgated in due form.

The demand for accommodations on the banks show a slight increase, and this feeling being common at this season of the year, when mercantile men desire settlements for the usual fall supplies of goods, the demand has grown to a good size from small beginnings. Though not sufficient in strength to produce a change in the rates, yet it bodes more prosperous times when the heaviness of summer shall have entirely melted away.

The New York rate for gold is from 1/2 to 1/4 in advance of the quotations here, which are 111 1/2 and 112, a sale of \$10,000 in all being made at 111 1/2, and various amounts selling at 112. The gold market as yet shows no traces of "cornering" those who burned their fingers last year having served as a warning to others. True, such a movement was anticipated here, but as the time when, by the calculations of these prophets, such speculation should occur has passed it may be announced as "dead." The agents of Messrs. Scott and McComb, who "bought in" to the Louisiana Levee Company, arrived on Saturday, and have been closeted with the committee who represent the stockholders of the company, so that a plan for levee workmanship may be agreed upon.

There are but twenty thousand bales of cotton to be sold, and then the old crop will have gone.

Sugar receipts are dropping off to mere dribbles, and before long the last hoghead of the old crop will be "fled." Continued reports of worms in the South tend to advance prices of cotton in New York, though only by way of the fractions. On Wednesday last the market advanced 1/2, which it held.

Bonds under the "new loan" are quoted in London at a premium of 1/2 per cent. It is anticipated at least \$100,000,000 of the five-twentys will be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury before the first of December.

A sudden and marked advance has taken place in Crescent City Waterworks stock. This, from what we understand, has been based upon the promulgation of the law passed by the last Legislature in the Louisiana Register. It was stated that the promulgation was due to the advice of the Attorney General following a decision of the court affirming the constitutionality of the Bayou Bartholomew bill—the Waterworks law being passed in the same manner. But a few days ago the stock was worth but twenty-five cents. We heard of sales yesterday at 60 cents and from thence as high as \$1 a share. This sudden change in the value of the stock was all the talk for several hours, and the change, as far as we understand it, is attributable only to the publication above referred, and the opinion of the Attorney General that the law was among the statutes of the land. In these moments of a sudden rush there were few offerings, holders preferring to await the progress of events. A sale of 100 shares is authenticated for 78 1/2, made early in the day.

The improvement in cotton at New York and Liverpool produced a better condition here. Holders were better satisfied to keep the staple at the same prices, and with a view to a rise. The sales made were few, as Monday is usually dull in the matter of cotton buying, dealers generally not being able to make up their minds what the coming week may bring forth.

There is such a large stock of flour in the market, and so little disposition to buy more than the ordinary lots for home use, that the market is in a state of stagnation, not even a ripple to break the monotony of the plain and even surface. A good demand has been growing up for bacon within the past few days under the

stimulus of which prices were firmer yesterday than for some time; but it is stated this is only produced by a spasmodic yearning for supplies by planters and country storekeepers, who have found themselves "short" for the picking season. Mess pork is also firm.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to allow the claim made by the Bank of Kentucky for refunding of taxes paid. The claim for refunding was on the ground that the State owned a large amount of stock in the bank.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 ly

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184.....Belair Street.....184 (Tivoli Arcade).

NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. det 29 1/2 ly

PIANOS. THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.

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 BLADEL PIANOS, which are unequalled 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. Pianos sold on monthly payments. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, at 26 3/4 So St. No. 129 Canal street.

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 112 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. at 23 1/2 It 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 Light Cassimere, and all Light Summer Clothing, at 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 & MCCOWN, 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. at 12 TuFrSa 24p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1a29

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Gallery. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

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 you will find it, you will treasure it 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 @ New Street, New York. oc29 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. Seeler, 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., EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MANILLA, 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 BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. Prices Accordingly.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

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. 70 Exchange place, room No. 2. Refers to: Avondale Brothers, No. 155 Common street. General Dent, Washington City. General J. H. Spyer, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Bell, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abel, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hon. A. J. Spyer, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. 1024 1/2 2p

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1865, 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, I, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this proclamation, and declare the place hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such place, 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.

71 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 Matigle Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, 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. 1124 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 Fixtures 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 desire to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to call and see. M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent, 1024 1/2 2p

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 equaled any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-pieces, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

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