New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871.

The Southern Express has our thanks for the New York *Tribune* of the latest date.

You should get married at exactly noon, nowadays, if you respect the claims of fashion.

Valenciennes lace will be worn by the belles, and sworn at by their papas, next season.

Strawberries of such size that eleven weighed a pound, were raised this season at a country seat near Berlin.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback and Judge Dibble were among the guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, last Sunday.

Seven feet of feminine loveliness, all in one individual, daily excites admiration by strolling "on the beach at Long Branch."

The importation of opium prepared for smoking, during the last fiscal year, was 315,121 pounds, of the value of $1,926,816.

Generals Phil Sheridan and McDowell have been eating clams at a bake down at New London, Connecticut, with a number of steamboat officers.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell at auction to-day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Mr. Beecher thinks it high time girls were taught a little practical natural history, and so shamed out of screaming and half fainting at the sight of a worm, toad or snake.

The Iuka *Gazette* says every Radical in Mississippi needs a halter. If they were going to hang all the rebels who deserve it, every Radical would need more than one halter.

Hon. John B. Weller was in Sacremento, California, a few days since. He has been stumping the State, or making a few speeches in favor of the Democratic candidates.

A darkey prisoner in Georgia ingenuously remarked to the jailer, "Oh, look at dat snake dar!" and ran like the bright-eyed gazelle. Neither snake nor prisoner has been seen since.

The following delegates have been appointed by the Governor to the National Commercial Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the twenty-fifth instant: J. H. Kennard, J. T. Tucker and C. Shrahan.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Bostin Thomas constable for the Fourth Ward, Joseph Tiear for the Fifth Ward, Rommio Mahoe for the Sixth Ward, and Henry Taylor for the First Ward, all of St. James parish.

Sealed proposals will be received, by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, until Monday, the eighteenth instant, for the purchase of the iron building at the foot of Canal street, the same to be removed immediately.

An old gentleman took a huge volume of history of a thousand pages, with maps and illustrations, into a bookstore, a few days ago, and saying he wished another copy, offered to lend it to them as long as they needed it to print another by.

Mr. E. Q. Sewell, the accomplished general superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, has returned from a trip to Delaware, and will again give his undivided attention to the management of that important line of railway.

The document for the abolition of slavery in Brazil will be executed in Rome next winter, as the Emperor and Empress intend to spend the season there. The Pope will sign the instrument, to which he has been largely instrumental, it is said, in turning the imperial mind.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Kansas State Agricultural Society will commence at Topeka, Kansas, on the eleventh instant, and close on the fifteenth. We have received from the secretary, Alfred Gray, a complimentary ticket. The president of the society is Mr. I. S. Kalloch.

A stationery clerk, one who thoroughly understands the business, may obtain a steady and permanent situation by addressing, through the postoffice, James Buckley, stationer, No. 23 Commercial place, stating salary expected, and how long and when in the business. See advertisement.

Horace H. Day, who made a half a million out of his rubber suits, and tied it up in speculations in real estate, bids fair to come to the surface again as a man of money. Two of his patents are used in the new compressed air brake. Parties using his patent have opened negotiations with him for terms.

Among the list of railroad celebrities in Louisville last Sunday were S. E. Carey, Esq., general ticket agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad; Ed. Gallup, Esq., general Southern agent of the Ohio and Mississippi, and S. M. Scott, general passenger and traveling agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad.

The Shakspeare Club will accept our thanks for complimentary tickets to the complimentary benefit next Monday evening, tendered by the Shakspeare Club to Miss Eliza O'Connor. "Ingomar" will be the performance on this occasion, at the St. Charles Theatre, when Miss O'Connor will appear as *Parthenia*, and Mr. T. O'Neil as *Ingomar*.

The politicians of New Hampshire are already arranging their affairs for an animated contest for State officers next spring. The Republicans have agreed to purchase and consolidate the newspapers published in Concord, belonging to the rival factions of the party, and the Democrats are trying to settle their differences. As New Hampshire will be the first State to hold an election in 1872, both parties will exert themselves to their utmost to carry it.

A large number of watches and gold chains were seized at Buffalo, by P. C. Doyle, superintendent of Buffalo city police, supposed to have been stolen either in Missouri or Nebraska by a burglar, whose name is suppressed for the present. Parties losing such goods are requested to write to Superintendent Doyle without delay. A burglar named Henry Walker was also arrested, with ten pieces of cassimere cloth, supposed to have been stolen.

UNWHOLESOME EXCITEMENT.

A glance at the Texas papers will be sufficient to convince the more thoughtful that an unwholesome political excitement is being engendered there, and that the press, instead of advising moderation, and, by examples of forbearance, exerting an influence that would counteract a growing incendiary spirit among the people, has taken the course in most instances to fan the flame of excitement. It is to be regretted that so powerful an agent as the press should not at all times and in all places be found advocating the cause of reason. Our government is founded on reason, and to maintain it the people must be reasonable; and the newspapers should be the great disseminators of reason among the people. When newspapers are not the propagators of peace and justice, they are apt to be the incentors of anarchy and misrule. Healthy excitement is good, that kind of excitement, for instance, that stimulates the intellectual faculties of the people, and by a course of reasoning enables them to arrive at the best political results. But that kind of excitement that is being aroused in the people of Texas at this time is not only unwholesome, it is dangerous. It threatens violence and bloodshed to those who are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage; who are called upon to make choice of their representatives in the national Congress. The right becomes a duty, and a people fit for self-government will perform it reasonably. Wherever republican government prevails the right to vote peaceably and without danger must be secured to every voter. Unless this can be done, there is, in fact, no republican government. These remarks apply to every State and Territory in the American Union, and every man who honestly favors self-government will favor the enforcement of this right, if necessary.

Governor Davis is freely and bitterly denounced by the Democratic press of Texas for adopting measures that are calculated to prevent disturbance or intimidation at the registry of voters or at the polls in the coming election.

Democratic speakers and Democratic papers openly advise the people to resist the regulations established by the Governor for the guidance of the officers of election, peace officers, State guard and militia on duty in compliance with "an act of the Texas Legislature." As the Democrats are great sticklers for State rights, it is hard to conceive why they should oppose measures by the State government that are calculated, if supported by them, to relieve the national government of the necessity of interfering in State matters of this kind. We are quite sure that all good Republicans prefer getting along in these matters without the interference of the national government, and will work with the Democrats to aid Governor Davis in his efforts under the law to establish measures for the protection and purity of the ballot box.

The fierce manner in which the Democratic speakers and newspapers have attacked what they call "Governor Davis' tyrannical election order" has induced us to read it, and we have found nothing in it that any well-disposed and peaceably inclined person should find fault with. It provides that all persons shall deposit their votes as soon as possible, and retire from the polls; that, for the purpose of preventing disturbance, all persons are forbidden to shout, jeer at, or in any way insult or annoy voters or candidates for office; the assembling of persons in numbers at or near the county seat during the time of registration or election, for the purpose of intimidating voters, is also prohibited; the sale of intoxicating drinks at the county seat, or within two miles of it, while the election is going on, is likewise prohibited, and so is the carrying of fire arms or deadly weapons of any kind. We see nothing tyrannical in any of these provisions for protecting peaceable voters against the assaults of political bullies; nor can any well-disposed person. For this reason it is to be hoped the people of Texas will exercise their reasoning powers and eschew the advice of men who do not reason well when they advise resistance to the laws. The tide of immigration may now be said to be fairly gravitating toward Texas—the empire State of the South. According to the last census, this flourishing State has a population of nearly a million—a population larger than that of Louisiana, settled long before Texas was thought of. And this population may be increased to many millions within the next ten years, if nothing occurs to check the flow of immigration that has fairly set that way. Texas has sufficient territory to make comfortable homes for all the people that are now embraced within the United States, and the people of Texas, as well as the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, should feel deeply interested in the rapid settlement and cultivation of all the lands embraced within her territorial limits. They should be more interested in this than in the political fortunes of men who would advise them to a course that if followed might prove disastrous in more respects than one. A serious disturbance would have the effect to check immigration, and this would affect both the material and political interest of the State for some time to come. Let us hope the people will remember this, and, abstaining from bad counsel, avoid unwholesome excitement.

A METROPOLITAN HORROR.

New York, and we may say the entire country, is just now excited over the details of a terrible narrative of misfortune and crime which has been revealed in the great metropolis. A young lady, Miss Alice Bowlsby, beautiful and accomplished, was seduced, and to hide her shame, she resorted to a professional establishment kept by a man named Ascher. She was accidentally seen at this house by one or two curious people, and remembered. A trunk that was being shipped on a Western bound railroad train attracted attention, and, on being inspected, it was discovered to contain the remains of a human body. An examination disclosed the fact that these remains were those of Miss Alice Bowlsby, all beat and cut up so as to fit in a receptacle much too small for them. After diligent search, the drayman, was found who brought the trunk to the depot, and he was forced to discover the house from whence he had taken the package. This was the establishment of Dr. Ascher, alias Rosenweig. All the inmates of the house, including the doctor, were at once arrested, and are now in prison, and the evidence against them is such that there is but little doubt the principal, at least, will suffer the utmost penalty of the law. A young man named Conkling, who had kept company as a suitor with Miss Bowlsby, shot himself when he heard of the death of the young girl, and the bodies of the unfortunate man and woman were quietly buried together.

The revelation of this terrible crime at once set afloat a searching investigation among the professional houses of New York, and the most startling discoveries were made and published by the reporters of the press. The doctors who carry on this fearful trade were visited and interviewed in all sorts of disguises, and under every manner of pretext, until the newspapers were in possession of all of their secrets. And true to their mission, and to the all pervading duty of the press, the papers have given all this information to the public, and set before the community the details of a business which was undermining society and destroying life itself. These professionals engage for two hundred dollars to hide all the evidences of a woman's shame, not only so that she herself may escape the disgrace, but that the man who pays the fee shall never hear of the case again. This engagement involves, it will be seen, the death of the child, and of the mother, too, if the circumstances require it. The houses in which this business is conducted are padded to suppress all sound, and fortified to resist intrusion. The hapless victim once within their fearful enclosure, is dealt with according to the desire of the party who paid for her entrance.

So soon as it was known that Dr. Ascher was arrested, all the prominent professionals in the city left for parts unknown; but the police and the press are still investigating the evil, and it may be that others beside the murderer of Miss Bowlsby will be caught and dealt with.

A PRINTING SWINDLE AS IS ONE.

If we remember correctly, something has been said in this State by the Democrats about the expenditures for printing, and they have objected to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in State warrants (market value fifty-two cents), which the REPUBLICAN has received for doing full and generous work. Perhaps these grumblers would like to read how the Democracy pays its printers, and that, too, without any excuse for doing it other than to bestow partisan patronage. The Republicans in Louisiana were forced to do what they did in order to keep up a press that would correct and check the ignorance and prejudice that were being planted and fostered by the old Democratic blunderbusses. And the money has been well spent, for it bought the antidote to a serious poison that was constanly being administered to the public by doctors who were quacks in their ideas of popular government. In New York there was no excuse for the expenditure; but the inherent corruption of the Democratic party could not resist the impulse to do for a dishonest purpose what the Republicans of Louisiana were forced to adopt for a wise and beneficent object. The leading Democrats in New York formed a printing association, which they called the "New York Printing Company," and the profits of this monopoly are thus reported of by the *Sun:*

The New York Printing Company must be a pretty good thing in a pecuniary sense. In 1869 it received from the county of New York $580,000 for printing; in 1870, $1,089,000, and in four months of 1871, $34,000; making in round numbers $1,700,000 in two years from the county alone. How much the company received at the same time from the city for similar services is not known; but that must also have been a handsome sum. This printing company, according to the testimony given in February, 1869, by Mr. Charles E. Wilbur, its president, is composed of five stockholders, each owning $5000 of stock, the whole stock of the company being $25,000. These stockholders are William M. Tweed, the Boss; James M. Sweeny, brother of Peter; Cornelius Corson, Boss Tweed's right hand at Albany; Charles E. Wilbur and the estate of the late James B. Taylor, who was also for many years a large owner in the New York *Times*. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt states in the *Citizen* that the company has declared a dividend of one million dollars annually. It appears also that when Mr. Tweed was a member of the board of supervisors, he caused a resolution to be passed, which the mayor duly approved and sanctioned, directing the controller to pay the bills of the company for work done or supplies furnished upon the certificate of the clerk of the board, without their being audited by any other authority. It is plain that there can not be many other placers in this city so rich as that worked by the New York Printing Company.

A REBUKE FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The Warren (Rhode Island) *Gazette* of the second instant has the following excellent article on the subjects connected with our recent Gatlin gun convention:

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

It seems to us that if the President wishes to maintain his hold on the respect of the law-abiding men of the country, he will do well to set his face against the customhouse party of Louisiana at once and with decision. Whatever may be said of Governor Warmoth's course, the United States officials have clearly exceeded their prerogative and ought to be removed. It is high time that this customhouse and postoffice political business came to an end.

A United States courthouse is not a place to hold a political convention, and United States officers are not the men to attempt to exert a controlling politioal influence in State affairs. The people are tired of these constantly repeated attempts by United States officers to manage State politics. Men like Collector Murphy, of New York, and United States Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, are to be found in nearly all our leading cities, whose business is with the general government, but who seem to think that they can best serve the general government by meddling in local politics and in making or unmaking local politicians. We do indeed need some reforms in the civil service, and among them an act which shall compel those in the pay of the United States government to mind their own business and attend to their legitimate duties. Independent people of all political parties can but sympathize with Governor Warmoth in the present aspect of Louisiana politics. We mistake wholly the character of the President if he does not take the same view and discharge his duty in the case without fear or favor.

DUNN EMASCULATES HIS OWN LETTER.

Dunn made his letter to Horace Greeley too long to suit even his own ideas of propriety. He therefore sent an emasculated copy to the *Times* for publication, and not content with that, caused it to be republished in that shape in the *Citizens' Guard*. Why did he strike out in the *Times* the charges clerically arranged in four parts, down to "fourthly"—an accusation of bribery; another, of giving a contract to the REPUBLICAN; a third, that he used undue influence with the commissioners of the floating debt; and a fourth, that he suspended the Secretary of State? Why has Dunn taken all these things back? Is he satisfied that his allegations are untrue? In short, is Dunn taking water? What does he mean by thus publishing two different statements upon the same subject matter?

A newspaper of considerable enterprise and much curiosity is probing the conscience of the religious world with the suggestion that well salaried preachers are not entitled to depart during the summer months, when sin and death abound more abundantly than ever, to take their ease among the fashionables at the gay and fascinating watering places. This is a matter that will allow of extended argument, perhaps; but on the first blush it wears a perplexing aspect to the preachers. They will probably have to "bear their crosses" a little more heavily hereafter, or they will have to explain why the torrid solstice is not as dangerous to the wicked as the frigid season.

What will Governor Haight, of California, say when he reads in the New Orleans *Times*, which instructs a circle of readers "double that of any other paper in the South," that he is a renegade to the Democratic camp from the Republican party? He has been heard to whisper, we believe, that no drop of his blood beat in common with Republican suggestions, and now to have his faithfulness impeached, will no doubt bring him to the front with affidavits and indorsements that will overwhelm his accuser.

All the signs indicate that the summer fugitives are returning to New Orleans. New faces are seen on the promenades, fresh curtains hung out of long closed windows, lights are agleam in parlors where for months darkness has brooded, and the streets welcome back the long absent wanderers by sea and land. Perhaps the greatest happiness of those who are returning consists in the simple fact that they are back again.

We publish in another column a card from Governor Warmoth, and another from Jonathan Taylor. Both these gentlemen contradict, in the most positive manner, Mr. Walsh's allegations in reference to the transaction connected with the Nicolson pavement bill. These witnesses afford preponderating testimony against the truth of the charges, and sustain the views expressed by the REPUBLICAN when Mr. Walsh's card first appeared.

With the returns from San Francisco in its telegraphic dispatches announcing the election of a Republican governor in California, the *Times* yesterday informed its readers that the Democrats were sure to win the day in that State if they husbanded their resources properly. A little husbanding of its own resources in the prophetic line might do the *Times* some service.

The Missouri Democracy is running General Hancock for President on the strength of his Pease letter. This is an act of sheer injustice, since that letter was written by Robert J. Walker, and if its doctrines are to elect anybody President, certainly Walker ought to be the candidate. But as he is dead, the whole scheme naturally fails.

Antelope's financial resources have all soured, it seems, for since everything that he predicted about a sudden rise in gold, and the failure of the new loan, have failed to come to pass, he now contents himself with sailing in the current and reporting things as they are, and not as he would have them.

At the present rate of progress in the Nicolson pavement of St. Charles avenue the upper end will be worn out before the lower end is ready for use.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

As the week draws near to its close, the prospects for steady business in the future look brighter.

Produce arrives in great quantities by every steamer and train, and it is said the market is even now well stocked with every description of meats.

But little seems to be doing in general finances. Bankers remain behind their counters, and brokers parade the streets without anything to take up attention but conversation on various topics. The money market alone exhibited yesterday a "spirit" of activity; large sales of gold were made, and silver halves, with other specie. Financial men have not yet come to the conclusion to put their money out.

There is no Slaughterhouse stock offering. But a sale of fifty shares was recently made at $25. The stock is in very good request.

There is a harrowing doubt whether Crescent City Waterworks is steady at twelve and a half cents a share, or intoxicated at the insignificant price of a dime for the same number. This it is impossible to settle.

There is much talk, in a waterworks point of view, about Doyle's patent and its application.

Pneumatic is again an invalid and is sinking. There is much of it that can be had at $6. It is going back on itself fast.

Levee stock is quoted at $6 25 and $6 50, with a good and kindly disposition to go down, as solid men seem to be neglecting it in the face of the numerous whispers against its stability.

It would be a sensation to have something new appear on the streets—some new company, with a purchasable franchise—as the qualities and capacities of the two companies whose stock is now going about have so often been discussed they are "run into the ground."

A good business was done in gold yesterday; $11,000 sold at 112⅜; $5000 at the same; $27,000 at 112¾; $3000, $8000 and $4000 sold at 112⅝; $1000 at one-quarter more than the last figures, and this sudden demand as well as transactions was owing to the arrival of direct importations.

A few of those shares that seldom find their way into the street were sold yesterday. Bank of New Orleans sold at $39 25 at auction, and Bonded Warehouse sold at 12½c premium.

There was a touch of business in American silver halves, $8000 selling at 107¼, and $50,000, deliverable in seven days, selling at 107½. These demands are usually owing to the Texas trade, and the market is filling up.

A dull market in flour opened, though large sales were made. The prices are nominal. The purchases and inquiries are made without spirit, and the disposition is to buy nothing for export.

A temporary annoyance or "pull back" to the export interest is the scarcity of vessels now in port. This may be owing either to the delays of storms or to the habitual cautions of mariners, whose "weather eye" will not permit them to trust in the mercies of a September sea. Ships, barks and schooners are now in the "below coming up" list, and more are expected to follow; but for a fair amount of tonnage in port we may not look until that periodical stampede of the elements, known as equinoctial gales, shall have simmered into calms.

We do not transact much of that business known as "future cotton delivery," and though offers have been made to rank cotton with stocks—to buy it deliverable in the last hours of September, the purchaser or seller paying the difference, as the case may be, the answers of the factors were: "Pay up, gentlemen, and the cotton awaits your disposition." Now, certificates of grain deposit are, in Chicago, currency, and in other Western ports the particular staple in which they deal is also sold or bought, and in few cases is there an actual delivery; we mean an actual putting it on a dray. But we are not so far advanced. We are a people who like our old shoes; the new ones generally pinch. Hence the New York method of cotton speculation can not be said as in vogue here for the present.

The cotton market shows great firmness. In severe decorum it resists all things tending to lower prices, and turns a deaf ear to any statement of a good crop as a "weak invention of the enemy." Boll worms, army worms and caterpillars figure in the corner talks, and the cotton future is a mystery.

Liberty is the soul's right to breathe, and when it can not take a long breath, laws are girdled too tight. Without liberty, man is in a syncope.

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se8 Sa Su We 1m General Southern Agents.

A CARD FROM JOHN A. WALSH.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1871.

Mr. Tracy, Acting Editor New Orleans Republican:

DEAR SIR—In your issue of September 6, you made use of such language toward me, editorially, that I, as a gentlemen, felt compelled to ask an apology for, or, in absence of that, such redress as is usually accorded gentlemen who feel themselves aggrieved. With that object in view, I called upon you yesterday, in company with a friend, and asked of you the name of the person that wrote the article entitled Truth vs. Fiction, and that you declined answering. I then asked you if H. C. Warmoth was the author. In answer you said: "That it was his statement, committed to writing by a gentlemen not connected with the office." You went on to tell me that you had not read the proof of the same, and that had you done so, you should not have permitted the use of such language as appeared in the above named article. You claimed the right of defending Mr. Warmoth against my attack, etc., and that you felt compelled to contradict my statement, all of which I most willingly assented to, asking simply that when you did it editorially, that you would do so in proper language, such as obtains in respectable journalistic circles. I stated, however, that if Warmoth desired to tell the public—the world—that I told a falsehood, I demanded that he do so over his own signature, and in that event he alone became responsible.

As it is, you say that you are the editor, but that you did not write or review the article in question. You would not give me the name of the writer of the article, although you admit that it was based on the ex-parte statement of the Governor, and, doubtless, written under his personal supervision. In conclusion, you stated that you would make, in your issue of the seventh instant, such a statement as would be an apology for the language used by you (which you admitted to be wrong), while it would not tend to weaken the force of the contradictions made by you or his excellency, in his behalf. Such, I informed you, would be satisfactory to me. Have you done this in your issue of to-day? I say that you have not. You simply say, in effect, that while the language used by you was "unnecessarily harsh and severe," still it has gone to the world, and so it must stand.

In my reply to the attack made upon me by H. C. Warmoth, in his speech, I stated, in my defense, in language that was courteous, certain facts reflecting very much upon him. These assertions were made over my own signature, and I never yet have shown any disposition to avoid personal responsibility for anything I have said or done.

This publicity has certainly been unsought for on my part, and has been provoked only by the conduct of the Governor of this State.

Yours respectfully, J. A. WALSH.
se8

STATIONERY CLERK WANTED.

A competent STATIONERY CLERK—one who thoroughly understands the business—may obtain a steady and permanent situation by addressing the undersigned, through the Postoffice, stating salary expected, how long in the business, and where.

Communications from gentlemen who use spirituous liquors will receive no attention. Personal applications are not desired. Communications strictly confidential.

JAMES BUCKLEY,
Stationer,
se8 1t 2dp No. 23 Commercial Place.

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the ninth day of September, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., over the rooms of the company.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.
Only 20,000 Numbers.
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.
se8 1t 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
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LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja28

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

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. 156 Poydras street

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.
de7 2p81y

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 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 Montego 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

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 2ptf 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

MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

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		2,322 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 00	
Expenses—		
Advertising, stationery, salaries, etc.	11,692 88	
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	8,958 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. au2 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.

OFFICERS:
KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
Louis Mathis, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Keller,	Philipp Drumm,
E. H. Burton,	Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish,	L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman,	Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel,	J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann,	Dr. W. B. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr.,	Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel,	R. D. Maclin,
Christian Mehle,	John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene,	J. M. G. Parker,

August Bernard. je10 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact 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 $8 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. 96 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,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

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.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed,
PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
mh19 6mo No. 96 Camp street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
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.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. P. Dixon; Rev. E. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick; C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Theophilus Masac, professor of history and philosophy of music; Mr. Charles Van Huffien, professor of vocal music; Miss Carolina Zeiss, professor of vocal music; Mr. Edward F. Groenevelt, professor of theory and the piano forte; Miss Melanie May, professor of the piano forte; Miss Eugenie Lemoine, professor of the piano forte; Mr. Hermann Braun, professor of orchestral instruments. Besides an efficient number of assistant teachers.
au26 1y

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 it will be to the interest of this association to commence work as soon as possible. Besides the constant demand daily here at this office for houses, etc., on terms as provided by the charter and by-laws, are almost innumerable. This is embarrassing, if not intolerable to the party who has to turn said applicants off without giving them any satisfactory or definite answer. This, indeed, is an evidence of the amount of work this association would command when made ready to accommodate applicants. The profits in building, and the interest on same