

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

The Lighthouse Board are taking prompt measures to repair the lighthouses damaged by the cyclone.

Mrs. Mary Pinc Galton has been engaged by Mr. Ford, the famous Baltimore theatrical manager.

The Republican convention in Massachusetts will be held at Worcester on the twenty-seventh instant.

A young lady in Morris, Illinois, turned around and slapped the corner loper who "remarked" when she passed.

A notice of interest to Mrs. Catherine Tucker (maiden name Kine), or any of her friends, appears in another column.

The treasury will buy one million in bonds on Wednesday, and will sell two millions in gold on Thursday, during September.

The Little Christian Magazine, devoted to the glory of God and the welfare of man, is published for one dollar a year, at Washington.

Miss Isadore Cameron is with the new company at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, and has made a "happy impression" as a leading lady.

Miss Louisa Pinc formerly sang at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, London. Mme. Pinc Galton succeeded her there. This church was famous for its fine music.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 47 St. Charles street, Fourth District, household furniture and movable effects.

The wanderers begin to return, and among the arrivals yesterday was Mr. James Buckley, the Commercial alloy stationer, who has been absent from the city several weeks.

Agnes Norman, age fifteen, who was indicted in London for having murdered five children, but was convicted only of an attempt to strangle a little boy, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

We have received, under the frank of United States Senator J. R. West, copies of a pamphlet entitled "Concession, or how the lost cause may be regained and the independence of the South secured."

The best medical talent on Long Island is being exercised in behalf of a young George William, who is the victim of love powders administered by a retiring young woman. She was trying to make him "reprocreate."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the interest of Henry Cassidy, in and to the firm and partnership of Cassidy & Miller.

Mr. John Schaefer, inspector of weights and measures, began to discharge his official duties yesterday, at his office, No. 126 Ninth street. Mr. Schaefer knows how to temper official services with the amenities and courtesies of life.

Persons who are accustomed to use tea leaves for sweeping carpets, and find that they leave stains, will do well to employ fresh cut grass instead. It is better than tea leaves for preventing dust, and gives the carpet a very bright, fresh look.

Among the departures yesterday was that of Mr. Vandegrief, of the firm of Vandegrief & Clark, grocers, on Camps street. He goes West on a tour of business and pleasure, and bears with him many wishes that his trip will be pleasant and his return speedy.

The New York Herald, referring to the horrors and atrocities of a recent abortion case, says: "We can only speculate how many such cases instances of a social evil, deeper than the roots of perdition, are wearing out their blasted existences in our midst."

The theatrical performance by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will not take place on Friday next, nor on the thirtieth instant, but on Wednesday, the thirtieth instant, when Mr. Charles Fyfe will appear as Claude, in the "Lady of Lyons," and Miss O'Connor as Pauline.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in the case of the Spanish brig Lola, towed into Baltimore for repairs, while bound from Havana to Cadiz, that foreign vessels entering an American port in distress are not subject to pay the entry admeasurement or tonnage.

Says the Louisiana Courier-Journal: "Some of the Bourbon papers charge that we have 'swallowed the amendments.' We have done nothing of the sort. They were thrust down our throats, and we simply declined to blow ourselves up with nitrogenous gas to get rid of them."

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and eleven against one hundred and thirteen the week previous. Five died of congestion of the brain, twelve of consumption, three were drowned, seventeen of various fevers, three of lockjaw, two of pneumonia, three of premature birth and stillborn. The city continues remarkably healthy.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 78° at Savannah, 80° at Chattanooga, 81° at Nashville, 80° at Memphis, 79° at Mobile, 82° at Shreveport, 80° at Houston, 79° at Louisville, 80° at St. Louis, 78° at Cincinnati, 80° at Pittsburgh, 76° at Philadelphia, 79° at New York, 80° at Key West and 85° at Havana.

The Pacific coast produces \$30,000,000 in gold and silver annually, and the products are rapidly increasing. During the last twenty years \$1,800,000,000 worth of the precious metals has been mined there. It would add interest to these statistics if it could be known the amount of cash capital that has been expended in mining operations and speculations on that coast during the past twenty years.

A very heavy shower in Boston on the evening of the thirtieth ultimo prevented a large attendance at the Howe family levee at the Revue House in that city. About a dozen gentlemen were present, however, including Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia; Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York; Judge William Ward Howe, of New Orleans; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. Solomon H. Howe, of Boston, and others.

WHAT ABOUT THE FIRE CONTRACT?

As the firemen, or at least the great body of them, are citizens, and therefore interested more in the welfare of the city than in their peculiar organization, we propose to show to them, as well as to the city government, that the ordinance submitted by Mr. Bemick in the Board of Administrators is not what they want, nor what the city wants. In the first place, the term is too long. We live in an age of such rapid development that the wisest man can not estimate the changes which even twelve months may effect. And since this is the case, and since next year there might be some improvement in machinery which may entirely supersede the use of the present fire engines, what would the city do with a contract that bound her to keep up the present system nine years after its usefulness had ended? If the firemen will look at this matter in the light of a judicious business engagement, they will say that their own agents are not justified in engaging them to any such term of service. At least this is our judgment of the decision they will make, assuming that they are now simply engaged in a public and praiseworthy labor, without any selfish notion to move them thereto.

If their association is merely philanthropic and public-spirited, as they pretend it is, paying them nothing, but costing them great waste of time, loss of sleep, and putting them in frequent peril of life and limb, they should be both to bind themselves for the term of ten years, and they should be the first to welcome any improvement which will allow them to disband their organization. This seems to us to be the time position which the firemen ought to take in this matter.

Then, again, the city has her duty in the premises, which is to guard against involvement in any engagement which may be unnecessary, and which she might regret at a future day. In the next place she should decline to create any agency for the distribution of the public moneys beyond the control of the city authorities, for a longer period than one year, or during the official term of the administrators making the contract. She should, probably, reserve the right of selecting the chief engineer and his subordinates, together with the higher right of dissolving any organization that engaged in disturbing the peace or in directing political movements. And it is possible that the Council might make its engagements with each company separately, instead of making a general contract with what is now known as a close corporation, the Firemen's Charitable Association. This suggestion is made with a full appreciation of the danger that exists of creating dangerous rivalries in the department, but the provision for disbanding any company that disturbed the peace or disobeyed the orders of the chief engineer disposes of this trouble.

The matter of prolonging the contract with the Firemen's Charitable Association is one that need not be hurried through, since the present system can be preserved indefinitely by simply paying the association the regular stipend of ten or twelve thousand dollars per month. Let the Administrators discuss and consider this engagement with full reference to the possibilities of the future and to the reforms that may and ought to be instituted in the premises. The firemen are as much interested as any other citizens in seeing that the best is done with the proposition that can be, and if any improvement can be made on the present system we feel certain that they will accept it with as much good will as their neighbors.

PITKIN IN A LATHER

Pitkin has heard of it, and sweats at every pore. Froth exudes from his hide like the perspiration from a dunghill on a frosty morning. The "soft-mouthed orator" has precipitated upon an all suffering public three columns and a half of frothy essence, addressed to Governor Warmoth. One well-directed lick of the Governor's oratorical cat-o-nine tails has thrown little J-a-r-joe Pitkin into a greater condition of saponaceous foam than he achieved in camp, which he pretends now to "have forgotten all about. A man with a memory at all convenient ought to forget such episodes in his life, if possible. But he never will forget the frothy condition he plunged into, on reading Governor Warmoth's Turner Hall speech. He emits a fog of soapy spray that completely surrounds and conceals him. Were he not visible at both ends, we could not recognize him, except from his style.

Poor Pitkin proves conclusively by this letter that he has entirely forgotten all the foolish things he ever did, even including his speech at a McClellan meeting at St. Charles Theatre, on the eighth of January, 1864. But he remembers vividly all the silly lies that have been retailed by the rebels against Governor Warmoth during the past three years. A young man with such a convenient memory must of necessity make a good United States general appraiser. And it is a pity he can not be prevailed upon to stay here and fulfill his contract with Uncle Sam, instead of loafing off to Philadelphia and writing three column letters about things he has forgotten for two or three years, and those he never knew anything about. Come back, Pitkin!

MR. BOVEE'S ACT.

While we contend there can be no question as to the illegality of Mr. Bovee's action in attempting to proclaim an act of the Legislature while the original bill is in the hands of the Governor, unsigned, we cheerfully give, for the information of our readers, the following from the Louisianaian, which shows the roundabout course of the bill before it found its way into the executive office. It will be seen that it could not have become a law by lapse of time, even though Governor Warmoth had himself received for it at the time it was presented at his residence:

HOW IT STANDS.

The truth as regards the presentation of the Water, orks bill to the Governor is this. The bill was sent to the executive residence

at a late hour on May 25, and received for "a package" by a member of the house. On Monday, the twenty-seventh, parties interested in the bill notified the Governor of the fact, when he told them they had better recover the bill and procure a regular receipt for it, which they promptly did, returning the receipt first obtained. Thus the bill was really in the hands of the Governor only during the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, first and second on which latter designated day the Assembly adjourned. But, granting that the service at the Governor's house, on the night of the twenty-fifth, was legal, it does not help the matter for Mr. Bovee and his backers in the least. Admit that Sunday, the twenty-sixth, can legally be counted as included within the constitutional limitation, and yet the five days allowed by law for the Governor to withhold the bill had not expired when the Legislature adjourned. By their own showing, the bill was presented at the executive mansion on Saturday, at forty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, P. M., and at about ten o'clock P. M. of the following Thursday the Legislature was dissolved by adjournment sine die.

Every day that the progress of this outrageous scheme of plunder is marked by trickery and cunning, and the more it is investigated the more obvious the light in which the manipulators must stand before the public. The position of the Governor, on the contrary, must add confidence and respect from all parties who have the real welfare of the community at heart.

We insist that Messrs. Dunn and Carter should have become implicated in the affair by furnishing what purported to be a certified copy of a bill, the original of which the Governor had publicly announced his conviction he was lawfully withholding from publication.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Very recently some of the more pious of our guerrilla newspapers became greatly exercised because of an attack made by Governor Warmoth in the Republican Convention. Disciples of the church are usually very sensitive to such attacks, hence the Bulletin, which was then working by the day for one wing of the Republican party, sounded the alarm by calling the attention of the colored people to the alleged fact that Governor Warmoth had "gone out of his way" to speak slightlying of their church. A number of country papers took up the cry, not knowing anything about the matter, and the ball was rolling finely until the Louisianaian, the best and most faithful representative of the colored people in this State, puts its foot on the thing in this fashion:

Some of the sorehead country papers, taking their cue from the late Evening Bulletin, are pitching into Governor Warmoth for his alleged abuse of the Methodist church while ruling down Messrs. Carter and the Turner Hall convention. It is a cold trail, gentlemen. There is not a member of that persuasion who does not know the difference between the Methodist Church South of which the Governor alluded, and that division to which our people so numerously belong. Mr. Carter's church supported slavery and secession, and still refuses communion with, or recognition of, colored Methodists. And "that's what's the matter."

Senator Anderson, one of the Democratic Senators in the Louisiana Legislature, was present when General Beauregard allowed himself to be interviewed at one of the fashionable watering places in Virginia the other day, but he did not get in his speech until the hero of Fort Sumter had spiked his guns and marched away. Then the Senator came to the front and let himself out to the interviewer with a gushing honesty that would have insured a frown from the president of the St. Charles street railroad if he had been present. Senator Anderson very distinctly refused to blame Governor Warmoth or his administration for the increase in the indebtedness of the State, as ten millions of the same had been contracted during the administration of James Madison Wells, when the Democrats had things their own way. He credited Governor Warmoth with having engineered to a success the limitation upon the public indebtedness, and insisted that he had vetoed many extravagant appropriations made in the interest of Republicans and Democrats alike.

According to Senator Anderson, Governor Warmoth has been most liberal and conciliatory in his appointments, often selecting good men from among his political opponents when his own party did not present favorable nominations. Still Senator Anderson is willing to see the Democracy successful, even if it has to be accomplished by defeating the officer in whose favor he found so many actions to compliment. General Beauregard should be particular hereafter, when he goes upon an interviewing expedition, not to take along with him the antidote to his disease.

General Beauregard is furnishing some interesting matter to the public and to General Grant to reflect upon, and that is the utter impossibility of defeating the Republican party in Louisiana, if Governor Warmoth is not disposed of. He admits a large Republican majority in the State, say forty thousand voters, and the only way to overcome this difficulty to the recovery of the State to the Democracy, is to be found in the defeat of Warmoth. Therefore he prefers Lieutenant Governor Dunn, not as a Republican, but as an instrument. The logic of which is that the hero of Fort Sumter is supporting his Democratic friends by dividing his Republican enemies. His failure at dividing the Union will find a parallel in his failure to divide the Republicans of Louisiana. He expects to talk some more on this subject, and we are duly attentive.

What will the children say when they learn that a regular war is about to be waged against the organ grinders? The Italian Society, of New York, seeking to elevate the character of the Italians in the United States, insists that Italy shall not be the only country to bear the odium of furnishing us with great strapping fellows with organs and monkeys upon their backs. The society appeals to all the Italians who are able to work to do something honorable and manly instead of following this business, which properly belongs to the weak and wounded. Italy has a nationality at present, and it is the duty of every Italian to represent his country in some honorable employment.

General Beauregard is a little doubtful about the existence of any Ku-Klux in Louisiana, but he thinks, if they do exist, that their design is without any political intent whatever, but has merely for its objective point the suppression of dishonesty, on the same principle that the San Francisco vigilance committee acted

in 1851. The allusion is most unfortunate, since the San Francisco vigilance committee was a body of good citizens who were forced to organize themselves into a physical force for the suppression of the Democratic party in that city. The California Ku-Klux, if we may be allowed to indicate the committee by the title which General Beauregard constructively puts upon it, had a political design as well as a moral motive, and it succeeded in both, to wit: it beat the Democracy and it purified politics. The Ku-Klux in Louisiana support the Democracy and defile politics, which is a material difference.

It is claimed by some that the Dunn-Carter-Pitkin combination is a strong one—that its strength consists in being in "good odor" with the Republicans of the State. Others contend—and they are believed to embrace more than two-thirds of the Republicans of the State—that the Dunn-Carter-Pitkin combination is only strong in "bad odor;" that since the attempt to force bayonet rule in the Customhouse they are in worse odor than usual with the people. White and colored Republicans now turn up their noses at these men who have gone back on Republican principles.

As an evidence of the progress that Kentucky has made under the new departure, it is proper to mention, that instead of "fighting the matter out" before breakfast in some shady place at ten paces, the Democratic editors of Louisville now explain and ventilate their personal troubles in cards ranging from one and a half to four columns in length. This is decidedly a sign of peace.

Dispatches were received here from Washington yesterday, announcing that President Grant will meet the committee of the Louisiana Republican convention to-day. The President was at Long Branch yesterday, but we do not know whether he will receive the committee there or return for that purpose to Washington.

The Louisville Lelger refuses to mount the new departure platform because the Republicans were on it first. What is the use of two parties, says this oracle of the Bombs, if they both agree in principle? That is a Bourbon question, truly.

General Beauregard is in love with Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and Lieutenant Governor Dunn is solemnly asking his new inamorata, "where he has been all this long time?"

ON GARONDELET STREET.

It is now apparent that levee stock, in its descent, has about "touched bottom," and that discouraging reports can not affect it much longer. In all movements of stock, buying or selling, there is a central figure, a bear in buying or a bull in selling. No one, who wants to buy anything, will fail to depreciate it, if in his power, and it is equally true that any one who wishes to sell out will try to "put it up."

The central figure in the late Levee buying movement has been consistent and persistent, and, no doubt, has absorbed many shares "lying around loose," but many are too wary and have held on while others have been caught as readily as cheap fish. Reports contrary to the facts of the case, discrediting every intelligence in favor of the company have been multiplied industriously, but on the ears of the knowing ones have fallen dead. The franchises of the company are greater than ever granted in the State. Its entitled pay for work is liberal; its privileges at the auditor's and treasurer's offices stand above all other corporations; its expenditures, already half way realized, are more to its prosperity. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that capitalists are seeking an interest, especially when it can be had at the rate of \$7 a share. There is no trouble about selling Levee. Let any one shake a thousand shares and it will be gobbled in no time. True, the market rate must be followed; this, to make, is a merely matter of every day business; but it is a stock that never goes begging. Yesterday the stock was between \$6 1/2 and \$7, but still no sales are reported, and "the cat in the meal tub" is discovered. There are many shares "in pickle" which no wave will reach.

We hear of 50 shares Slaughterhouse sold at \$25, between which figure and \$26 the stock steadily vibrates. There are few offerings of stock besides Levee and Pneumatic, and there is more business done in the latter than in the former. Indeed, the business in Pneumatic yesterday, or rather the pretense of business, was somewhat lively.

Gold ruled at 112 1/2 here, and was 113 at New York. The scarcely appreciable variation in the rate at once shows the dullness of this branch of the money business. There was a slight activity in the demand for State warrants, which are offered at fifty-five cents for large and sixty cents for small sizes.

Pneumatic stock has still an upward spirit, but we are unable to authenticate any report of sales made beyond \$6 50 on Saturday, though the friends assert it to be worth more. Yesterday one hundred shares sold at \$7 50. Domestic exchange is still steady. The banks still draw on New York at three-eighths premium.

Crescent City Waterworks does not claim any attention. The last quotation heard of was twenty-five cents for a share of \$100, at which rate it will not take much money to "control" the destinies of the company.

We hear something about the boat of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company being in readiness for launching, which news has not yet improved the stock.

The reports concerning cotton are still against the coming crop, and hence to the advantage of the factors, whose prices are still held up, the diminution, if any, being a trifle. Strict low middling is not to be had, according to report, and for this reason the price is a little in advance of Saturday's figures, and, of course, will increase, commensurate with the difficulty

of getting it. The supplies of cotton being scant, and the views of factors backed up by continued discouraging reports, undergoing no change, tend to confine operations within very narrow limits. The latest news is that the "boll worm" has made its appearance in large numbers within the Mississippi lines, and such tidings, with other news arriving being "all of a piece" continue to arrive and make things unsettled and uncertain as to the future. Besides, there is not sufficient money to be used in this direction to authorize extensive operations.

Real estate is already billeted for higher rates than the previous commercial year, and such would not be the case were it not for the frequent demands made for "very desirable locations." The instrument is all tuned, the keys in readiness, and everything is favorable for the orchestral burst which shall announce the commencement of the actual season. When a business has no life in it there is no one who will inquire for care about it. But inquiries and solicitations are for real trade and activity what the first red streaks of the dawn are to the day, and from the character and nature of these, one may be led to conclude a healthy season will ensue for real estate.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc30 ly

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 124.....Delord Street.....124 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. oc30 ly

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, September 4, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter of combination Ticket No. 7, 54, 66, class 309, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of five thousand and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, on Friday, September 1, 1871, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office No. 346 Magazine street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. BAPTIST-REINZ, Taylor street, Jefferson City. oc30 ly

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. oc30 ly

GAS! GAS! GAS! Under this very appropriate heading, Mr. W. B. Bowman, agent of Fairbank's Scales, issues an advertisement, in which (perhaps unintentionally) he misrepresents facts. The customhouses, post-offices and public buildings are not furnished throughout with Fairbank's Scales.

Those who are curious can satisfy themselves by going to the Customhouse, etc., in this city, where they will find a variety of scales in daily use. If the Fairbank's Scales have the preference, the fact can be accounted for when it is remembered that generally:

PUBLIC PATRONAGE GOES WITH POLITICAL AFFINITY. In relation to the STANDARD, any person of common sense will understand that there can be but one correct standard, and that is:

FIXED BY LAW. and all scale manufacturers throughout the United States MUST COMPLY with the weights in the Patent Office of Washington.

We are always ready for a fair, square contest with our competitors, and are not to be dismayed by BUNCOMBE AND MISREPRESENTATION. In places where our Scales have been established they have always given satisfaction, and although we have not as yet been here one year, we think we can:

Compare Sales and Recommendations for that period with the Fairbank's, notwithstanding their long start ahead of us. In this city, when the Public Weigher has been called in to test discrepancies between the Forsyth and Fairbank's Scales, the result has been:

FORSYTH HAS ALWAYS PROVED CORRECT. We advertise that OUR SCALES ARE THE STRONGEST, AND WE ARE READY TO PROVE

All We Advertise. Those interested are requested to call on us and see the list of old and well established houses who are now using our Scales in this city, to whom we can refer.

FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO., Agents Forsyth Scales Works, No. 46 Magazine street. N. B.—On the first of October we will remove to No. 3, Tchoupchoulas street. oc30 ly

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 121 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 they are:

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE. If your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, strength and elasticity of operation, and the great ease with which it can be repaired, are qualities we have never found equalled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our Asylum, it has always been the favorite with our children, and often a source of much contention among them, as to who should have the privilege of its use.

During the past two years we have had five of your Sewing Machines in constant use, and large quantities of work of every description for families has been done on them. We have never had any complaint from those for whom the work has been done, but on the contrary, such 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. oc30 ly

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AT WHOLESALE PRINTING COMPANIES STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 64.....Camp Street.....64 We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REVOLUTION. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCIY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have for the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, 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 SORTS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—Not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. Offer to city and country merchants full lines of FALL GOODS, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM LONDON AND PARIS. Many of them IN JOB LOTS. Which they will close at a small advance and on liberal terms. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. 126 Canal street. NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLEWARE, such as: SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices low, at any Northern manufactory, and CHINA TRAY 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-buckles, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 404 1/2 St. No. 106 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. New Orleans, May 25, 1871. Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place "where there shall be reason to believe a 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 hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws so herein 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 St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. my26 ly

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 courts of Claims 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. Refer to: Avondale Brothers, No. 155 Common street. General Dent, Washington City. General J. H. Saylor, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Holden, 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. oc30 ly

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MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Teeth, Brushes, Dentures, and other Toilet Articles. oc30 ly

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 13 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 Denture 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. oc30 ly

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 44 Camp street. oc30 ly

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. he can be consulted at his home, except when engaged in visiting patients. my26 ly

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, which is so objectionable. It is guaranteed fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the GREAT, POSITIVE AND INFALLIBLE CURE for all diseases of malarious origin. FEVER AND AGUE. INTERMITTENT FEVER. CHILL FEVER. REMITTENT FEVER. BILIOUS FEVER. DUMB AGUE when neglected. SWEET QUININE. Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), and is free from all the deleterious and malarious ingredients which enter into the composition of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine. It is the only advantage claimed for it.

over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that insupportable, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is so objectionable, and which, to its use with most persons, and always with its children. SWEET QUININE. Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and in solid form for use in the family, and for the general public. SWEET QUININE. AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

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