

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871.

We learn, with regret, that United States Marshal Packard is seriously ill with fever.

Hand made lace, of all the industries of France, has suffered least by the war, being chiefly carried on by women.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Douglas E. Jerold Justice of the Peace for the Ninth Ward of St. Tammany parish.

Regarding the percentage, Bacon makes the curious statement that "those that resemble the mother are longest lived."

E. W. Herve has been appointed by the Governor to represent the State in the National Commercial Convention to be held at Baltimore.

Leave of absence has been granted to William Woolper, Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, for sixty days, from the sixth instant.

The Carrollton Holly Waterworks Company has organized, with a board of directors, president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. See advertisement.

There is a business firm over in Newark with the cheery title of Strong & Blythe. It must be pleasant to deal at that shop, especially as it is located on Fair street.

Major A. J. Wagner, formerly a journalist and connected with the Crescent, still continues critically ill. His disease is inflammatory rheumatism.

There is one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man's up in his heart, may be into which the skylark happiness always goes singing.

Among the visitors at Boston last week were Hon. W. W. Howe and family, W. R. Fish and wife, and Dr. M. A. Southworth, of New Orleans, all of whom were stopping at the Revue House.

A grand fancy dress soiree will be given by the Sports Social Club at Eagle Hall next Saturday evening, on the occasion of their third anniversary. We acknowledge the courtesy of a complimentary admission note.

Last Sunday afternoon two bruisers, named Gallagher and Chambers, fought a prize fight west of Columbus, Ohio. After three rounds Gallagher threw up the sponge. The party left in time to escape the police.

The amount drawn from the treasury during the month of August in warrants in favor of the several departments was as follows: War Department, \$5,800,000; Navy, \$314,900; Internal Revenue, Pensions and Mail, \$5,670,000; Civil and miscellaneous, \$8,113,518. Total, \$16,798,418.

Mr. W. H. Southard has retired from the Louisiana Times, because he could not make it pay without the judicial advertising of Red River parish. He has returned the printing establishment to Messrs. Degees & Twichell, who owned it. These gentlemen will continue the publication of the paper.

The New York Herald says: "Better let the heathen slide for the present and attend to the home trade in social demoralization and general wickedness. Scarcely one crime or horror is announced here it is telegraphed into another, and so it goes on from one day to another, without end to the chapter."

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 75° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 79° at Savannah, 82° at Chattanooga, 79° at Nashville, 80° at Memphis, 81° at Shreveport, 85° at Key West, 87° at Havana, 80° at St. Louis, 79° at Louisville, 78° at Chicago, 76° at Cincinnati, 80° at Pittsburg, 79° at Philadelphia and 81° at New York.

The Carroll Republican says of the crops: "Sin a note last issue we have scarcely any change to note relative to the weather or crops. The impression still very generally prevails among the planters that the cotton worm will do considerable damage to the crops, and our opinion is more fully confirmed that Carroll will not produce over half a crop of cotton. Picking has generally commenced."

The bark Moneta, Captain Fossett, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with fifteen thousand and eighty bushels of corn in bulk, and forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven sacks of corn. The Moneta was loaded at the grain elevator, and this is another illustration that through shipments of grain for Europe may be made to the satisfaction of shippers and consignees. The last shipment of corn from New Orleans resulted in a handsome profit.

Another man has been recently made happy by drawing a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery. This is becoming almost an every day occurrence. On Saturday next there will be a grand drawing, embracing over four hundred prizes, running from fifty thousand dollars to two hundred dollars. The chances are most excellent for a prize to all who may have the good sense to buy tickets. Let this be remembered.

We had the pleasure of welcoming to the REPUBLICAN editorial rooms last evening Mr. Charles Fyffe, a native of New Orleans, who has made the stage his profession, and returned to this city after twenty years absence, a leading actor. Mr. Fyffe will play *Clair de lune* at the St. Charles Theatre, next Wednesday evening, when Miss O'Connor will appear as *Pauline*, on the occasion of an entertainment by the New Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.

On the fifteenth of September Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will be married to Mrs. Edgée, of New Orleans, grand daughter of Daniel Webster. The bride elect is the mother of three lovely children, and is a beautiful blonde of very youthful appearance. The groom is a handsome bachelor of forty—more or less—and a grandnephew of Napoleon I. The wedding will be strictly private, and takes place at the residence of a Catholic priest of Newport. The wedding dress is already completed, and is a traveling costume of dark gray silk, with overdress of same color. Both parties represent immense wealth. Jerome Bonaparte being grandson and heir prospective of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

The first dispatch from Long Branch since the interview between President Grant and the Louisiana delegation is of a truly cheering character. The committee were received pleasantly by the President, and their statement was listened to with deep interest. This is exactly what was due to the high mission of the committee, and what we expected from President Grant's proverbial character for justice. The report relating to the gist of the matter in hand is remarkably interesting, and the language of the President in reply to the delegation is very significant. We quote:

He remarked that the address presented a formidable array of charges against the federal officers named therein. He said he had not authorized the use of troops, and that General Reynolds, when he filled the position of Marshal Packard, did not know they were to be used at a political convention.

Herein is a pointed recognition of the gravity of the charges which it will not be difficult to prove against Messrs. Packard, Casey and company. And it furthermore leaves Mr. Packard's declaration, that he was acting under "the very highest authority" with nothing to stand upon. His demand, as Marshal, for troops was made upon his own suggestion, which can not, in any sense, be deemed a responsible authority. The assent of General Reynolds, obtained with a misapprehension of the purpose for which the troops were wanted, is even less of an authority. For we are satisfied that the logical inference of the President's remark is quite correct: That is, if General Reynolds had known they were to be used at a political convention, he would have refused to order the troops to be used. At any rate, he would have referred the matter to the War Department for specific instructions before taking a step of such grave responsibility.

So that it clearly appears that General Reynolds was deceived by the concealment of the marshal's motive, and a systematic attempt has since been made to deceive the President himself. And these gentlemen are now about to hear from the President upon the subject of their misconduct. He has virtually accepted the charges preferred against them by the delegation to be *prima facie* true, and will call upon his faithful subordinates to explain them away if they can. When they can prove that there were no troops sent to the Customhouse at all, with orders to report for duty to one of the leaders of a political faction, who took advantage of his official position to gain a political advantage, or if it can be made to appear that all the alleged delegates to the convention were treated exactly alike, and the adherents of the one side as well as of the other were refused admission to the courtroom and the adjoining room which was used for a caucus, Mr. Packard may then set up that he acted according to his best discretion as marshal, and not as a biased leader of a faction. He will even then be deemed guilty of a want of judgment such as incapacitates him for a high and responsible position. This proof, if possible to be forthcoming, would relieve him of the imputation of malicious mischief under which he now rests, and merely show him to be fatally incompetent. And all the federal officers who were here at the time aided and abetted Packard by their advice and persistent urging; those who were not here in person, like Pitkin, have since become accessories; so that they are all in the same boat.

And the President indignantly repudiates the whole set and their acts. We felt confident this would be his decision as soon as he was put in possession of the facts. And now that he has condemned the acts complained of, we say hurrah for President Grant! And when he has given the offenders their *conge* we shall hurrah for him all the more loudly and more heartily, and the voices of the eighty thousand Republican voters of Louisiana will be heard from Cado parish to Pearl river, swelling the responsive amen. And they will remember it, too, in November, 1872, when Grant himself will come before the people for their verdict.

MR. WALSH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. J. A. Walsh called upon us yesterday, and called our attention to an important difference between Lieutenant Governor Dunn's version of his card and the language of the card itself. He complained, and justly, we conceive of the harshness of the comments in yesterday morning's REPUBLICAN upon this subject. That the language imputed to him by Governor Dunn is not his, and changes in a material sense the relative positions which he says were occupied by himself and Governor Warmoth. We give the portion of Mr. Walsh's card alluded to, as published in the Times August 14:

The Governor was of the opinion that his signature to the bill, considering the large profits, was worth seventy-five thousand dollars, and a promise to pay him the further sum of two and one-half per cent of the net profits.

And here is the way in which Dunn distorted it in his letter to Greeley:

Governor Warmoth demanded as the price of his official signature to a legislative act, known as the Nicolson payment bill, seventy-five thousand dollars, and two and a half per cent of the profits accruing from the contract contemplated on said bill. This demand for money was made by his excellency on Mr. John A. Walsh, representing the bill, and was declined.

Now, while we agree with Mr. Walsh that Dunn has not reported him fairly, and that the language employed in the statement published in the REPUBLICAN was unnecessarily harsh and severe, we are constrained to reiterate the remarks we made upon his card when it first appeared—that this statement of his, unsupported by other evidence, is not entitled to credit. His implied charge that because the Governor estimated the signature to the bill to be worth seventy-five thousand dollars, he would sign it for that sum, is not logically reasonable. And as Governor Warmoth declares positively that he never, either directly or indirectly, offered to sign the bill on any terms, thus creating an issue of fact between him and Mr. Walsh, we reiterate that we fully believe the Governor's state-

ment of the case. And we repeat that we concur with Mr. Walsh that the language used toward him yesterday morning was unnecessarily harsh.

RESIGNATIONS ARE NOW IN ORDER.

Since the President has pretty plainly hinted to his superservicable employes in New Orleans that their services in the management of the Customhouse convention are not acceptable to him, we think they would do a wise thing to resign. Mr. Lowell being already at his home in Maine might possibly be saved the expense of coming back here at all. And Messrs. Casey and Packard need not make their letter on this subject so long as they did their other card of explanation, with which they recently vexed the reading public. If they confine themselves to the subject they can put all that they need to say in a very few lines, and we will take great pleasure in publishing them. We make these suggestions in the interests of the future fortunes of the gentlemanly civilians, as we think it the easiest way they can be let down. There is a marked difference whether a man resigns from an important position or is required to go out of it by the harsh process of removal. Besides, it will probably be accepted as a graceful act by the President, who may remember them favorably in connection with some small position better suited to their capabilities during his next official term. Resignations are now in order. Who will be the first to move?

A RESPONSE.

The Chicago Tribune of September 2 is disposed to be a little "tight" on our Mock Duke, in the matter of his itching desire for the supposed thorny gubernatorial chair.

It is evident that his excellency the Governor and his vice excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana do not operate in the most discreet manner, or deal together in that spirit of unity which ought to characterize two public functionaries of their high grade. The circumstances which inspire a suspicion of this sort are these: Warmoth is Governor; Dunn, Lieutenant Governor. Being a Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dunn is, of course, only waiting and watching for his superior officer to vacate his shoes, either by death, resignation, or promotion to the Senate.

The Governor absent himself temporarily from the capital (whether for an hour or a week the accounts have not yet informed us), and Dunn seized the opportunity to dress himself up in a little brief authority. For one thing, he took occasion to pardon out of the State prison a felon there confined. The exercise of executive clemency is one of those sweet actions which bring so much satisfaction (and sometimes so much money) to the doer, that the only wonder is that Dunn didn't go to work and pardon out the whole prison full while his hand was in. Probably, however, the friends of the others, not learning of the golden opportunity—the tide in the affairs of the executive office, which taken at its flood, might have led out of the jug—did not appear before Dunn with their "arguments." At all events, Dunn had bestowed his gubernatorial benefaction upon only one rascal of the lot when the real Governor came back and caught him at it.

The result was a very spicy and highly personal correspondence between the real Governor and the would-be Governor. The former informed the latter that his intervention in this matter was "officious and wholly uncalled for;" that it was "an intrusion calling for immediate revocation and rebuke;" and that when he (Warmoth) wanted him (Dunn) to do any of the Governor's business, he would let him know. To this Dunn replies, in terms of unqualified disgust, that Warmoth is no gentleman, or he would have given his lieutenant a chance before now to try his hand at the Governorship; that he might go on and repeat the pardoned prisoners, but that it wouldn't be healthy for him to do anything of the kind; and finally, that "if ever excellency will not consider it officious for me to express an opinion, I would respectfully suggest that you are acting outside of the constitution and the laws," and, "in conclusion, permit me respectfully to decline accepting your excellency as my exemplar in either modesty, courtesy, propriety, or official duty."

So much for the details of the affair. The feud of which it is the climax is a long one, growing in noisiness, that we can hear of, out of the difference in color of the two belligerents (Warmoth being white, and Dunn somewhat darker than his name implies). It is one of the endemic embroglios pertaining to the carpet-bag zone, and breaking out usually between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of a State. Florida led off with the fight between Reed and Gleason, and North Carolina and Arkansas followed, an impeachment of the Governor resulting in each of these three cases. Though there has undoubtedly been a great deal of executive iniquity existing in connection with these cases, it is found that the ambition of a Lieutenant Governor has always been at the bottom of the prosecution. It seems to be the rule in these States which are managed by carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes that the moment a Lieutenant Governor gets sworn in, he sets at work to get the first word of his official title lopped off, either by killing, promoting or removing the obstacle to his ambition; and it seems to matter but little to Mr. Lieutenant Governor which of these three methods is employed, so it be speedy and sure. The system reminds one of the old feudal and barbarous times in Europe, when no heir apparent or heir possible to the crown was happy until he had killed off his father, brother or other wearer of that bauble. The main difference is, that then there was no way but the sword or the secret dungeons to rid the throne of its incumbent, whereas now there have been found improved methods for securing this result. The cause of the practice is the same now as then, however—a low moral standard among the controllers of political power.

As far as the merits of this particular case are concerned, it looks altogether as if the

Governor had the right of it. It does not appear that he has been absent from his post of duty for any considerable period, and it does appear that the Lieutenant Governor has refused the relief of government without any official authorization to do so. It is customary, when a Governor of a State is about to leave his post (especially if he is to go outside the limits of his State), to notify the Lieutenant Governor formally of that fact, and request him to assume the functions of the governorship. But, of course, those functions being confined mainly to business associated with that of the Legislature, and the Secretary of State having all routine business in charge, there is not usually any occasion for constituting an acting governor, unless the Governor himself is to be absent for a protracted period. Mr. Dunn, however, waited for no notification of this sort, but charged the lack of it to the "impoliteness" of the Governor and went in on his prerogative. It is evident that Mr. Dunn is a gentleman fully alive to his own importance. Supposing Governor Warmoth to have been gone a week, would not his office lapse just as completely if he were gone a day? And why so long as that? Why should not Mr. Dunn don the garb of the gubernatorial office in case his chief is absent an hour? And how far must his excellency go in order to become an official nullity? Must he leave town, or must he only journey into a foreign ward of the city? And how many felons would Mr. Dunn be justified in pardoning out while Mr. Warmoth is gone to dinner? These are questions which Mr. Dunn's arguments logically suggest, and which he must inevitably prepare to answer in going before the people with his case, as he threatens to do. They are questions which deeply concern all the governors and lieutenant governors in this country, and all that would be such; and this latter class includes, probably, a majority of all the dabblers in politics.

PREACHING AND PRACTICING.

It is one thing to be Governor and another to be Lieutenant Governor, as Mr. Dunn evidently understands, for he saddles Governor Warmoth with all the responsibilities of the State government and leaves himself out, like another innocent Abeigal. Whatever has been done by the Republican party that is bad, and that many had things have been done no one disputes, Mr. Dunn puts upon the shoulders of the Governor, forgetting to tell us all the time what good he has done in the way of stopping maladministration and forgetting at the same time to tell us how many wrong measures the Governor has arrested. If Mr. Dunn had been such a "friend of his party and his race," as he pretends to be, he would have been able to point his finger to some record where he had publicly advised the members of his "party and his race" to desist from conferring improper grants and benefits upon Democrats and speculators. If he can find any such special interposition in his record it will be new to us.

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

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, New Orleans. (Tribune Circle). Stoves fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. Call 24p ly.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, New Orleans. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. Call 2p ly.

PIANOS. THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. Rather than buying a so-called cheap piano, which in nine cases out of ten, does not stand in time, gets always out of order, and generally after a few years' use becomes a nuisance, buy a First Class Piano-Forte.

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

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

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 2026 St. St. St. No. 129 Canal street. BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Entirely 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 Grand Southern Agency, No. 188 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. Address H. H. TRICE & CO., 242 St. St. & T. y.

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grovet & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 132 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 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. 242 St. St. y.

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 OTHER IN THE SOUTH. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-pieces, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

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

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

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 1st, 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 to be in existence, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessel, 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 proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter 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 deemed 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 as follows: to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintep Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Juncel and Port au Prince on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche; Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxtepec, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguaira, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and New France, New Brunswick, and 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 day.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE K. BRYAN, Secretary of State.

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. 59 Exchange place, room No. 2.

Refers to: Avenida Brothers, No. 135 Common street. General Dept. Washington City. General J. H. Spiller, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abell, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Saylor, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. Call 10p ly.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could be examined and compared with the best, and where they could be repaired, and where they could be sold to apply it. To such an end we have now opened a Mart at 120 Canal street, Agents wanted.

M. S. HERRICK, General Agent.

MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp street, above Julia.

BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the Homeopathic system. Also, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, and other Toilet Articles. Retail, near Canal, will attend promptly.

DEPARTMENT—DR. ALLEN, No. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend promptly. He will attend to all those who require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Sub Warranted glass lens he has from a new and improved method, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermorel's. He has also made new up at twenty percent less than the price.

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. To a M. M. can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients.

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT.

It is a replacement of the use of the Bitter Sulfate Quinine, which is so objectionable to the stomach, and is replaced fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL diseases of malarial origin, FEVER and AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUSNESS, DUMB AGUE, and the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE. Acts as an antidote to as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes the fever, and is the only advantage claimed for it.

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INSURANCE. THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL AID BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

Office, No. 120 Carondelet Street. NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1871.

Amount received from members for assessments upon deaths, \$150,841 25

Amount received from interest and dividends, 3,282 25

Amount paid on deaths, 1,468 25

Amount paid on interest and dividends, 1,566 50

Net profits, \$16,129 25

LIABILITIES: Amount to credit of policy holders for membership fees and deposits, 33,366 75

Total, \$49,545 22

Assets: Cash on hand, \$12,227 54

Cash due by members on assessments, 2,500 00

Bills receivable, 2,500 00

Green City railroad stock, 1,881 75

New Orleans and Carrollton railroad stock, 7,500 00

Cash and bank balances, 2,216 25

Real estate, 4,470 50

Factors and Traders' Insurance Company stock, 1,825 00

Other securities, 1,881 75

New Orleans Gas Company, 10 00

Total, \$49,545 22

JOHN DAVIDSON, President. L. A. FORTNER, Treasurer.

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 AND BURGLARY AT LOWEST RATES.