New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

The carpenters of Sheffield, England, lately resolved to demand nine hours' work and an increase of pay.

Governor Warmoth has appointed J. B. E. Laichs constable of the Sixth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one miles of railroads were in use in Great Britain and Ireland August 11.

It has long been settled that there are but two ways in this world by which a man can secure a living. One is by honest toil, the other through theft.

It is one of the worst effects of prosperity to make a man a vortex instead of a fountain, so that, instead of throwing out, he learns only to draw in.

One visitor to Winsted, Connecticut, at the recent celebration, entered his name in the centennial album, and added: "Born in Winsted, and never ceased to regret it."

One of the largest hotels in Philadelphia is owned and managed by a woman, and in one store, among several large ones owned by women, a business of over $100,000 a year is done.

A. H. Stephens, in the Atlanta *Sun*, indignantly denies that he is the author of the pamphlet entitled "Concession, or how the Lost Cause may be regained, and the independence of the South secured."

The Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association of London has erected, keeps in repair, and supplies with water one hundred and forty-four fountains and one hundred and sixty troughs.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says seven of the Louisiana delegates to Long Branch are full-blooded colored men, and secured berths in a sleeping car along with the other passengers.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Anna street, between Royal and Bourbon, Second District, cotton cards and cotton card clothes. See advertisement.

Among the lamplighters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a little girl, ten years old, who makes her rounds in all kinds of weather, and runs up the ladder like a squirrel, while her elderly mother watches for her safety below.

We may obtain some idea of the number of stitches now considered necessary to be put into garments from the fact that, last year, there were over half a million sewing machines manufactured in the United States.

Advice as to mounting a mustang: "Stranger, I reckon you don't understand that animal. There aint only one way to get along with a mustang, and that is to let him go just as he is a mind to, and then steer him."

A pension which Mr. Edward O. Sargent's father, down in Maine, has been drawing under the supposition that he was killed in the war, has been stopped, he having returned from Australia, whither he went without informing the old folks at home.

The editor of the Iowa *State Register* is down on women's abbreviated apparel. He says: "The woman who bares her person to tempt the passions of man, and then complains because he yields when she dares him to, we would not defend nor excuse at any time."

It is claimed that only one passenger in a railroad train has ever been killed in Maine. He lost his life by the fall of a bridge near Bangor, a couple of weeks ago. All other fatal accidents have occurred to persons on the track, or to those attempting to get on trains while in motion.

In searching for the excellent war record of Thomas A. Hendricks, the Indianapolis *Journal* came across Mr. Hendricks' vote in the Senate against the abolition of the coastwise slave trade. It also found him recorded against the thirteenth amendment which abolished slavery.

The building, No. 35 Camp street, until lately occupied as a clothing store, will be converted into a banking house for the Cosmopolitan Bank, in which E. A. Tyler, B. T. Walshe and other gentlemen are interested. It will be reshaped under the direction of Mr. S. B. Haggart, architect.

A weekly journal, called the *Arkansas Patriot*, has been started at Fort Smith, Arkansas, under the editorship of Mr. H. A. Pierce. It announces that "Colonel C. L. Corwin, late editor of the *Real Estate and Building Journal*, of Chicago, will have control of the office in its working departments."

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Administrator of Finance until twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the sixteenth instant, for the purchase, from the city, of fifty thousand dollars in new ten per cent bonds. Payment may be made in cash or in certificates of appropriation. No bid will be received at less than par.

Miss Pettibone, of Maryland, has purchased a house of worship for the Methodists, for which she proposes to pay by her needle. She has made the first payment, and has on hand twenty-five dresses, made by her own hand, without the aid of a machine, from the profits of which she expects to pay the scond installment.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 80° at Savannah, 81° at Chattanooga, 78° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 80° at Vicksburg, 81° at Shreveport, 79° at Houston, 80° at Richmond, 79° at Louisville, 80° at St. Louis, 77° at Chicago, 76° at Cincinnati, 80° at Pittsburg, 78° at Philadelphia, 79° at New York, 82° at Key West and 84° at Havana.

The execution of John Williams, Alfred Decarreaux and Noel alias Madison Hampton, for the murder of Frank Menteath, will take place in public in St. James parish on Saturday next, the sixteenth instant, at eleven o'clock, near the spot where the crime was committed. There will be a large attendance; and as several boats from the city will reach the spot in about six hours, leaving here Friday, September 15, in the afternoon, it is stated that a large number of persons will go up from here to witness the execution, on the batture of the river.

SOMETHING ABOUT DRAINAGE.

Administrator Shaw has evidently found out by this time that the duties imposed upon him by the drainage law are not of such a nature as to add to his leisure time, or to lighten the responsibilities of his official position, which was in no sense a sinecure before the passage of the act. The provision that requires the city to become the possessor of the drainage boards, for the purposes of auditing and paying the bills out of the assets, may properly be regarded as a rather unwelcome mandate; for the claims are many, and the claimants pressing and positive, while the assets are few and extremely doubtful. The great difficulty connected with the claims presented against the drainage boards are not only unaccompanied with evidences of their correctness, but bear on their faces presumptive evidence of defect. This is especially the case with the bills for professional services rendered since March, 1869. On the second day of that month, the board of commisioners was dissolved by an act of the Legislature. Any expense incurred since that time can not be legally liquidated or satisfied out of the drainage fund; but we consider that Mr. Shaw has adopted the correct view of the case, when he recommends that the bills of Kearny, Blois & Co., for oil; Bridge & Son, for cement and lime furnished for the draining machine; of Geddes, Shakspeare & Co., for foundry work; of Field & Bell, for coal; of Wingfield & Bridges, for coal also, and possibly that of Ch. G. DeLisle, for survey books, are proper debts against the drainage fund, and should be paid after examination and verification by the Mayor and the Administrator of Finance.

But the following claims reported by Mr. Shaw for legal services should, no doubt, be rejected, or at least carefully examined:

Warrant of the Board of Commissioners of the First Drainage District, No. 302, May 18, 1871, in favor of James D. Hill, on the treasurer of the board for five thousand dollars, signed N. R. Bailey, president, and L. Laroque, secretary, per resolution No. 152, authorizing this payment for services as attorney of the board to May 18, 1871	$5,000
Cash advances to board of commissioners by J. Davidson & Hill, at various dates, to June 2, 1871, for sundries, correct per report of treasurer of board of commissioners, annexed	1,202
Bill of Fellows & Mills for fees in suits contradictorily with Ship Island Canal Company, dated March 1, 1871, approved by Moses Eastman, superintendent, and J. L. Gubernator, chairman pro tempore of finance committee, the latter's approval subsequently erased	500
Same parties, for balance of retainer in same suits	500
And for balance of fees in same suits	1,000
Bill of C. Roselius, dated March, 1871, for salary as attorney of board for 1868, 1869 and 1870, at $800 per month	1,500
And balance of fee for services contradictorily with Ship Island Canal Company, both items approved by Moses Eastman, superintendent, and J. L. Gubernator, chairman pro tempore finance committee—the latter's signature subsequently removed	1,000
Bill of Alexander Walker, dated May 9, 1871, for services in suits contradictorily with Ship Island Canal Company and B. Bloomfield, in Fifth, Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and in the Supreme Court, and with Lockwood & Brotz, in the Sixth District Court and before Recorder Houghton	5,000
Bill of J. L. Gubernator & Terry, dated May 15, 1871, for three years' storage on three boilers and one heater, approved by Moses Eastman, superintendent, and William T. May, secretary	120
Total	$15,322

The warrant in favor of James D. Hill, nephew and partner of John Davidson, one of the commissioners, was issued by the board after the promulgation of the drainage act, when the alleged board of commissioners had no legal existence. It is predicated upon services as attorney of the board. As the members of the old board could not possibly have any use for an attorney after being ordered by the State to hand over their assets, books, etc., and to disperse, this charge is not, of course, legitimate. It ought to be paid out of the pockets of the men who were resisting the law.

The claim of Davidson & Hill for cash advances to the board should be examined with a view to find out what use was made of the money thus obtained. If it was actually expended in the interests of the drainage system, then so much of it as was thus applied should be refunded with interest.

Fellows & Mill's bill of two thousand dollars rests upon a very slight foundation. So far from their advice being of value to the drainage interest, it involved the commissioners in useless expense and delayed by hopeless litigation the work they were appointed to perform.

Mr. Roselius's bill for professional services in 1868 is no doubt correct, and by straining a point, the $500 charged for 1869 might possibly be admitted; but he can have no valid claim on the public funds for 1870. At that time his clients had no authority to employ counsel at the expense of the people. And the "balance of fee for services" in the contest with the Ship Island Canal Company, although it proves that money has been paid him for assisting the board in resisting the law, bears upon its face a fatal objection. We think the Mayor and Mr. Walton will be justified in allowing Mr. Roselius $1000. Mr. Walker may have a good claim against Messrs. Davidson, Gubernator, Eastman, and the other members of the board, individually, but we can not see that the city owes him a cent for his legal services in fighting the Ship Island Canal Company. Messrs. Gubernator and Terry have presented a small bill, it is true, but the curious public will naturally want to be told why it was necessary to send these boilers to a warehouse. Could they not have been taken to one of the draining machines and put under a temporary cover? Or if they were not needed, they could have been sold. Anything would be better than to stow them away at a cost of $60 a year.

We do not know that there is any understanding between the Tammany ring in New York and our late drainage commissioners. But it is evident that they both take good care of their friends. Our commissioners have been a little behind hand in making settlement, but that was the result of want of funds. It would no doubt afford the public some gratification to see a statement published, showing how the money has been spent since March, 1869. If the unpaid bills are a sample of those that have been settled by the commissioners while there was cash on hand, we may infer that New Orleans has little reason to laugh at New York.

Now, here is a case for the Citizens Association. If the eminently respectable and wealthy gentlemen who have volunteered in that organization, will look into the affairs and transactions of the drainage commissioners they will, no doubt, find something that will interest them, even if it does not happen to be advantageous. And pending the report of the Citizens' Association, it will be well for the Mayor and Administrator of Finance to take plenty of time to examine into all the facts bearing upon the doubtful cases presented for their consideration by Mr. Shaw's proposed ordinance, if it is passed.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

The Houston *Union*, in an editorial headed "Democratic Diabolism," comments sharply on the disgraceful conduct recently exhibited toward Governor Davis while addressing a Republican meeting in Houston. The disgraceful conduct in this instance, the *Union* says, was enacted by "the sons of some of the diabolical Democrats of Houston." This is strong language, and it is to be regretted that any portion of the citizens of Houston should foster in their sons conduct that justifies such language. Yet it must be admitted that if any portion of the people of that city have instigated their sons—mere youths—to interfere disreputably with a Republican or Democratic meeting, language condemning such conduct can not be made too strong. The destruction of torchlights and the throwing of rotten eggs at Governor Davis while he was addressing a public meeting are acts that can not be countenanced and sustained in any well regulated community. The *Union* charges that these acts were perpetrated, and fears they were instigated, by the parents of youthful candidates for the penitentiary and gallows. Let us hope the fears of the *Union* are not well founded, and that parents in the future will prevent a repetition of the conduct complained of. Let them teach their sons to be more tolerant and law abiding and the reputation of Houston will not be injured at home or abroad by such acts. In advising a course of this kind we have no desire but to advance the best interests of a city that we hope New Orleans will soon be connected with by the close ties of iron rails. We do not desire to see the rapid growth of Texas checked by a renewed reign of lawlessness that must create very unfavorable impressions abroad. In the past the Lone Star State has suffered from causes of this kind. It should be the policy of the people to prevent losses from similar causes in the future.

In connection with this subject of Democratic outrages, the *Union* continues as follows:

Again, we are surprised and ashamed to hear that some of the Democratic citizens of Washington county, who have heretofore been regarded as quiet, conservative gentlemen, are openly advising the young men of the county to resist the Governor's election order by violence, and intimating that they are able lawyers, and that they can clear them if they should kill any of the Republicans. We hear that John Sayles—God save the mark—is prominent and unblushing among these evil counselors. J. D. Giddings, the elder brother of the Democratic Pennsylvania carpet-bagger, who is running for Congress, cleared Thompson, who murdered the Republican Sheriff Hansford, and told the jury that Thompson had only done his duty to himself, to his country, and his God! They hope, in the same way, by stocking and overawing juries, to clear any whisky desperado who may kill a Republican in the effort to overthrow the regulations for preserving the peace at the election. And John Sayles, a Union man during the war, and always heretofore an extremely conservative man, now gives counsel of this sort to the hot-headed and lawless young men of his county.

In a Republican government there can be no excuse for resisting the laws of a State by violence; and if there are any Democrats in Texas who advise such resistance, they are also prepared to carry their resistance further. They are no doubt ready to advise resistance to United States laws. But we hardly believe the people of Texas are prepared to follow any such advice. Their best interest is involved in the continued peace and prosperity of Texas. The politics that interferes with the advancement of a people should be discountenanced by them; and we are much mistaken if the people of Texas follow the lead of men who openly advise violent resistance to the laws.

But we have not yet come to the worst feature of Democratic diabolism in Texas, as portrayed by the *Union*. The following is the conclusion of its article upon this subject:

We learn also that obstructions were placed upon the railroad track this side of Brenham, just before the train came along that was conveying Governor Davis from Brenham to Houston. Fortunately, the obstructions were discovered in time to prevent any disaster. It needs no inspired man to interpret the meaning of this dastardly outrage. It was evidently done to cause a wreck in which the Governor might be killed. When Democrats, in their speeches and in their papers, denounce and villify the chief magistrate of the State, and even his lady, by the use of every infamous epithet the English language affords, they inspire these villainous attempts at assassination, and they do it knowingly and purposely. They deny or defend all the Democratic ostracism, persecution, violence and bloodshed in the State, and therefore it is no great stretch of their party malevolence to connive at the murder of a judge on the bench, or of the Governor of the State.

The placing of obstructions upon a railroad track is a heinous offense at all times. It is distressing to know that man is sometimes induced by malicious motives, or a feeling of revenge, to perform acts of this kind. But it is perfectly horrible to think that there are men in our midst, who, from political motives, could be moved to do such acts. If there are any such men in Texas we say, in the language of the *Union*, let "the people of Texas who desire peace and prosperity come out from these bloody minded men, and support the government and laws."

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Dollinger's schism is what may be termed the new departure in Germany. It promises to bear the same fruit for the emperor that a similar schism did for Henry VIII, making him the head of the church in his own realm in Germany, as the czar is in Russia, and as Queen Victoria is in England. Bismarck appreciates this opportunity, and from the beginning he has upheld Dollinger, first in opposing the dogma of infallibility, and secondly, in resisting it after it had been solemnly proclaimed. Germany had nothing to apprehend from the dogma, as the pope was too weak to enforce it even if he had felt so inclined; but Bismarck accepted the occasion as a proper one to segregate the Germans more directly into a separate nationality by giving them a religious as well as a political head. Every movement that alienated the Catholics of Germany from the pope was facilitated by the authorities at Berlin. A public sentiment was manufactured that flattered the pride of Doctor Dollinger in his opposition to the pope; and the schism was supported by the government with such encouragement that its authors ultimately departed so widely as to provoke direct action from Rome. Doctor Dollinger was removed by the pope only to be reappointed by the emperor. His quarrel was made a national affair. The students were excited to uphold their professor against the unjust censures of his ecclesiastical superiors. And good man that he was and is, he fell into the current that set against the Roman Catholic church, and went with it, until now he is frightened at his own departure, and declares that he is a true Catholic, notwithstanding that he is doubly outlawed, first, by his own defection, and, secondly, by his excommunication. It is the old English precedent repeated, and the parallel will continue until the religious world hears of the German church as it now hears of the English church. And why not? If the nationalities are to be consolidated, as they evidently seek to be at present, why may not Germany have her spiritual head as Russia and England have? The dethronement of the pope has broken the charm of his temporal power, and hereafter he can only hope to be what his predecessors were, bishops of the church, solely entrusted with religious direction. It does not import the conscience of mankind that its shepherd should be a king, but rather that he should be an apostle, visiting the weak and helping along the blind by works of superior wisdom. As to the emperors and queens who assume to be leaders in religion, that will not last long if the people continue to improve in knowledge as they have done for the last half century. The principle may serve to consolidate Germany, but at the end of that time it will have exhausted its power over the Germans, as it has already lost its influence over the English, and the people of all Europe will demand free religion, as they now resist infallibility.

DELINQUENT POSTAL OFFICIALS.

Nearly every mail brings us complaints from our subscribers that they can not get the REPUBLICAN, though they have ordered it and paid for it. We notice that our neighbors, the *Times* and *Picayune*, are annoyed from the same cause. It is very unpleasant for an editor to hear that any one entitled to his paper is prevented from getting it by any cause. He would much rather know that, in putting up the mail, the clerk had sent two or three papers instead of one, than to learn from his subscriber that none was received. And we do not know which postmaster, or which postmaster's clerk, is to blame. It can not be Mr. Lowell, for he has gone home to Maine, and left the office to take care of itself. And when he was in town, he was so much engaged with his duties as one of the engineers of the Gatlin gun convention, that he had no time to fool around the letter boxes and newspaper bags. So, as he has not charged himself with any official duty, we suppose he can truthfully protest that he knows nothing about it. But, however it may happen, it is true, that there is a neglect of duty somewhere, and we daily receive letters like the following:

CATAHOULA PARISH, August 28, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I am a subscriber to your weekly, and have paid in advance up to some time in November next. I am also a good Republican and well-wisher of your valuable journal, and wish to see it more generally circulated; but the crying evil—the mails, the postmasters, or something else, renders it a matter of nothing but vexation to a subscriber in these parts; consequently, a good many that would take papers do not. I received the weekly of the twenty-ninth of July yesterday. Since about the middle of June I have got three papers. Persons who take the New York papers receive them very regularly. I can not imagine why it is that a New Orleans paper comes not. The mails come regularly from Natchez to this point. Beyond there, I know nothing about them. I know it is useless to complain. I only wish you to know that your papers do not get here at all, as I know you wish, and as I am satisfied you mail them.

Yours, very respectfully,
R. W. TALIAFERRO.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee stock has not yet seen the promised land of high prices and immense profits. The levees have been formally placed under control of this corporation, yet, in the face of all their privileges, the work will not commence on the fifteenth, as have been the anticipations. It is doubtful, in view of the present attitude of the management, if the work will commence this season in time for a full defense. These are whispers which multiply in every corner, which have a reverberation in every broker's office. The mere mention of the stock is accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders and a dubious shake, at once suggestive and conclusive. Day after day the friends of the stock have postponed for twenty-four hours the time of its rising, when it has been falling all the time. The truth is, there was too much of it to be sold. Between 10,000 and 11,000 shares have been afloat on the market; have been caught up and cast about by the various rumors, and are still at the mercy of these winds and waves. This stock has been sold at $6 50 to $7 50 a share, ten days ago both being below the constructive par value, $10. Holders are rapidly losing faith in it. The time, they say, has passed for it to yield, and it has not produced, but has grown barren. Yesterday the stock was about $6 25, and if but few sales were made, it was because the holders looked for better things, just as a thirsty man always dreams of water. There are no outsiders who buy it. A great many are willing to, and do sell quietly, as they are not anxious to figure in a transaction where they sold at a sacrifice. Besides, there is a mere suspicion that there is a good deal too much of the stock on the street, and shares go begging.

The fair breeze which had wafted Pneumatic stock up slackened yesterday, and we were unable to authenticate any sales beyond $6, unless in one of those involved short contracts—buyer's option sales. It seems to be visibly receding from the position it has taken, and appears to like its old shoes better than the new.

We hear of one of those interested in the Levee law who sold as high as a thousand shares even at the low, and gradually growing lower rate, at which it is now.

A slight advance is reported in cotton, but with a restriction of transactions on account of the high prices of factors, who are again within the pale of "no surrender" terms. Besides, supplies are growing scant: receipts are few and prospects doubtful.

The money market has been reported all along as "without any material change." Gold is steady—market at about 112¾, sales of $2000, $8000, $5000 and $1500 having been transacted at this rate.

There is not a heavy stock of bacon on hand at present, which fact prompts a speculative demand anticipating the usual call for supplies from the country parishes. Beside bacon, all the varieties of cured meat are also in active demand, which is not expected to subside for a few days. But the demand is usually brisk that is predicated on a light stock.

Flour is dull, as there is a large stock on hand and no basis for speculation.

All supplies of meat are short for the present.

The general tone of money and stock business may be pronounced dull.

The Baltimore *American* says that many Maryland Democrats favor demanding from the government pay for their emancipated slaves, as suggested by the Richmond *Whig*.

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

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, imperious 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

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. 135 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 1m 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod
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SINGER'S
NEW IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine.
THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand

In daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
General Southern Agents.
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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,
No. 23 Commercial Place.
au 3 1t 2dp

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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,
No. 136 Poydras street
ap4 1y 2p

A TESTIMONIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1871.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent, Grover & 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 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.
au22 3m 1t 2p

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. 139 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
H. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

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 long 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

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.,
my15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

DR. F. B. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.
Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
de3 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. 149 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1871.

Amount received from members for assessments upon deaths		$140,841 25
Amount received from interest and dividend		2,382 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	$115,397 00	
Expenses—		
Advertising, stationery, salaries, etc	11,692 83	
Commissions, for three years	5,947 50	132,977 83
Net profits		$16,158 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount to credit of policy holders for membership fees and deposits	33,536 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	8,953 28
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	1,181 73
New Orleans Gas Company	19 00
Total	$49,545 32

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer. au5 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. Mallie,
Christian Mehlig,	John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene,	J. M. G. Parker,

August Bernard. jel0 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 $3 to $28 (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,
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. 98 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. 1396, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.

THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. F. 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, Es