New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

A Dubuque husband cut off his wife's hair when she was asleep and purchased a jug of whisky with it.

The Gatlin gunners were to have a meeting at Houma on last Saturday. So we learn from the Lafourche *Times*.

A man in Davenport, Iowa, offers, through the columns of a local paper, to give $50 to any man who will elope with his wife.

This generation has grown so lazy that it is proposed to have elevators in the churches to take the people up into the galleries.

In Mobile, the other day, a colored girl was fined fifty dollars or thirty days for hoisting her dress unnecessarily high when crossing a ditch.

New Hampshire is said to be the only State in the Union where the number of aids to the Governor exceeds in number the members of the Senate.

During the absence of Administrator Remick, the Department of Commerce will be under the charge of Mr. Cockrem, Administrator of Improvements.

There is a cave in Effingham, New Hampshire, in which a sufficient quantity of ice freezes in winter to supply the wants of the neighboring farmers all summer.

"Would it very much surprise you?" is the latest addition to the slangular dictionary. It is borrowed from the solicitor general's queries in the Tichborne trial.

Major A. J. Wagner, lately minute clerk of the Fourth District Court, and until 1868 attached to one of the city journals as an editorial writer, is dangerously ill.

Wendell Phillips declares that American newspapers are "poisoned fountains." He probably got his idea from the fact that a great many of them are edited by squirts.

A Spanish coin, dated 1795, has been exhumed in a sandhill at Princetown, and now there is danger that the town will be dug away in search of Captain Kidd's treasures.

It is reported that pine lands in Wisconsin to the value of $200,000, belonging to the government, were lately bought up by one or two corporations for the sum of $20,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Administrator of Finance until twelve o'clock on Saturday, the sixteenth instant, for the sale to the city of six wharf bonds. See advertisement.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: Julius Robertson, justice of the peace, Second Ward, Iberia parish; Simeon Lebleu and H. F. Myers, deputy constables, Calcasieu parish.

Newbern, North Carolina, threatens to be buried in watermelons. The streets are so full of them the people are obliged to get out of the second story windows. What a melancholy condition of affairs.

A Maine official, who was called upon to administer an oath recently, absent-mindedly subscribed himself. "Yours, truly, Rogers & Smith, Justice of the Peace." It was a firm name, but it wouldn't stand.

John Hawthorne, son of the famous author, has commenced to follow in the literary footsteps of his father, and his style is said to resemble greatly the sombre tinted method of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Colonel Belger, United States Division and Depot Quartermaster, has moved the army offices from the corner of Camp and South streets to the large and roomy edifice No. 205 Camp street. The quartermaster, paymaster and medical officers' offices are there located.

The counting house of Baker & Merrill, in Boston, was robbed of fifty thousand dollars in bonds, railroad certificates, notes, deeds, revenue stamps and other valuables recently. The entire amount was subsequently discovered by a boy, in a vault, who informed the police, and they took charge of the property.

The easterly winds which have prevailed for several days have backed up the water of the lake and river considerably. In the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the water in the New canal had risen six inches, being within seven inches of the storm water of 1869. The water in the river had risen one foot six inches in the same time.

The simplest method of detecting adulterated tea is to burn it and weigh the ashes. Any kind of tea, from the best down to the most common, must not leave over five per cent of ash, while the adulterated sorts have actually given thirty five to forty-eight per cent of ash, proving that at least thirty to forty per cent of worthless or injurious stuff had been added.

Rev. G. H. Deere, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, will become the pastor of the Unitarian church in this city. He will commence his duties here on the second Sunday in October. Letters from those who know him say he is quite eloquent, preaches without notes, "stands right up and talks to the people." We congratulate the society on their prospect for the coming year.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 81° at Chattanooga, 78° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 83° at Vicksburg, 81° at Shreveport, 80° at Mobile, 81° at Montgomery, 79° at St. Louis, 80° at Louisville, 76° at Cincinnati, 78° at Chicago, 80° at Pittsburg, 78° at Philadelphia, 80° at New York, 84° at Key West and 86° at Havana.

We learn that Mr. Granet, the chief engineer of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, left New York Monday for New Orleans. He is accompanied by an accomplished workman, thoroughly conversant with the operations of Choudreau's patent well for drawing sulphur from the mines. They will immediately proceed to the mines, where operations are now progressing, and as soon as the machinery arrives from Calais, they will commence putting down the patent well. The company is pushing forward the work vigorously, and early in the year 1872 the stockholders will be gladdened with the yield of sulphur from the mines ready for the market.

THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

The appointment of the arbitrators under the Washington treaty for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, it is believed, will now bring that vexed question to a final and definite determination. Notwithstanding the issue of the conference in the consummation of the treaty, there are English journals that hold out in opposition to the settlement of this controversy, insisting that the concessions were all on one side and against the British interest. They still hold to the idea that no wrong was done to the people of this country by the Alabama raids upon our commerce, and believe that the arbitrators will aim at the conclusion, that there is nothing due to us on that account. They urge that it is a law suit; that nothing has been settled by the late treaty, and that the affair for them may not end so badly. The argument is that the parties have commenced an amicable litigation, and no one can tell how it is to end. The wish is father to the thought, and, like people who have a fancy for law suits and uncertain contests, with their excitements and hopes and fears, finding themselves worsted in the strife, comfort themselves with abusing the judges. These journals are not willing to yield to the decision of the commissioners. One of them says:

Some people seem to have decided that England stands already committed to the payment of a sum of money; the amount of which has only to be determined by the tribunal. There are, however, no proper grounds for such a conclusion, for even under the new rules of international law, it is possible that our side will offer a full justification for everything which the Americans may allege in their bill of indictment.

These fallacious opinions, however, have no force or effect when it is seen from an examination of the treaty that the whole case, so far as the liability of England is concerned, is admitted and settled by that contract, now ratified; and that the very law in accordance with which these claims are to be adjudicated, is contained in the treaty itself.

The masses of the English people are not in sympathy with these malcontents, who can not accept the situation, and though it may add to the burdens which are now borne by them, they are fully satisfied that the decision of the commission was right, and that their government should discharge the demand created by its wrongful neglect.

With Charles Francis Adams as our representative on the board of arbitration, the interests of American claimants will be maintained with firmness, and the character and standing of Mr. Adams as a gentleman of probity and unblemished reputation is such as to give assurance that his influence will be felt by the other members of the board. It can not be that now any further opposition will be made to the final action of this board, which has nothing but a ministerial duty to perform in considering the nature and character of the claims which shall be presented to it for adjustment. Doubtless, as in other instances of similar national differences arising out of demands of indemnity, there will be many fraudulent and unjust demands made out and presented, but it will not be difficult to discriminate between the false and the true, and a decision rendered accordingly.

The peaceful result attained by the treaty and the submission of the claims of our citizens to a board of arbitrators, in the manner arranged by the joint commission, was one of the most splendid triumphs ever achieved in the history of diplomacy, and well deserves the encomiums of the people of all nations as another progressive movement of the age millenial in spirit, and worthy of the two great nations that inaugurated it. The Republican party has cause for congratulation that it has brought to an end one of the most delicate, trying and irritating subjects ever presented to an administration since the formation of this government, and that, too, without resorting to extreme measures.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE NEWS.

As was indicated in these columns two weeks ago, the danger that threatened Central Europe from the combined attack of Russia and France has disappeared by the disavowal of the Czar of any such hostile intention. It is the misfortune of the newspaper press that many of its editors accept the reports of the telegraph as reliable, when, in fact, they are merely the sensational outgivings of stupid reporters, or the canards of brokers who have bought the agents of the telegraph. An acquaintance of many years with the workings of the Associated Press enables us to guard against being misled by these crazy or fraudulent dispatches. There are hundreds of reporters employed in the collection of news in various parts of the world, and some of these men are very self-important individuals, always ready to be sensational and notorious, and frequently ready to sell their services to any speculation. A piece of bad news, rapidly and boldly circulated, has been known to affect the money market most disastrously; and unscrupulous brokers are ever ready to use this manner of falsehood to obtain an advantage in their business transactions. The telegraph had been filled with dispatches about the renewal of unfriendly relations between Germany and France until the public would believe nothing about the matter. Then it had sought to unsettle the money market by implicating France in a Quixotic design to restore the Pope. And as a last resort, the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Prussia was made the occasion for originating a coalition which was to provoke a war with Russia. All these dispatches were either the vain conclusions of stupid reporters, anxious to make themselves notorious, or they were the well paid for frauds of stock speculators. The telegraph was used as a piece of pinchbeck jewelery to array some fool as the oracle of the hour, or it was sold to the brokers, in order that the money changers might be frightened into selling valuable stocks, in view of a general European war. Some newspaper men do not appreciate this contingency of stupidity or fraud, and are thus misled into accepting as honest and reliable that which better posted people detect at once as incorrect and unreasonable. The telegraph is worthless as a reporter of probabilities, for, as a general rule, it is too cheaply managed to be entitled to respect for the conclusions of its servants. Very few men of brains manipulate the press dispatches, and therefore what comes to us from Europe as the probable course of State craft is wholly unreliable, since it is merely the outgiving of a man who has nothing to recommend him as a statesman or a politician. It was with a full knowledge of this inferiority on the part of the agents of the telegraph that we discountenanced the reported coalition of Russia and France against Germany and Austria. It did not come through legitimate sources and was not founded on reasonable suggestions. There was no cause, that the outside world could discover, why Russia and Prussia should draw the sword against each other after having been friendly so long, and until the telegraph reporter gave a reason for the quarrel which he announced the REPUBLICAN refused to believe in the quarrel. The news from Europe at present justifies our disbelief. Russia has assumed no unpleasant attitude toward Germany, but, on the contrary, has sought to assist in promoting harmony between that power and Austria concerning some Roumanian dispute. And in every other respect the condition of Europe is quiet.

ATTACK ON THE LEGISLATURE.

As Governor Warmoth has kept himself remarkably cool and collected since the Legislature adjourned, and as he is now broadly traduced for actions committed during his administration, it must be plain that what he has done to give offense to his Republican friends must have been committed before or during the last Legislature; and since this is the conclusion to which all reasonable men must come, is it not plain that every attack upon the Governor is an attack upon the Legislature? If he has done wrong, the Legislature has assumed his offenses by allowing them to pass without censure. The laws which he is said to abuse were passed with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor. The power which he possesses was voted to him by the friends of the Lieutenant Governor. And though his annual message recommended a modification of the election, registration and printing laws, the Legislature refused to accept the suggestion, and persistently asserted that he should be continued on duty with extraordinary authority. As the Legislature did all this, and as the Lieutenant Governor helped to do it, why does he not tear his own hair as the author of his own misery? Why do his friends hammer away at the Governor, when they should be hammering themselves and the Legislature? And why does not the Legislature generously step in and assume the responsibility of its own actions? Or if it does not feel in the heroic mood, why does it not put on the air of authority, and say to the troubled waters, "Peace, be still?"

TAMMANY IN A HURRY.

Mr. Tweed, Grand Sachem of Tammany, was interviewed by a reporter from the *Missouri Republican* last week, and he meekly requested the West to suspend its opinion touching the Democratic frauds in New York, as the officials were very anxious and very much hurried about making a report explaining the entire matter. As Tammany has had four years within which to make its report, and as the public has been demanding a report during all that time, it seems that Tweed's anxious hurry is either a chronic disease or a new discovery. If he has always been in a hurry to make public his accounts, why has he not done so? If he always expects to be in a hurry, and never expects to get over it, then why should the West suspend its opinion any longer? It seems that less hurry and more work would suit the West better than this extraordinary haste that never amounts to anything.

AN ANALYSIS INVITED.

In the voluminous letter which the solid and dignified Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, writes to the great and useful Editor Greeley, of Nebraska and Texas, the literary chemist will not fail to find matter which will fully satisfy him that the production had a composite parentage. One part of the document is ponderous, after the manner of the reputed author; another part is malicious and personal, after the style of Carter; and the third division partakes of a nature somewhat democratic in its conception. Where Mr. Dunn supposititiously perambulates, perhaps his own pen did the work; where he presumptively flagellates, it seems that the work of a revivalist preacher is discoverable, and where he hypothetically ventilates, the odor of a disappointed contractor salutes the attention. It will afford the student of curious literature an entertaining job to dissect the letter which the Lieutenant Governor writes to the editor, and as the article is fresh, the anatomist will be all the more successful in discovering its constituent elements. A resume of the post mortem examination will discover, if we are not mistaken, that three men wrote the production, and that each one of these men is gifted with his own particular reason for disliking Governor Warmoth. Perhaps all of them have been refused some favor. Perhaps all of them have some point to make against the people which the Governor intercepts, and perhaps the inquest which is now invited will discover all and singular their personal reasons why a political letter was written.

Either Lieutenant Governor Dunn furnished the Democratic papers with his leading points in advance of the publication of his letter to Mr. Greeley, or else he borrowed his prominent arguments from them, for the articles are as near alike as two peas. All that Mr. Dunn says against Governor Warmoth can be found in the *Patriot*, and whatever the *Patriot* has uttered can be found in Mr. Dunn's letter. Which is the reflector in this case?

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The bears in the late Levee movement having rested on their laurels, Slaughterhouse refusing to come out at any price, Pneumatic showing a disposition to go up, but without operations, it can not be said there was any great activity in the street. For once, the lever which rises or falls stocks and the like securities, stopped its daily throb. Of late its only movement has been more downward than up, but when the things are all fixed, it will be time enough for "a bull movement."

There is not much doubt but that Levee stock has touched bottom, or, to use a common phrase, stopped going down. A sale of 200, 100 and 100 shares was transacted yesterday at $7, but this is below the market, which is very firm. The outsiders, as those are called who are neither brokers nor interested, do not seem to be much affected by the recent low prices. But this class are of this disposition, when the stock is going down they make inquiries which are not divested of a shade of anxiety, but when it rises they are content, and will not sell. The rake has been winnowing through the street for some time during the spell of low prices, but has failed to gather up any more than a few shares, compared with the large number that are subject to manipulation. The law is quoted favorably by those who know, and it is scarcely a matter of surprise that when 11,000 shares were thrown on the market when the contract was consummated, that there should be a drop.

The change that has come over Pneumatic inspires no confidence, those who would buy unloading on the slightest opportunity. We have heard of no sales, nor of any new kink in the machinery which has breathed into the torpid institution this fitful breath of life. Notwithstanding there are seven secured patents for the working of this machine, the advantages of its application do not appear. Nor is it evident to the uninterested spectator that when applied to engines or street cars, this power is to be controlled like steam, which, after all, is the giant among powers, and one for which it is impossible, as yet, to find a substitute. Such discussions are not foreign to the subject when the value of the stock is based on the pneumatic principle. We hear Pneumatic quoted yesterday at $7, $7 25 and $7 50, but have not heard of any sales made off hand, those negotiated having been on the buyer's option plan, and others being "shorts" seeking to cover.

Gold ruled yesterday at 112¾, and remained at this point steadily in its tracks and changed not. In New York the rate is greater, being 113¼, in consequence of the signal payment of duties, which, from all statistical representations, appear greater than ever before, the arrivals last week being ten per cent more than any seven days of any year. No one need anticipate any change for the present in the gold market, as the time for corners appears to have waned. In this connection a broker stated he had spent as high as $4000 to bring gold up to a certain figure (in former years), and had not lost by it. But now-a-days there is no such inclination to put it up or to dabble in anything but stocks, which monopolize all financial ingenuity to be found on the street.

Domestic exchange is possessed of the same steadiness, and the rate is yet ⅛ premium. There is not any market here for United States bonds.

In flour the market is still very dull; there is a lack of activity and spirit in the purchases, which are few, and in the sales, that are small lots and far between.

In sugar there are no receipts—even the driblets have stopped, and the sales are confined to city dealers.

It seems as if produce stands still; money remains like a rock; cotton does not come out; all waiting for the opening of the season, when the absentees will return, and when cash, frozen in the coldness of summer speculations, shall thaw out again and "go about doing good;" "dead loads" of all kinds of produce, flour, bacon and corn have arrived, warehouses are crammed with them, seeking a market. True, much of this will have to remain unhonored until the sale of the new crop sets money adrift like saw logs at high water, to find out some "bank." But the quantities that are already selling according to orders show that even before the height of the season there is at least a semblance of trade before the substance.

It will not even be admitted that there was any particular crisis in public affairs that justified the Lieutenant Governor in breaking into the Governor's office to assume the duties of that position, but even admitting that there was occasion for such an extraordinary proceeding, society will hardly admit that this emergency arose out of any pressing necessity for the release of a condemned criminal such as Charles Simmons was. The clemency of the executive department is not built on a two-forty principle.

During the delivery of General Butler's recent speech at Springfield, Massachusetts, several spoons inclosed in an envelope were passed up to him. The General tore open the envelope, saw the corner of one of the spoons and the joke at the same time, and, hastily slipping the package into his pocket, proceeded with his address.

Phillis Glover, newly engaged at the Chestnut, Philadelphia, is a granddaughter of the deceased actress, Mrs. Glover, long celebrated in England from the early part of this century to about 1850. She was for many years, toward the close of her life, at the London Haymarket.

Seventy years ago some domestic rabbits were introduced upon Sable Island, a small, sandy islet lying about a hundred miles off the Nova Scotia coast, and being left alone, and not crossed in breeding, they have entered their feral state in liveries of beautiful silver-gray, with white collars, intimating some remote affinities with bygone races.

In furnishing houses, the fashion is to have the walls, carpets, furniture and hangings of each room a different color, so they can be designated as the red room, blue room, etc.

Although the effects of the Persian famine may have been somewhat exaggerated, there is every reason to believe that the sufferings and deaths from hunger in that country have been, and are, fearful. In the city of Ispahan alone 27,000 of the population have died from want of food. This fact would lead us to place credence in the report that in some of the provinces nearly half the inhabitants have perished. The cause of the famine is found in the fact that the food crops failed in one section of the country at a time when nearly all the other agricultural regions were devoted to the cultivation of cotton.

A Springfield dispatch says:

Professor DeHoune, the celebrated one-legged tight-rope walker, while giving an exhibition this afternoon, fell about one hundred feet, breaking his remaining leg in two places, and badly injuring his head. The doctors think he will recover. The accident was caused by the rope breaking, and he refused the money, saying he had not walked the rope yet.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

JACOB OTT,

BUILDER,

184.....Delord Street.....184

(Tivoli Circle.)

NEW ORLEANS.

Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequaled 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 our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.

Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.

Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,

Wholesale Depot 69 New street, New York. no20 2p

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 BLAEDEL PIANOS, which are unequaled in tone, touch, durability and workmanship.

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

Pianos sold on monthly payments.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

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

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 159 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO.,

de16 8a Su & Tu 1y Agents.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.

de7 2p81y

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory, and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,

de4 1y 2p No. 186 Poydras street

A TESTIMONIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 182 Canal street, New Orleans:

SIR—We are much in want of two of your FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, and propose to give you in exchange for them, one each, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. If you accept our offer it will take from us the last of five of the other patterns of machines that we have disposed of to give place to yours.

We have had much experience with several of the leading Sewing Machines, and feel that we can say, without injustice to any one, that the

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE

Of your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, small effort required to operate, and the great strength and elasticity of its seam, are qualities we have never found equaled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our Asylum, it has always been the favorite with our children, and often a source of much contention among them, as to who should have the privilege of its use.

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

We most earnestly hope that you will accept our proposition to exchange, and favor us by sending your machines at the earliest opportunity.

DIRECTRESS ST. ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

au23 3m 1t 2p

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

AT WHOLESALE.

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,

se3 3t 2dp 126 Canal street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 25, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

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

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

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

By the Governor

H. C. WARMOTH,

Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

my26 2p

TO COTTON CLAIMANTS

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

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

MRS. C. EDMONSTON,

At the office of Judge Semmes, No. 50 Exchange place, room No. 2.

Refers to:

Avendano Brothers, No. 155 Common street.
General Dent, Washington City.
General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. Judge Abell, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate.
Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. au24 10t 2p

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have lang desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.

no22 2p1f M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

MEDICAL.

NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,

203 Camp street, above Julia.

BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE.

Tooth Brushes, Dentifrices, and other Toilet Articles. oc14 1y

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y

DOCTOR BELDEN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 46 Camp street.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. my28 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE

For all diseases of malarious origin.

FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE

And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE

Acts as an antidote to, as well as a curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

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

STEARNS, FARR & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

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IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY

Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc.

Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application.

Sold by All First-Class Druggists.

PRICE:

25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per Bottle

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer

323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & CO., and HALL & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.

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MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S

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Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,

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Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kins, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc.

INSURANCE.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL AID

AND

BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA.

Office, No. 120 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1871.

Amount received from members for assessments upon deaths		$140,841 25
Amount received from interest and dividend		2,292 25
Amount passed to credit of forfeitures		4,446 25
Amount to credit of profit and loss account		1,566 65
Total		$149,136 40
Amount paid on deaths	$115,337 80	
Expenses—		
Advertising, stationery, salaries, etc	11,692 68	
Commissions, for three years	5,947 95—	132,977 83
Net profits		$16,158 57
LIABILITIES.		
Amount to credit of policy holders for membership fees and deposits		33,386 75
Total		$49,545 32
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$12,823 54
Cash due by members on assessments		2,500 00
Bills receivable		2,500 00
Crescent City railroad stock		8,968 25
New Orleans and Carrollton railroad stock		7,640 00
Canal and and Claiborne street railroad stock		5,216 25
Bank of America stock		4,210 50
Factors and Traders' Insurance Company stock		4,525 00
Office furniture		1,161 78
New Orleans Gas Company		10 00
Total		$49,545 32

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.

L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer. au3 1m

LAFAYETTE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Capital.....$300,000.

Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.

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August Bernard. jel0 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compac paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $5 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.

Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans.

mh6 General Agents for the Southern States.

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,

Organized for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
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All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

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90.....Baronne Street.....90

This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.

For particulars, circulars, and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.

THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

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NOTICE.....NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

As provided in the charter of this institution, no assessment will be made until fifty thousand dollars were subscribed. Over that amount having already been subscribed, ten per cent on the same is now due; likewise, the same will be required on all subsequent subscriptions at the time of subscribing. No second installment will be due until over $200,000 are subscribed, when there will be due notice given for a general meeting of stockholders, to participate in an election for officers, and, moreover, to discuss and settle such questions as may be suggested by any of the members. In the meantime, there shall be no accumulation of expenses. Several lots for building upon are already secured; but operations must, of necessity, be only to a limited extent, until the greater part of the capital stock is subscribed, during which time, however, stockholders only can be accommodated, and outsiders not until there shall be surplus funds, or until the wants of the stockholders are provided for. Consequently, it behooves all who contemplate or desire the advantages and facilities offered by this association, to become owners of one or more shares while the opportunity offers. There has not been, nor will not be, any preferred stock issued by this company, for value must be received when certificates of paid up stocks are given. Parties who have already subscribed, and all of those who favor this enterprise, are respectfully requested to exert their influence in its behalf, for certainly