

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

Somebody proposes that bald-headed men have their monograms painted on the exposed spot.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Amos Simms constable for the Sixth Ward of Terrebonne parish.

A man in Atlanta, Georgia, takes his diurnal dram in fourteen bottles of porter and calls it light drinking.

Samuel C. Muldon, of Mobile, has been appointed by Governor Warmoth commissioner of deeds in Alabama for the State of Louisiana.

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

The first pair of India rubber shoes ever seen in the United States was in 1830. They were gilt, and pointed like the slippers of the Chinese mandarin.

The aggregate equalized valuation, real and personal, of the State of New York, as footed up by the assessors, is about two billions fifty-two and a half millions.

The "Little Brown Jug" is one of Nilsson's weaknesses; not the jug itself, but the pathetic ballad of that name, which she sings with much taste and handles like an artiste.

The alleged defaulting Pennsylvania State agent, Evans, is so affected by the charges against him that his hair and beard have turned white as snow, and his nervous tremor shakes him like a palmy.

General instructions will be issued by the commissioner of internal revenue in a few days to all collectors to the effect that they must immediately make final reports of all taxes held by them for collection.

Malignant journals, published in other States, congratulate Rhode Islanders that the adoption of the "narrow gauge" will at last enable them to have a railroad without laying either rail in an adjoining State.

Nevada has a small population, but claims to be doing pretty well in the way of production. Its gold and silver yield alone averaging four hundred and seventy-three dollars to every man, woman and child in the State.

The first bureau report completed for the last fiscal year is that of the commissioner of customs, and shows that the amount of revenue derived from customs for the last fiscal year was \$20,270,000. It cost nearly \$7,000,000 to collect this amount.

"Is there a single thing that the Democratic party ever held to that they haven't departed from?" asked Judge Ambler in his speech at Marietta, Ohio. "Yes, whisky" answered a voice in the crowd, amid roars of laughter.

The anniversary of President Lincoln's one hundred days' proclamation, warning the South of emancipation, is to be celebrated at Washington on the twenty-second. The Secretary of War has ordered that one hundred guns be fired at intervals during the day.

Home E. Henderson, of Chicago, who has spent the greater part of the summer at Long Branch, engaged in painting a portrait of General Grant for the Chicago Historical Association, has completed the same and presented it to the President and his friends for inspection.

Mr. McDonald, Superintendent of the money order division of the Postoffice Department has arrived at Washington, and rules and regulations will be at once prepared for carrying into effect the arrangements lately made with Great Britain and Germany for a postal exchange of money orders.

The commissioner general of the land office is in receipt of returns from the local land office at Concordia, Kansas, showing a disposal of 76,018 acres of public domain in that district during August. Of this, an aggregate of about 73,000 acres were taken up by actual settlers under the homestead act of May 18, 1862.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Mayor's parlor, for paving with square blocks, all the streets from Challoppe to St. Philip, the paving of each street to extend from Front street to the wood work on the wharves. Bids were made by John Coleman, J. D. Fitz, C. J. Faysoux and Dennis Cronan. The Administrators rejected them all.

The "Digger Indians" of the Pacific slope have an unpleasant custom of burying young infants alive with the bodies of their dead mother. Recently a young squaw of one of their bands died, leaving a papoose about four months old, and it is authentically asserted that the child, "alive and kicking," was placed on the body of its dead parent and they were buried together.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 73° at Augusta, 81° at Charleston, 72° at Savannah, 69° at Chattanooga, 73° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 72° at Shreveport, 71° at Houston, 67° at Richmond, 71° at Louisville, 68° at St. Louis, 71° at Chicago, 65° at Cincinnati, 72° at Pittsburg, 69° at Philadelphia, 73° at New York, 82° at Key West, and 85° at Havana.

No levee dues are collected in Carrollton from any sailing vessel, steamship, boat or tug, barge, flat, or other craft, whether the same shall lay up for repairs, awaiting further orders, or other causes. It is believed by the City Council that the interest of the inhabitants of that city will be best served by declaring the river limits of Carrollton to be a free port for all vessels to lay up, free of expense as to levee dues or other municipal charges.

In the matter of jurisdiction in the city tax suits, Judge Cooley, sitting in the absence of Judge Dibble, in the Eighth District Court, yesterday ordered that the intervention of Messrs. Lyne and Fernald, clerks of the Eighth and Fourth District Courts, be dismissed, and that the mandamus be made peremptory, commanding Administrator Walton to file all tax suits involving a sum less than one hundred dollars in the Third District Court. Mr. Walton did not appear in the court, for the reason that he knew of no defense the city could make against the petition of the collector, and that it was not his duty to appear for the city, whose interests are represented by the City Attorney.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF, NOT A FIGHT.

We desire to call the attention of Judge Abell and the Grand Jury to what appears to us to be a violation of the law of the State, by the gentleman who has just sent a challenge to Governor Warmoth to fight a duel. We are aware of the reluctance on the part of our judicial officers to enforce the law against dueling, but there could be no exception made when the oath of office was taken to support the constitution and laws, neither ought there be any in practice. The time has passed in this community when a man may invite another to the so-called field of honor, and by the death of one or the other settle affirmatively in favor of the survivor a question of veracity between them. Not only is this absurd relic of barbarism forbidden by our laws but it is strictly prohibited in Europe both to civilians and soldiers. Even in the French army, a duelist is disgraced. In fact, we do not know of any community with any claims to being called civilized where it is not forbidden under severe penalties.

The code of honor, as it is often used, is simply a code of dishonor. It is frequently invoked by an expert, as the easiest and safest way to gain an advantage over a novice in the use of arms. And while the case in point does not present any such phase, for we believe the two gentlemen are both somewhat unused to handling deadly weapons, yet it does present that other objectionable phase that it could not, even if lawful, settle the question which the public are concerned in having settled. No possible result of a duel between Mr. Walsh and Governor Warmoth could have thrown any light upon the question at issue. It would not have raised the character of either of the gentlemen in the mind of any man of correct judgment. And as it is entirely useless for any such purpose, and a breach of the law, it should never be invoked by a man, at least until he has exhausted every other means of vindicating himself from a supposed insult or indignity. We grant that a man who is ready to risk his life before the pistol of an antagonist may be physically brave, but yet in a majority of cases those who resort to the code are deficient in that most exalted and noble attribute of manhood, moral courage. And this question of fact raised between Governor Warmoth and Mr. Walsh will be examined and decided by impartial, reasoning men by the light of surrounding circumstances. Let us examine these briefly:

Mr. Walsh admits that he offered Governor Warmoth a bribe of \$50,000 to sign the Nicolson pavement bill. But he states, on the other hand, that the refusal was based upon the inadequacy of the offer. He says the Governor was of the opinion that his signature was worth \$75,000 and two and a half per cent of the net profits arising out of the contract under it. The Governor did not see proper to reply to one to Mr. Walsh's counter charge, but after it had been referred to and adopted by Speaker Carter, and subsequently by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, he felt it due to the public and himself to give it an emphatic denial. He did so in very decided language, characterizing it as a "willful and malicious falsehood," and gave the names of a number of gentlemen who, he asserted, would establish the truth of his denial. So far as we know, Mr. Walsh has never called upon any of the gentlemen named for a contradiction of the Governor's allegations. One of them, Mr. Taylor, has published a card, over his own signature, which strongly corroborates the Governor's testimony. Mr. Taylor declares that Mr. Walsh assured him that the Governor refused to sign the bill, and that no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, could induce him to sign it.

Again: When this offer of fifty thousand dollars was made by Mr. Walsh, he acted in a representative capacity. He may have had a small interest in the bill, but others had greater. And beyond question he had their full assent for the offer. When it was refused, the agent no doubt reported the fact to the other incorporators of the bill, and probably gave the whole conversation that passed between him and the Governor. Now, did he tell any one of these gentlemen at the time of the alleged demand? If he can produce one of these gentlemen who will testify that Mr. Walsh informed him at that time that Governor Warmoth agreed to sign the bill for seventy-five thousand dollars and two and a half per cent of the profits, it will go a great way to break down the Governor's evidence. Or if he can make it appear that he informed his co-incorporators that the Governor named or hinted at any price as likely to bring success to the measure, he will have a pretty strong case. So far as we have heard from these gentlemen, they say the report made at the time by Mr. Walsh was that the Governor would not sign the bill at all.

Now, these are questions of fact and evidence, and can not be settled by bullets. The community does not care whether Mr. Walsh will fight or not. The public will probably concede that he will. And they do not want to know that Governor Warmoth will fight, at least while in office. But what they do want to know is, whether the Governor demanded a bribe of \$75,000, or any other sum, for signing a bill, or any other sum, for taking Mr. Walsh's word for it, in the face of an explicit denial by the Governor. For the admitted act of offering the bribe, which was declined, incapacitates him, in a degree, from being a competent witness. It is true there is no statute law in this State against offering bribes, except to judges; but the practice is universally conceded to be contrary to good morals. Although it is not a crime under the statute law, it is a grievous sin against the moral law.

The only question in which the public feels any interest is, did the Governor make the demand, as charged? Mr. Walsh says he did. The Governor says he did not. Here the issue is made, and now the public look for the proof. Under the circumstances, Mr. Walsh's unsupported assertion does not constitute preponderating

evidence. And his appeal to the gaze of battle has not helped his case, for we want reasonable proof of the charges against the Governor, and not a fight.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.

If the Bulletin will refer to the lecture on "Social Tyranny," delivered by the Republican on Tuesday, it will discover that we took good care to guard ourselves from its "tinkling cymbal and sounding brass." We addressed ourselves to the people who are suffering under a weight of prejudice that just such inflammatory organs as the Bulletin are daily spreading abroad. We reserved ourselves from the answers from the different parties who foster and attempt to live by creating animosities between different classes of the same community. And this thing was done knowingly. There is never any use in trying to convert a Democrat who makes money out of Democracy. And there is just as little use in holding an argument against bruisers with an organ that lives upon extravagations. Our design was to reach the people, and show them first how they were misled, and then to show them that the organ of prejudice, as the self-convicted advocate of pernicious evils, as the interested author of that social tyranny against which we protest, the Bulletin is not our game. If a quack doctor is administering his quack remedies to our friend, do we go to him to discuss the evil, or do we go to the confiding victim of his charlatanism? We go to our friend and choke him off from taking that which injures him. The Bulletin is a changeling. It does not advocate the same principles now that it did two years ago, and it did not maintain two years ago the platform that it upheld twelve months before. And it will still further alter its politics before another year has gone by. And all these transitions have been made upon one subject, and its still further improvement will arise out of the same matter. It is either, then, incompetent to gauge itself, or it is merely the organ of that prejudice which is the most prevalent. Our position has been, and is, and promises to be, the same. We have, then, this advantage, that our politics are regulated by a principle, because principle alone is consistent. What business have we to stand on the corner and discuss stability with a weathercock? None whatever. Therefore we address the clerk of the weather directly, and argue with him about the propriety of south winds when we are tired of northern blasts. The people of the South are the objects of our solicitude. They are the losers by the evils which we are seeking to correct. The men who create the evils, live by them and are incorrigible. The Republican circulates among all classes. It goes to colored man and white man. It addresses thousands of people daily, and is read by the producers of wealth as well as by the sufferers. It exceeds the Bulletin in usefulness as much as a steam engine exceeds a mule, and yet business men who are afraid to advertise in our extended issue hide their notices in the obscurity of the Bulletin. This, of itself, shows a wonderful lack of business capacity, and more than that, it proves what we asserted, that Northern men, or men presumed to be Northern men by their lack of prejudice, were visited with ostracism and total neglect in New Orleans and the South. This is a personal argument, but it is the most forcible, and in moving upon the enemy it is necessary to use force. The Bulletin will please let us alone, therefore, while we are talking to its clients. And, above all things, let it not attempt to dispute our propositions by citing into court Northern men who are afraid to say their souls are their own. There are genuine Yankees in the South who taboo Northern Republicans because they are afraid to offend the caste of the community. These men are not the parties that we bother our heads about, although they will be the first to profit by our manliness if we correct the business ideas of their customers.

ARE WE A RECKLESS PEOPLE?

Is the organ of recklessness more largely developed on the American cranium than that of any other nation? If not, from whence arises the reckless disregard of human life, which weekly, and almost daily, deluges some portion of our country in blood and puts some community in mourning? Do the bumps of avarice and accumulation so far predominate over that of love of life that we are willing to risk our necks for the sake of gain? Verily, it seems to be even so. The market is falling in a distant city and the merchant seeing that many dollars will flow into his coffers by purchasing during the fall to sell when a rise shall come, prepares to leave for this falling market; he learns that the boat of to-day is not a safe one, indeed the knowing ones say that her boilers may burst at any moment; but does this fact arrest his departure? No, not for an hour. He satisfies his scruples by risking life for dollars and cents by saying to himself, "Oh, well, they have been saying this for some time, and the boilers have not burst yet, she has made other trips and she can be with little more now, and I may be too late to buy during this decline if I wait till to-morrow, so I'll risk it anyhow."

And he does risk it, in many instances to lose, or to escape narrowly. The train is behind time, unavoidable delays have occurred, but it is due to some important point a certain hour. The engineer says, "Well, I'll put on a little more steam and catch up; it is running a risk, I know, still I am not on time; I'll lose my place, and I guess the boiler can stand a little more steam than it was built to carry." So he does risk it, and fifty or a hundred fellow mortals find a speedy death, as many households are desolated, and all this through a fear of losing his place, his monthly wages. Scarcely are our nerves steady after perusing the details of some horrible railroad disaster than we are called upon to read a still more heartrending steambot calamity. With the disaster yet fresh

in our minds, we pick up a paper to find that some steambot, freighted with passengers, has foundered at sea or been wrecked through the incapacity of officers and crew. Thus we live in America! Life hangs by the slightest thread; it may snap asunder at any moment, and we make a hurried exit into the unknown realms beyond. One could almost imagine, from the carelessness with which we guard our lives, that a reckless curiosity to know what lies in those unknown realms urged us on to throw off the impeding flesh, that the freed soul may find a solution of the mystery.

In other countries, a railroad disaster or a steambot calamity calls for searching inquiry and just punishment, so that they may be saved from a repetition of those horrors, and men may stand some slight chance of dying in their beds; but not so here. If neglected or reckless daring be proved to have caused the accident, the offender but rarely gets any punishment beyond a reprimand, short imprisonment or fine, and the latter never comes out of his pocket, being almost invariably paid by the company owning the road. The few days on which we have no wholesale slaughter are sure to chronicle some butchery in a small way. An angry boy strikes a playmate, the playmate retaliates, and the consequence is a dead child to be borne home to loving parents, who saw him but a moment ago, bright and healthy, young and buoyant. The youth of the murderer pleads eloquently for his pardon, and he goes scot free, to get angry and kill again whenever he chooses. A man gets drunk; when inflamed by drink he takes that which he can never restore, the life of another man—launches a soul unbidden by its Maker into His great presence—is tried for his crime and cleared, because "he knew not what he did." He is guilty of double crime!

No man is free from guilt who willfully puts himself in a condition which deprives him of the knowledge of what he is doing. Totally regardless of our own lives, we place them at the mercy of reckless men and unsafe conveyances, knowing them to be such, and yet we do these things to gain the means of making these risked lives comfortable and luxurious. What inconsistency! Since we can take nothing with us, why risk the capital to get the interest? Millions avail us naught when life ceases. Then why risk life for smaller sums? There was a time when caution was a virtue, when exercised in behalf of our lives; now it is cowardice, except in pecuniary matters; there it is commendable in the highest degree. Once men were prudent where personal welfare was concerned; now we are led to believe that personal welfare is degenerated into pecuniary welfare from the actions of enlightened citizens of America.

Not many years ago, suicide was almost unknown in our land; to-day hundreds seek death because of trivial disappointments and for a thousand frivolous circumstances that cross their path. Why have we grown to be such a reckless nation? Can science tell us why? Has nature changed, or does the force of circumstances overrule nature and make us what we are? If we continue to grow more and more regardless of life and callous to danger, what will we become in the course of a century? If there is ever to be a step in the downward course, why can it not be now? As the wheel rolling down hill gets increased velocity with every turn, so do we grow worse, more accustomed to violent and terrible deaths each year, and the desire to take precautions against it grows less and less until some day in the future we shall awake to find that human life is of less value than a pin's head.

American carelessness, American recklessness is freely spoken of in every foreign land, and many think a visit to America, to ride on her cars, travel on her boats, is a bold venture into the lion's den and a tempting of Providence almost culpable.

This thing has continued long enough! We want reform, as well for the reputation of our country as for our own personal safety. The Times says that the Radicals have been remarkably successful in devising and raising taxes. It might have added, but its independence prevented it, that the Democrats were remarkably successful in creating a necessity for increased taxation. The Republicans did not bring on the rebellion, but they are magnanimously assisting in paying the expenses thereof. The Democrats engulfed the country in debt, and now they are complaining because they have to pay the fiddler who bent his elbow while they danced. If the Times had been less independent of the truth, it might have saved us the necessity of saying this.

Governor Warmoth has abundant reason to thank Mr. J. A. Walsh for the opportunity afforded him of vindicating himself against the charge of having demanded a bribe to sign the Nicolson pavement bill. As a rule, charges detrimental to the character of a public officer travel with great rapidity, and are read with interest and disapproved, while the evidence disproving them travels slow and is doubtfully received. The Governor is fortunate in having a first class vehicle in the shape of a sensation to carry his vindication as far as civilization extends.

As a matter of course, it was "malignant." The truth is always malignant to the offender, and when the Republican mildly discussed the social tyranny which feeds the Bulletin and ruins the South, the discussion was declared to be malignant. We could have sworn in advance that the Bulletin would have pronounced it malignant, and we can swear now that a bottle of sweet oil would fail to take the malignity out of any truth which was offensive to the prejudices of the same critic.

The two great independent organs on Camp street did not sing the same song yesterday. The Times swore that the South was staggering under burdens

which were gradually bringing her to financial bankruptcy and social demoralization. The Picayune carols out a lively refrain that the South is richer to-day than she ever was; that all the people are prosperous; that society is assimilating its elements into a harmonious whole, and that the light is breaking all around the sky. Why this discord?

The Bulletin complacently remarks that the officials of the City Hall are looking out for a new organ, to which we may officially add that the search need not extend any further than the reporter of the intelligence. The Bulletin is anxious to be found.

The Picayune says that the prospective duel between the Governor and Mr. Walsh is still the subject of general conversation. As there is no duel in prospect, the public is losing its valuable time.

ON GARONDETT STREET.

The cotton market is brought to a standstill by scant supplies. Yet the sales are made at full prices, and firmness marks the features of the business. The coquetry of irregular prices, the blow hot and blow cold manner of factors, seems to be gradually giving way, and with the regularity and steadiness of prices comes the harbinger of a fuller crop than was a two days ago anticipated. It may be a startling proposition, but as far as foretelling the future is concerned, majorities are not often right; the minority wins. The favorite theory of coming cotton, like the favorite horse in a race, is seldom the winner, though it may have a good run. We have only to glance at "old files" to prove this. To tell the coming crop is beyond our eyes, but that both sides in the dispute will be astonished is our belief. The sales made yesterday were at full prices, though there was none of that activity which cotton men had been led to expect would arrive before this time.

We notice little change in the money market. Gold opened at 113, and lowered in New York to the figure of 113. For some time our gold was rated higher than on Wall street. Now the proportion is reversed, but from what cause we are unable to say. Yesterday the prices approached nearer to an equality than for some time. The principal sale heard of was that of \$15,000 at 113.

An unusual amount of domestic eight sales were reported, and came to the surface without effort. Twelve thousand dollars sight on Boston was sold at a premium; \$15,000 on New York was disposed of at 3-16. Numerous small amounts were of course sold within this rate, the large numbers simply showing the course of the market.

Dealers in gold are content to wait for events. They are neither bulls nor bears. Content to make a fraction by waiting until it comes. They rest on their laurels won on former occasions, when gold was the medium of speculation.

A sale of 100 shares of Pneumatic was made at \$7, buyer's option thirty days. The market is \$6 25 to \$6 50. No satisfactory experiment has yet been made with the new tanks, which arrived a few days ago.

The activity in the flour market appeared to be spasmodic, as it settled down to quietude yesterday, though the prices indicate firmness. The export interest made its appearance, but was satisfied with a mere introduction, and bowed itself out with 700 barrels. The local demand was unchanged.

In pork great firmness is exhibited, the active movement which prevailed a short time ago having subsided, leaving the prices behind.

In sugar there is yet no movement anticipating the new stock. The supply of Louisiana has nearly run out. The sales made lately have been on private terms.

There appears to be a great diversity of opinion on Levee stock. It is a great pity some of those wise heads on young shoulders that are forever telling what the stock ought to be and at what it should rule, are not able to control it, so that their foretellings might be verified. The confidential prophecies, the momentous predictions that have been unbroken from such souls within the past few days have been "fearfully and wonderfully made," only they lack one essential characteristic—none of them come true. No one seems to be authority upon this matter, and the stock always goes up or down in the wrong place. In the morning the stock was firm, about eleven o'clock it looked wavering, as if hesitating which way to go, up or down. In the early hours of the afternoon it rallied, looked better and cheerful. During all this time the stock was changing hands. Why there is no movement on the part of the company to set to work while the time is fast slipping away; why there is yet no engineering to join with the other officers in "panning out" levee construction; why there is no sign of the usual formalities which ante-date the rigorous prosecution of all improvements; why there is not even a theory upon which an improvement in the stock can be based, is yet unexplained. There is no news. The sales made, however, for once form a line upon which the movement of the stock may be traced. Wednesday evening 100 shares sold at \$7 75, and were resold soon after for \$8. Thursday morning 400 shares sold at \$7 25, 250 at \$7 50, and at a late hour 100 shares were disposed of at \$7 75, showing the rate to be \$7 25@7 50. We heard the first of these sales alluded to as "catching a fly," but as a resale took place at \$8, this proves the remark not to be well founded.

Hon. L. A. Sheldon, of this city, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, a few days since.

WAGNER—On Thursday, September 14, 1871, at half past 9 A. M. Andrew Jackson Wagner, a native of this city, aged forty-five years.

The friends and acquaintances of his family are invited to attend his funeral, which takes place Friday, September 15, 1871, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 129 Bay street.

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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.

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By Scrofulous diseases, in its most heinous form, arise from an impure or low state of the blood. This includes not only that terrible scourge of humanity, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, but Coughs, Colic, Dropsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Eruptions, etc.

It is unacquainted in its effects on the respiratory organs and the human voice. It is put upon two forms, and known as Smith's Pulmonic Syrup and Smith's Life Tonic.

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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. 62 Canal street, New Orleans.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Executives at orders with promptness and dispatch.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.)

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 proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, 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, Cayman, St. Jago, all the Islands of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, in Panama; San Pedro 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, in this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE R. BATES, Secretary of State.

BANKS AND BANKING. METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK. 114.....St. Charles Street.....114

GEORGE H. BRIGHAM, President. DR. J. WENZ, Vice President. T. D. VANHOOK, Cashier. DIRECTORS: George H. Brigham, A. Herro, Jr., Dr. O. Anford, J. Shannon, L. T. DeLassie, Thomas Labadie, Dr. W. H. Hise, W. H. Pennington, Dr. J. Wenz.

This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewels and all kinds of articles. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months. Deposited fifty cents and upward will be taken on which interest at six per cent will be paid. SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country. Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President, D. L. BATES, Actg. Pres.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. 114.....St. Charles Street.....114 New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable at demand, with interest due, six per cent annually, or compounded, free of all charges, until called for. Depositors having in mind the safety of their money, and the interest due, deposits can be made by express, or bank drafts, or postal notes, or currency, and 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 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier, NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51.....Cann Street.....No. 51 W. VAN JORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Dr. W. H. Holcomb, H. E. Mullin, J. M. H. Hise, J. W. Pennington. Six per cent paid on all deposits. Sums received, and values received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Periodically living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

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

BOOKS, MEDICINES, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, and other Toilet Articles.

SWEET QUININE IS A MOST IMPROVED sweet; replaces the use of the Bitter Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is more palatable, and its effect is more rapid, and like it, is the only GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR all diseases of malarious origin.

STRENGTHENING, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE, AND the long train of disorders following them when neglected.

SWEET QUININE IS made solely from the Bark of Bitter Quinine, therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the most valuable and healthful of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE Acts as an antidote to, as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only safe use of Bitter Quinine.

SWEET QUININE over the use of Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which is the chief objection to the use of Bitter Quinine, and 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 in fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

STRAINS, PARK & CO., 215 1/2 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.