

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 30, 1871.

R. W. Todd, Assistant State Engineer, has been removed by Governor Warmoth.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for the New York papers of Friday.

The Republican State Convention of Mississippi meets at Jackson to-day.

Governor Warmoth has granted leave of absence for thirty days to James S. Rivers, assistant commissary of militia.

At a late baby show in Liverpool, England, the little ones were all so handsome that no prize was awarded.

Men are often warned against old prejudices. Let them also be warned against new conceits.

In the autumn the last red coat is to look his last upon the New Dominion. Making ready for the "Boys in Blue!"

David Hilton, detected in smuggling into New York five barrels of nutmegs, has now taken to grating, in default of \$2500 bail.

A Chinese mandarin had the head of a Chinese boatman slashed off because the fellow had the American idea of extortion.

Lydia Thompson asks if it will pay to come to Boston with her troupe, and the newspapers at the Hub respond "barely."

A settler in Minnesota was recently attacked by two Indians, but gave them a "settler" with his little rifle.

Hammerfest, Norway, is the most northern town of Europe where a newspaper is printed. It is a weekly, and is entitled Finmarksposten.

Miss Agnes Strickland has received from the British government a pension of \$500 per annum, in acknowledgement of her historical writings.

A married man in New Haven on Monday joined the great society for the promotion of domestic infidelity. He ran away with another man's wife.

We acknowledge the receipt from the managers of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association of tickets to the fourth subscription performance, to take place this evening at the St. Charles Theatre.

Ladies in the country have taken to wearing thick boots with broad square heels, as the Louis Quinze boots and heels they find are not at all adapted for rough service.

A trunk owned by Albert A. Gullett, of Buffalo, who was killed at the fearful accident at New Hamburg, last winter, was fished up from the bottom of the Hudson river on Monday.

A woman claimed admission to a Boston hospital, as she had the small-pox. A residence of a few days at the institution revealed that the eruptions on her head were only mosquito bites.

The Jackson railroad train due last night at ten o'clock was three quarters of an hour behind time, in consequence of an accident to the engine on the Mississippi Central road, by which the connecting train was detained.

A drove of three hundred buffalo, one day last week, while fleeing from an approaching train on the Kansas Pacific road, ran wildly through the village of Fossil Creek. The inhabitants brought out their guns and pistols, and made it red hot for them.

Complaints are made in San Francisco of the great increase of taxes. Official figures show that the city has paid in gold for taxes, in the last ten years, \$103,881,486, which was \$80,000,000 more than it made in the previous ten years.

Utah Territory is now shipping three thousand tons of ore and six hundred tons of bullion per month. The former is usually worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton, of which perhaps one-half is profit.

An American once asked the Emperor of the French to buy some ocean steamers, "the fastest in existence." "Yes," answered the Emperor, "but the Americans would not sell me their fastest steamers unless they had faster ones on the stocks."

An unreasonable and somewhat misanthropic acquaintance remarks he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

Attorney General Akerman decides that the suspension of Pleasanton as commissioner of internal revenue, under the civil tenure act, and the assignment of Deputy Commissioner Douglas to the duties of that office, does not create a vacancy in the position of deputy commissioner.

A prominent Philadelphia shipbuilder has offered to a party of gentlemen about to build that for the same money the yacht Columbia cost (\$20,000) he will give them a boat that will beat either the Dauntless, Sappho or Columbia, under a forfeiture of \$30,000.

Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, is putting into effect an old law, which provides that any man arraigned for simple drunkenness may be discharged on condition that he disclose the name of the person who sold him liquor, and the place where it was obtained.

An exchange states that the friends of Joaquin Miller, the California poet, deny that he will to dinner parties in London in a red flannel shirt, with his trousers tucked into his boots. We are glad to hear this. It saves the trouble and expense of telegraphing all the way to London to find out.

The State of Michigan, in view of the importance of the peach trade, has fixed the capacity of a peach basket by statutory enactment. The law of that State says: "The quantity known as a box or basket of peaches shall contain 761 and 45 cubic inches, or one-third of a bushel, strict measure."

Among the passengers who arrived on the Jackson railroad train last night was C. S. Kellogg, Esq., register in bankruptcy, who has been absent several weeks traveling in Kansas and other Western States and Territories. To the courtesy of Mr. Kellogg we are indebted for the St. Louis Democrat of Monday, and Chicago Times and Chicago Tribune of Sunday.

MESSERS. PACKARD AND CASEY'S CARD.

We published the above document yesterday morning, together with the prompt and appropriate reply of Mr. Conway. The mere publicity of the card in this city was sufficient, perhaps, to refute the statements it contained. For such are not ambiguous or irrelevant, are so notoriously against current belief and knowledge, that they are dismissed by all intelligent readers as positive failures. We shall, however, note briefly some of the statements which were not referred to by Mr. Conway.

After reciting the incidents that preceded the call for the convention, and the fact that it was called by the committee, Mr. Packard (for we choose to consider the defense as his, though probably Mr. Casey wrote it) proceeds in this manner: "Immediately the Warmoth faction commenced using every means to insure their success throughout the State."

As it was well known that the movement was an attack on Governor Warmoth, politically and personally, as well as a cunningly devised scheme to distract and divide the Republican party, which, by the way the Marshal characterizes as the "Warmoth faction," it was time to take measures to secure success. For the success of the Governor and his friends meant success to the Republican party, and vice versa. On the other hand, the federal officials also "commenced using every means to insure success."

They naturally desired to get some sort of an approval of their official acts in positions to which they had been appointed by the President, not elected by the people. And as they could not possibly obtain from the people of this State, nor from a single parish, nor from a ward in this city, a free, spontaneous endorsement, they naturally went to work to purchase one, or what would bear such a semblance to one that it would pass as a popular approval. Therefore, to paraphrase the words of the card slightly:

Bribes of money and office were proffered unsparingly; all office holders obnoxious to their policy were removed; threats and entreaties were alike used to effect their purpose. In the city of New Orleans, organized bands of inspectors, laborers, and employes of the Customhouse, engaged for the purpose and assigned to no other duty, and thugs and criminals of the lowest standing in society, were sent from ward to ward and from clubroom to clubroom to repress all expressions of dissatisfaction with their masters, Packard, Casey & Co., and to insure the election of their candidates.

Gangs of men were sent from the Customhouse up to the Tenth Ward to build a wigwag, and Customhouse officials afterward met in it and acted as officers of the meeting held therein. In short, every Republican voter in the city was brought into requisition, either to stand by his party, with our gallant Governor at its head, or to become a chattel in the interest of the Customhouse clique. Democratic merchants promised large sums of money, and paid limited amounts, for the avowed purpose of dividing the Republican party. An old rickety, wheezy rebel newspaper, that once was Democratic, but at that time a free lance without employment, was deluded, by a promise of the State printing, into the support of the Customhouse clique. And when the fight was over, and the enemies of Republicanism were sorely defeated, and the promised consideration had signally failed, this hired organ turned against them, and admitted that it had done what it did for the sole purpose of distracting and breaking up the Republican party. Of course that was one of the inducements, but not the only one. All failed, however, for the Republican party is not broken up, and Messrs. Packard & Co. have decided not to buy the Bulletin, and Messrs. Dunn, Carter and J. H. Wilson, albeit they tried hard, and acted in good faith among themselves, have not yet succeeded in taking the State printing from the most faithful and influential Republican paper in the South, and giving it to one whose political virulence and influence for wrong were simply and solely limited by its intellectual and financial weakness.

[We may remark here that since the fiasco the Bulletin has passed to the management of new parties, who are in no sense responsible for the escapade alluded to.]

Warmoth's friends openly boasted that they would control the convention. When the result of the primary elections was known, it was rendered quite certain that an overwhelming majority of the delegates were friendly to both Governor Warmoth's administration and General Grant's, and with these well known facts in view it would be rather strange if they did not expect to control the convention. Nothing but fraud could have prevented it, and even that was tried, and it failed, and there was no bloodshed either.

As for the declaration attributed to General West, that "We will have control of that convention or blood," we have his authority for saying that it is not his. He never gave utterance to such a sentiment, and if Messrs. Packard and Casey suppose he did, they are as much mistaken as they are when they set themselves up as the Republican party of Louisiana.

"No place of meeting having been named in the call, etc.,"

As Messrs. Packard, Casey, Lowell, Joubert, and their confederates on the State Central Committee, omitted a very important duty in this particular, they can not be permitted to plead their own wrong as a justification of the evils that grew out of it.

And when they allege that they could not obtain the use of any assembly hall outside of the Customhouse, they are wrong again. The Deutsche Company's Hall and Turner Hall, in both of which State conventions have been held, and they were found to answer the purpose well, were offered to the committee before Marshal Packard designated the court-room. Heretofore the Republican State conventions have been held in the Mechanics' Institute, in the hall of the House of Representatives. And that is the best place in the State for the pur-

pose. So there were three halls, either of which is more suitable for a convention than the court-room; either of which the committee knew they could have, and all which they refused to accept, without sufficient or satisfactory reasons.

It has been complained that persons were excluded from the building. This is only true so far as regards roughs and rowdies who were hanging around the building to no good purpose.

We have the evidence of our own senses to the fact that merchants on Customhouse business were denied entrance. The officers of the government whose duties are in the Customhouse were barred from entering. And even the deputy naval officer appealed in vain to Mr. Packard's doorknocker to let a gentleman pass in, even though he assured them it was a case of urgent official business. The truth of the matter is, all the rough looking men we saw in or out of the Customhouse that day were inside the building, duly labeled, "Deputy U. S. Marshal."

No business man was interfered with or inconvenienced in the slightest degree, as a proof of which it is only necessary to mention that the receipts of the day were larger than for a week previously, and for the same day during the past two years.

This statement is the subject for laughter. When it can be made to appear that a crowd of two or three hundred men, hanging around on both sides of the closed doors of a business house, does not interfere with or cause inconvenience to a business man, then we may concede the point. Such a crowd would be a nuisance and a source of danger to a man carrying gold to the cashier, even if they were not instructed to prevent his ingress without a ticket. To obtain the ticket, too, he would have to apply on the side window of the money order office in the burning sun, where stood another crowd, or chase up Postmaster Lowell, who was running around miscellaneous with a great package of tickets in his hands. We should call such treatment somewhat trying to the patience of a man in a hurry.

"The receipts of the day were larger than for a week previously," etc.

The reported receipts were larger, no doubt. It is said, and we have no doubt with entire truth, that a large portion of the receipts for a week previously had been held back for the very purpose of swelling those of the ninth. Thus an offense against the law was committed in a stupid attempt to perpetrate a political fraud.

And finally, we have the authority of chief of Police Badger for saying that he never made the assertions attributed to him, in regard to forcing an entrance into the building with the police, followed up by thugs and rowdies.

The delegates of the party who were friendly to Warmoth, were in such a majority that they would have had no difficulty in controlling the convention under parliamentary rules, if the malcontents had let them enter the courtroom.

THE WATERWORKS.

After a lengthy discussion on the Waterworks ordinance, passed at a previous meeting of the Council, it was yesterday rescinded. Administrator Shaw, by the most persistent efforts, succeeded in getting a rehearing of the subject, and gave cogent reasons why this ordinance, authorizing the issuance of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of city bonds, for the extension of the City Waterworks, should not be upheld. He denounced it as a most dangerous piece of legislation, and, considering the manner in which it had been adopted, was not disposed to regard it as valid. This ordinance, appropriating a large amount of money for a certain purpose, was passed by a vote of three members, when the charter of the city requires that sums of money exceeding five hundred dollars can only be voted away by a majority of all the members composing the Council.

The ordinance was passed in the absence of Administrator Bonzano, and the friends of the measure are accused of having taken advantage of his absence to force it through. It appeared that Administrator Lewis, after voting for the ordinance, immediately gave notice that he should move for a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting of the Council. Administrator Shaw reminded him of this yesterday, and insisted that courtesy to a full meeting of the Council demanded that he should move for a reconsideration. After it was found that Administrator Lewis could not be induced to reopen the question by moving for a reconsideration of the vote taken at a previous meeting, adopting the ordinance, the question was reopened by a vote of the Council requesting Administrator Shaw to address the members upon the subject. This he did so thoroughly and effectually—notwithstanding the reply of the Mayor, which was intended as a silencer to all that the Administrator of Public Accounts could say—that a resolution was passed rescinding the obnoxious Waterworks ordinance by a majority of all the members composing the Council. This was not done, however, until all the members had their say about the matter under discussion.

The debaters were all earnest in their efforts for or against the ordinance, but Mr. Shaw, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Remick, Mr. Walton and Mr. Lewis were the only ones who entered into the discussion at length. Their remarks have fully developed the fact that there is a majority of the Council who are opposed to authorizing the issuance of the bonds of the city to the extent of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, to be sold without a stipulated price, to raise money to extend the Waterworks of this city, and when sold the bonds to pay the holders eight per cent interest yearly, to be paid by the city out of the proceeds of the Waterworks, if there be any, after the expenses of the department are paid, and if not, then to be paid by the taxpayers. In case the Waterworks ordinance, as passed, went into effect and the bonds were sold, there would be two hundred thousand dollars of interest money that would have to be met yearly. And this sum, it is believed, would be far more than the yearly profits of the Waterworks

to the city, even after they were extended. The Mayor and the Administrator of Finance have been the most strenuous advocates of the ordinance, and yet they but a short time since, on grounds of economy, opposed a great public improvement; one that, if effectually carried out, will not only give us a perfect system of drainage, but will give us protection against overflows, and reclaim the swamp lands in the rear of the city. This great public improvement, wherein the health and permanent prosperity of the city so much depends, and which, it is supposed, can be made to pay for itself, through the blessings it will secure, and the increased value of taxable property, has been steadily opposed by the Mayor on the grounds of economy, and now we find him the advocate of a measure that, if carried out, will do a deep and lasting injury to the credit of the city. Mayor Flanders is just as determined to have his way in this Waterworks business as he was in the drainage business. He has already notified the Council that he intends to veto the resolution rescinding the Waterworks ordinance, and unless the opponents of the measure can defeat his veto, the city will be saddled with another heavy debt.

SUSPENSION OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor yesterday suspended Mr. George E. Bovee from duty as Secretary of State, and appointed General F. J. Heron to act as interim. The reasons for this action will be found given at length on the first page of this morning's paper, and appear to us to be more than sufficient.

It appears that Mr. Bovee, not content with the rather humble duties conferred upon him by the constitution and law, has attempted to assume executive functions to the extent of making laws in the interest of a ring of speculators, with whom he is said to be on the most intimate terms. And we can not conceive of a more high-handed act of usurpation and official malfeasance than his recent attempt to foist on the community the bill known as the Crescent City Waterworks bill, under the pretense that it is a law. The original copy of this bill is still in the hands of the Governor. The transcript which the Secretary sent to the Republican office for publication, and attested as a true copy of the original, is merely a copy of a duplicate, or the semblance of one which he has industriously manufactured from the records of the minute clerks. It is, no doubt, substantially like the original, but it is not a copy of it; was not made from it, and has never been compared with it. Of course, it is in no sense a law of the State, and the Secretary's great offense consists in his officially certifying it to be what it is not.

The constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed. And in the discharge of this duty he has no other recourse, when he finds subordinate officers faithless to the trust reposed in them, than to suspend them, appoint others to attend to their duties, and report his action to the Legislature. And such is the course that will be taken in Mr. Bovee's case. They initiatory steps have already been taken, and will be followed up.

The Directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club yesterday appropriated \$20,000, to be offered in purses at the Spring meeting. This may be considered a liberal beginning for a young club.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee stock, so buoyant in anticipation of the time when the buying in contract should be consummated, fell yesterday to \$9, and even this figure seemed too high for purchases. The truth is, the wish of holders to "unload" is too great. No sales that could be authenticated are reported, those who wished to buy thinking this figure extravagant, and offering \$8 75, which two figures show the ruling of the stock.

Waterworks stock was offered yesterday at fifty cents, where on the previous day it threatened to reach one dollar. There were no sales even at this figure, some undefined cause being at work to let it down. No boasting could get it up to an improved valuation.

Why bacon should be suddenly in such active demand seems unaccountable, though the movement, if traced to its source, would prove to have a reasonable cause. The activity in the inquiry, together with the advance in price, to which allusion was here made on its inception, is on the increase and does not abate one jot. Pork shares the sensation, and is firm at the advanced rate of \$14 25, though buyers seemed to think this rate too steep to authorize purchases.

Flour still shows itself dull, though a trifle more movement was shown yesterday than for some time. There is abundance of stock on hand; the high grades are plentiful, but the peculiar demand for these has gone down into an even tenor.

We hear it reported on the street that a perfect mania is in New York, on the part of bank managers, to convert their fifties into the new five per cents, the offices of the leading bond dealers being crowded with applications of this kind. Here we have noticed no such movement, things in this direction seeming to have received a quietus. Bonds and such things are not mentioned on the street, though transactions where they are bought and sold take place in responsible banking firms, who keep posted on the recent operations of the syndicate.

The longer distance news travels the more exaggerated are the reports; hence it is not surprising the New York cotton interest has a lugubrious outlook on the cotton crop—our intelligence of worms in the country, heavy rains and other causes of cotton destruction being magnified commonly. In the same ratio, by the time the news reaches England it will be reported that we won't have any crop at all, since it is openly asserted in New York the crop will be short seventy-five per cent. These reports are all to the interest of factors, as the "cotton factions" multiply very fast in the face of these unfavorable reports. Hence we see yesterday

an unusual closeness of factors, who, holding their cotton in a tight grip, estopped all movement. It seems this position has been taken in accordance with an improvement in prices in Liverpool and New York. It is no wonder the factors' dreams were golden after such news. It may safely be predicted there will be no fall in cotton prices for some time, though that anticipations of a fall are indulged in evident from the stand taken by buyers yesterday, who would not yield to the "never surrender" terms, and who pool-pooled the idea of emancipated crops and several per cent permanent advance.

Gold shows little change. It is quoted at 111 1/2 @ 112, the New York rate being 112 1/2. The sales made were such as must transpire of necessity, and no unusual amounts were disposed of.

Nor is there any variation in the call for sterling. Foreign exchange remains at the dead point, moving neither up nor down.

The banks draw on New York at 3/4 premium, though a sale of \$20,000 commercial sight has been made at 3-16.

There seems to be few sales of any kind of stocks, buyers waiting for the "turn up," and as such suspense is usually unfavorable, it is not surprising that stocks should be inclined to go down.

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

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street.

A CARD OF THANKS. The officers, members and invited guests of Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2, desiring to express their thanks concerning their recent excursion trip to Grand Isle, held a meeting on board the steamer San Nicolas, with Mr. S. P. Farnalce, vice president, in the chair.

A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, who, after referring to a few minutes, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the company are hereby tendered to Captain Geo. Richard and his efficient clerk, Mr. Culbertson, of the steamer San Nicolas, for the manner in which they were entertained during their excursion trip to and from Grand Isle. The members, collectively and individually, express their appreciation of the facilities afforded on the steamer San Nicolas, in vessel, table, officers and crew. We recommend this boat to our brother firemen and to the community, as our experience warrants us in so doing.

Resolved, That the thanks of the excursionists be tendered to the Messrs. Margot, of the Grand Isle Hotel, for their hospitality, also to Messrs. J. Israel, E. Montrose, Charles Masson, A. D. Bernouly, G. M. Redon, B. Pechelin, H. Jurgens, C. W. Beaubien, William McLaughlin, and to our honorary members, Joseph Calliot, L. E. Lohoe, F. Norton and George Lawrence, for favors extended.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Times and the Republican.

H. P. PHILLIPS, C. E. BABCOCK, M. WELCH, Committee.

A TESTIMONIAL. N. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 192 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 Ayrton, 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, 202 3/4 St. 2d.

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

R. SPOULE & McCOWN, HUGH D. McCOWN. During the next six weeks we will sell our large stock of Linen, Light Cassimeres, and all Light Summer Clothing, at a reduction of twenty-five to thirty per cent.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.

JOHN W. MAIDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment, 64 Camp Street.

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

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.

MAMMOTH POSTERS, PAPER SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have to the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, 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, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY KIND. Our Facilities for Printing are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, 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. 50 Exchange Place, Room No. 2. Refers to: Avandano Brothers, No. 128 Common Street, General Dept., Washington City. General J. H. Snyper, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Biddon, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abell, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Snyper, Louisiana State Senator. Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Ebbell, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. aug10 1871

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE BY 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 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 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 are aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Anguilla, Antigua and Puerto Bello, in Central America; Manabito, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Ouyenne, 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 71

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where the Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and where they could see the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To meet a Mart we invite you to 159 Canal street. Agents warranted. my26 71

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 guarantee 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, 64 1/2 St. 2d, No. 126 Poydras street.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines contending for the monopoly. Fully warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Eastern Agency, No. 61 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents. de 16 So & Tu by

MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS. HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 263 Canal street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM, such as Tooth Brushes, Scentifics, and other Toilet Articles. col 14

DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 55 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 2 o'clock. de 14

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DELAWARE 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 having been made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made now at twenty per cent less than the usual price. see 14

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. He removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 42 Camp Street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M. From 8 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. my 14

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 leading medical authorities testify to the efficacy of this medicine in the treatment of the above diseases, and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. PRICE: 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer, 323 Washington Street, Newark