

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.

A boy, five years old, is described on the Jersey City police docket as "an habitual drunkard."

Mr. Linden E. Bentley will establish his new Republican paper at Donaldsonville. It will be called the Chief.

The Jefferson City Gas Works will only supply consumers for three days, owing to an accident of the machinery.

A Detroit boy who found a pocketbook full of money, was too proud to take a reward of two cents, and declined it.

We regret to learn that Senator E. W. Pierce is seriously ill at his residence, corner of Fourth and Constance streets.

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

A contemporary thinks that the best way to improve the lot of woman is to put a good house on it and a good man in the house.

"Rarer than the phoenix," says De Quincy, "is the virtuous man who will consent to lose a good anecdote because it is a lie."

Paris is said to be already getting back to its old tricks, with a semi-observance of the Sabbath, making Sunday a demi-Monday.

A Western Governor is accused of being so habitually absent minded at the close of his dinner that he invariably butters his watermelon.

The real name of "Lan," the Saratoga correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser is Eli Perkins, which is not very euphonious.

A confederate flag was sold at auction in Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago for one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the stars and stripes brought only sixty cents.

Dr. James Burns, a member of the New Orleans Academy of Science, purposes delivering a lecture on the "Tidal Wave Hoax" and its scientific relations.

A gentleman one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was a dessert. "It matters not to me," he said, "I would eat it if it were a wildness."

Thanks to C. C. Haley, the celebrated newspaper editor of Commercial place and Poydras street, for the New York Tribune of latest date and other papers. Haley always has the REPUBLICAN on his counters.

A Jersey mother spread her shawl on the beach, laid her infant on it, and then went shell hunting; meanwhile the tide rose, and when mamma looked around she beheld baby and shawl floating off. She bounded after them and saved both the precious articles.

Rochester, New York, is full of guilty people. One day last week one of the city papers made some charges against an individual without giving his name or residence. The office of the paper has been full of men since then, asking if anything was insinuated against them.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was ninety-nine, against one hundred and eleven the week previous. Twenty died of consumption, two were drowned, five of dysentery, sixteen of various fevers, and three of pneumonia. The city was never healthier than at the present time.

It may interest Americans whose Italian janits were rendered miserable, if not considerably circumscribed, by brigand operations, to learn that "Croce di Tola," surnamed Crocetto, has been finally captured, and that his hand infesting the Abruzzi have all surrendered, as well as Del Guzzo in another district.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican tells of a woman in that city who does washing for two cents a "piece," and derives an average income therefrom of \$120 a month. Last month she washed 6057 pieces, and received \$129 14. Her husband meanwhile tells on for the miserable pittance of \$12 per week, less than one-half what she earns.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock, was 79° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 77° at Savannah, 81° at Chattanooga, 78° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 79° at Vicksburg, 80° at Shreveport, 79° at Houston, 78° at Richmond, 80° at Louisville, 78° at St. Louis, 77° at Cincinnati, 75° at Chicago, 74° at Pittsburg, 75° at Philadelphia, 73° at Boston, 75° at New York, 83° at Key West and 87° at Havana.

Pass Christian College will enter upon its sixth academic session on Monday, October 2. Particulars may be obtained from the catalogue of 1870 and 1871. Communications may be addressed to the president of Pass Christian College, Mississippi. All arrangements can be made at the office of James Timony, agent of the college, No. 6 Davidson's Court; at M. Wheelahan's store, No. 119 Common street; or at St. Mary's College, Foucher street, New Orleans.

The United States government, when it desires to provoke a settlement with Mexico, can find a much more respectable provocation than Captain Dickey's abandoned lumber jigger, which was captured by the Mexican officials at Appan under suspicious circumstances last month. Captain Dickey is parading his losses on a large scale at present, but he will find in the end that the peace of the continent can not be jarred thereby, nor will he put much money in his pocket either. The game is then that he is on the make with a very small capital.

Among the victims of the Mobile steamboat disaster was little Steve Snow, of whom the Mobile Register thus speaks: "He was for a long time employed as the message carrier for the Associated Press dispatches, and being comparatively destitute, his funeral expenses were defrayed by the press and telegraph office of this place and the New York Associated Press, Mr. Simonon, the general agent at New York, having sent a dispatch instructing Mr. Sanford to draw upon him for twenty dollars for that purpose. Poor little Steve was, therefore, decently interred. He was a bright, quick boy, and we miss his nightly familiar cries of 'more yet' and 'good night.' We trust that his last 'good night' has merged in a bright, happy day."

SOCIAL TYRANNY IN THE SOUTH.

It is not essential that tyranny should always be represented with a pair of manacles. It can, and most frequently does, operate upon the finer sensibilities with greater force than upon the physical organism; for this, that the reason is the sole detector of its existence after all, and whatever oppresses the mind directly is frequently more galling than that which oppresses it through the use of chains. Martyrs have glowed with enthusiasm when bound to the stake, because their physical imprisonment was the release of the soul. Men that are bowed beneath the dread of punishment, whose consciences are silent in the presence of power, carry a greater burden than St. Paul in his prison at Rome, because the oppression is a weight upon that faculty which is alone capable of detecting tyranny. Unthinking ignorance is seldom aware of the existence of tyranny, because it is mentally incapable of dissecting the evil. Bad men accept of imprisonment without associating their incarceration with any other suggestion than that of punishment. Idiots have no comprehension of tyranny, because they have no reason by which to detect it. Then, since neither martyrs, sinners, nor fools, confound chains with despotism, it is plain that the two have no relation to each other. Tyranny is a quality that must operate upon the mind, and it must be coupled with a sense of injustice. The victim must feel that he is being dealt unfairly by, and if he has this feeling, whether it is justified by a physical fact, or by a sense of dread, then he is a subject to be commiserated by all who appreciate fair dealing and republican sentiment.

Have we a tyranny in the South that is often seen and constantly felt by certain good men? Does the secession element in our midst, which is strong to-day and which was once very bitter, uphold and carry with it a sense of hostility toward Union men which amounts to a persecution? And if it does, is this not a species of tyranny which ought to be probed and doctored for a cure? Can a faithful lover of the Union, who spoke his sentiments during the war, who warned his fellow-citizens of their folly and wickedness, pursue his trade and calling in Louisiana on the same footing with the men who misled the people into secession, who dodged the war, who made money out of the misfortunes of those whom they had misled, and who have been on the wrong side since the rebellion was suppressed? Is not the South envenomed with a spirit of hate toward quiet people who deprecate the error of the South? Are not the secessionists a class unto themselves, spiteful toward their neighbors who saw and told them of the great and calamitous failure which awaited them in the late fearful contest?

These questions are very plain. They are not written in any spirit of malice, or with a design to provoke bitter thoughts, but with a simple purpose to obtain an honest answer. Let no hot-headed political aspirant rush at us with sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. He provoked the rebellion, and he never will have sense or honesty enough to confess his error, or know how to conduct the country out of its difficulties. We are trying to talk this matter over with the masses of the people and for the people; we ask the privilege of speaking with the spoken, and will speak again to the distraction of all good counsel. It is their cue to misrepresent both sides, and in order to serve their own selfish ambitions they are ever on the alert to separate and hold apart the men who should do the talking. We ask again of the people, have they buried the hatchet, and do they forget and forgive as they should do? It was a great error, the war was, and no one man was responsible for its evils. Yet in the South the Union man is held to be amenable for the very evil which he used his noblest efforts to avert. He is discarded in business. He is regarded with lowering brows. He is almost an outcast in the midst of his neighbors. He is under the ban. His afflictions are slightly spoken of. His failures are laughed at. Even when he attempts to benefit the community, the people refuse to help him. This is the tyranny which we described in the outset as being without manacles but worse than imprisonment. It is senseless, because a statement of its incidents will demonstrate its groundlessness. It is cowardly, because it takes a form that can not be resisted. It is ruinous, because the community that maintains these prejudices against what is inevitable can never pursue its true pathway with unity and energy. It is deplorable, because it is the sole capital of political demagogues. Let the South, then, banish her social tyranny and become liberal and republican.

IMMIGRATION.

The millions upon millions of acres of land in the United States that have never been cultivated, and require but the laboring hand to make them a mine of wealth to the country and the people who shall enter upon and till them, is proof strong as holy writ that there is a land of promise for the down-trodden and half-starved working classes of Europe. The sad condition of the great body of the laboring people of all the States of Europe is forcing upon many who are fortunate enough to be able to leave, the alternative of emigration. Those who can leave the scenes of misery and degradation with which the working people of Europe are familiar, are doing so; but for every hundred that can thus free themselves from an intolerable bondage, there are a thousand who are utterly unable to throw off their shackles. They are doomed to almost incessant labor upon pay that barely serves to keep soul and body together. This condition of things has almost depopulated Ireland, and threatens revolution in England if not remedied. Reports have recently been made in regard to the working classes of England that are not creditable to a wealthy and civilized nation. The report in regard to the inhuman manner in which

men, women and children are worked in the brickyards of that country, has attracted much attention, and the more philanthropic are forcing the notice of the government to the subject. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in a recent letter from Berlin, descends at length upon the subject of labor and the wages of laborers in Germany. There is an evident strife going on between capital and labor in Berlin, Dusseldorf and other German cities. Seven thousand mechanics were recently on a "strike" in Berlin, and, according to the Tribune's correspondent, "showed no signs of an inclination to give up, though it is a question of starvation, somewhat as in the American jury-room." A superabundance of workmen in any department of labor will always render doubtful the success of "strikes" among workmen, no matter how just they may be. The best remedy for evils of this kind that beset the laboring classes in cities of the United States is to go into the country and cultivate the soil. But the workmen of Europe are not blessed with the same chances of doing this in their own country. It is impossible for a poor man there to become the owner of a few acres of land on which he can make for himself and those dependent upon him a permanent home. He has no remedy but emigration. He can, if he has the means, come to this country. If he is a mechanic and finds there is a superabundance of laborers at work at his particular calling, he can go into the country, and, by industrious habits, soon become the possessor of a farm. In Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States it is an easy matter at this time to obtain land. The abolition of slavery has opened wide the door to immigrants from Europe. If the immigrant has not the means when he arrives to purchase fifty or a hundred acres of land, by working a year or two on a farm, he can realize sufficient to purchase a home and make himself independent for life.

THE TIDAL WAVE HUMBUNG.

A good deal of needless excitement has been raised by the absurd rumor that our sea coast would be visited by a tidal wave about the fourth of October next. We do not know who invented the rumor, nor where or how it first got into the newspapers. Its ascription to Professor Agassiz gave it some currency among the unreflecting, who either did not know or did not reflect that the eminent man referred to is no astronomer, no prophet, nor better able to predict with accuracy a tidal wave than one of our so-called fortune tellers. We are glad, therefore, to see that Professor Forsyth has given such a public answer to inquiries on this subject as will allay any excitement that may exist in the minds of the timid. His letter appeared in the Sunday Times, and is republished in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

THE RIGHT VIEW OF IT.

The Shreveport Southern, albeit an able and earnest opponent of the Republican party, is a fair one. It is willing to sustain an honest official in defending the interests of the State. We have our own fights to make with the Governor, and intend to keep in sight of all his official acts as far as we are able to do so. We think there has been much to condemn in his course; and, though fruitless the task, perhaps, we have been unsparing in our censure. If however, he gives us pleasure to endorse his assumption of the responsibility in removing the Secretary of State for misconduct in office, and a District Attorney for accepting bribes. We commended him strongly for his prompt action in the Wickliffe case. If he will persevere in his removals of incompetent men, he will take the wind out of the sails of the Democrats, for he will be acting a reformation while they are only resolving about it.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The stock market is dull. Levee was not offered yesterday, and no sales were made that can serve as a basis for quotations. There was, according to report, a canard, coming from New York, to the effect that the stock had been quoted on the board at 57. This is one of the cage alluded to a few days ago as being kept on hand, like carrier pigeons, to be "dispatched" whenever occasion required. The stock stiffened, catching at this straw, and a bid higher than the market rate was offered and refused. The last quotation was \$6 25, and if there has been any change, the wish can not be taken for it, but the fact. There is no beginning of the work on the levees, no staking out of a plan, as promised, and the best reports can not make the market active. Pneumatic sold at \$6 75, but without inquiry. Gold on Wall street ruled at 114; in our own market it stood steady at 113, and small amounts of money were sold at the latter figure without the pressure of a strong demand. The class of bankers and brokers who do an indoor business were content to confine themselves in view of the threatening weather without, which usually is a hindrance to the good understandings of trade. There are no new stocks spoken of. It was intimated yesterday that measures would be commenced with the ultimate object of making what is known as the waterworks bill into a law, and as part of this plan it is proposed to make a purchase (before the scheme is completed into a law) of all the stock at the present rates of about fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, when, of course, those who are owners of this tissue paper will find themselves the possessors of some cash. None of the stock is offering. Holders have not the hardihood to open it out. No one one speaks of it unless with a dubious shake of the head. Yet there are parties interested whose faith in law is such that they will make the attempt to give the plan a validity it never possessed, and in the full tide of its report to go in and win. The inquiries made after real estate shows the interest taken in this order of business. Up town lots have the call, even if they are frog ponds. The overflows from the lake have caused all settlers to turn their eyes along the banks of the river, so that the city in its settlements is snake-shaped—tapering at either end, and broad in the middle. Property has improved in value in the Second District, but only "in spots." The suburban quarters below the Third District are left out in the cold. Grass grows even on the paved streets, and real estate steadily depreciates. A glance at the books of the several brokers will show, by the prices,

where and in what direction the demand for property lies. Nobody can make out anything of the cotton market on Mondays. Buyers scan the figures of Saturday, but make no purchases. Factors are equally indisposed to "come down," and much valuable time is wasted either in chewing toothpicks or smoking cigars. The eyes of every one are now turned toward the future. The past is already forgotten. It may be a forthcoming day, week or month, but the cotton mind is absorbed in what the future will bring. Very little cotton is offering, and there is quite an indisposition to come up and buy. It was mentioned on the street Monday that the Economist, of New York, had estimated the coming crop at over four million bales in the hearing of all the bad news about crop destruction. This journal had calculated the crop ending August 31, 1871, within a few thousand bales, and it is this fact which gives to its predictions now an ocular ring. The reasoning of this journal is, that the crop has increased every year since the close of the war; that granting the estimated damage, and balancing the same with the increase over last year, the result is four million and a half bales. We leave this question with those whose success depends upon a solution of such a problem. The chalk, the blackboard and the known quantities are all here but the unknown. The course of an economist is through a fog. The answer to such enormous estimates as the one just mentioned is found in the reports from the country, which establish that ten per cent less in acreage has been planted with cotton; that the worms and the rains have destroyed at least fifteen per cent of that which was planted. Such extravagant estimates as four millions are believed by no one, unless when wanting to buy cotton. Then it is manifestly to one's interest to hold that there will soon be so much of it he can drive his own bargain. Much depends whether it is buyer or seller whose opinion is given. Not one of the four millionites will be heard from a couple of months hence, when the unknown quantity will spell itself out from one end of the land to the other.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. No. 23 1/2.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle) NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 12 1/2 1/2.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. QUALITIES UNSURPASSED. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. You Avoid the High Rents of Down-Town. PHILIP WERLEIN, No. 10 and 12 Baronne street. No. 20 1/2 1/2.

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 150 Canal Street. Agents wanted. No. 20 1/2 1/2. M. S. HERBICK, General Agent.

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 unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD. Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight. Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. No. 20 1/2 1/2.

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. Particulars, or send for circular and samples of work. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 7 and 9 Camp Street, No. 30 So. We. Im. General Southern Agents.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, Office of the Governor, New Orleans, May 25, 1871. Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with 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 here proclaimed will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected are aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Santiago Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaenel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Cape Hayti, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Central America; Aspinwall and Porto Beliz, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, Jaenel and Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. LADIES' SUITS AT A SACRIFICE. Colored LAWN SUITS worth seven dollars for four dollars. White LAWN SUITS (something very fine) worth ten dollars for six dollars. Also, Suits of other materials and trimming at equally low prices at A. T. LEWIS', No. 207 Canal street.

THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM. Without Odor, Clean, Convenient and Economical. EARTH CLOSETS AND COMMODES. CYPRESS, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOAGNY. Handsomely constructed under the most approved patents, exclusively owned by the NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY. 12.....Union street.....12 NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE. No. 10 1/2 1/2.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS. D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Streets. Having received, per steamer Fire Queen, a large portion of our FALL IMPORTATIONS, we call the attention of buyers to the same, as also to our General Stock of DRY GOODS, which will be found more complete than heretofore, and at most advantageous prices. No. 20 1/2 1/2.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS. Those of the Public Schools which have been heretofore supplied with Robinson's Arithmetics, Spencerian Copy Books and Wilson's United States and Primary Histories, can obtain them no longer at the special rates. The Public Schools not already supplied can obtain these books on the usual special terms by applying to T. MARONEY, General Agent, No. 21 1/2 1/2. At Grebaum's No. 52 Camp Street.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY FOR SCROFULOUS DISEASES. A new and remarkable remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other SCROFULOUS DISEASES has been found in the SWAMP OF LOUISIANA. By Scrofulous diseases is meant those that arise from an impure or low state of the blood. This includes not only that terrible scourge of humanity, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, but Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Dropsy, General Debility, Eruptions, etc. Record, the great French medical writer, says that "Consumption is Scrofula." No competent authority, we suppose, need discuss this opinion. This new LOUISIANA REMEDY has been thoroughly tested in a great variety of cases in diseases of this class, and the results have astonished those knowing the facts. So great is the interest which it has excited that its manufacture has been undertaken in New Orleans on a large scale. Contracts have already been made for the supply of Massachusetts, California, etc. The proprietors refer to a great number of persons who have taken this remedy here at home, among whom are some of the most distinguished citizens of Louisiana—clergymen, lawyers, judges, editors, merchants, etc.—all of whom can testify to its efficacy. It is a BLOOD PURIFIER of singular power, and acts like a charm on the whole system. It is unequalled in its effects on the respiratory organs and the human voice. It is put up in two forms, and known as Smith's Pulmonic Syrup and Smith's Life Pills. And may be taken either separately or together. It is extremely agreeable to the taste and absolutely harmless. Feels warrant the opinion that nothing else will be taken for Scrofulous Diseases, and especially for Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, so soon as the real merits of this extraordinary remedy become fully known. G. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 20 So. T. H. Imp. No. 20 Baronne street.

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 Gold, Silver, Military Buttons, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, No. 126 Perdidas street.

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, United States Claims Agent, at the Office of Fred B. Earhart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans. Refers to: Avenue Brothers, No. 155 Common street; General Bent, Washington City; General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress; Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana; Hon. Judge Allen, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana; Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate; Hon. C. W. Lovell, Postmaster, New Orleans; Hon. H. C. Bobbe, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-PED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. BRUVED FOR SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and FRUITY. Easiest to learn to manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than the market price. Guaranteed to be the "monopoly" of the world. Agents, W. H. TRUE & CO., General Southern Agency, No. 109 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS W. H. TRUE & CO., No. 109 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

BANKS AND BANKING. METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK. 114.....St. Charles Street.....114 DIRECTORS: George H. Bravagan, J. Hero, Jr., Dr. O. Anthon, J. Haininger, T. L. Delesse, Thomas Isabelle, W. W. Hire, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. J. Wenz. GEORGE H. BRAUGHAN, President. DR. J. WENZ, Vice President. T. D. VASHORN, Cashier. This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on diamonds, plate, jewelry and other articles of fine value. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months. Interest of five per cent and upward will be taken, on which interest at six per cent will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1863. Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country. Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. RATON, Actuary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114.....Canal street.....114 New Orleans, Louisiana. Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand, with interest, done SIX PER CENT interest annually each year. Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit, interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or remittance order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at any time. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers no advantages to that class of people. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured. OFFICE HOURS: FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock. G. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51 W. VAN SOESTEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President. JOHN S. WATSON, Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, W. H. Broussard, H. J. Mullins. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales received and valuable securities. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuable papers, etc., at a small expense. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY. 203 Camp street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE, such as Tonic, Stimulants, and other Tonic Articles. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT. It replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, and is more palatable. It is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one GENUINE, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR all diseases of malarious origin, FEVER and AGUE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE, and the long train of disorders following when neglected. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

SWEET QUININE. Acts as an antidote to, as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the system, produces intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for SWEET QUININE over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of taste, persistent bitterness, and the fact that it is as palatable as any use with most persons, and always with children. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

SWEET QUININE. Is in two forms—in powder for the use of Physicians and druggists, and in solution for the use of the Family and for general purposes. STEARNS, FARR & CO., No. 115 Manufacturers' Chemists, New York. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

DR. F. B. ALBERS. RESIDENCE NO. 15 BRATO STREET. Office, No. 210 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., and 21 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY. Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dropsy, Sore Throat, Croup, and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the efficacy of this disease destroying and life saving medicine. The GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer, 323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & CO., and HALL, my 28. Agents in NEW ORLEANS, La. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 15 DRAYTON street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Electric Plate hereafter made will be from a new process, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermorel Rubber Plate. The same made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

DOCTOR BELDEN. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 48 Camp Street. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Electric Plate hereafter made will be from a new process, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermorel Rubber Plate. The same made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

MACHINERY. ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Biato 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 Ginning and Gearings, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnaces, Boilers, Galle Bars, Bone Bricks, Reversers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Trucks, etc. Low Pressure and Locomotive Tires and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Squeezers and Clarifiers, etc. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JAMES H. VEAZIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice his profession in Concordia and adjoining parishes. He will also act as commissioner and conveyancer. Office in Newcomb building. Natchez. my 28. No. 21 1/2 1/2.

HAWKINS & THARP. (J. HAWKINS—DEALER TRAMP.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 19.....Commercial Place.....19 NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to a business in the State and in Eastern Courts. T. A. BARTLETTE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 143.....Gravier street.....143 (Up stairs) NEW ORLEANS. No. 21 1/2 1/2.