New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

A wooden-legged inebriate of Newark was taken apart and carried to the police station in sections.

Prairie chickens, partridges, turkeys and deer are said to be very plentiful this season in the West.

Governor Warmoth has appointed T. T. Allain and William B. Chamberlain, Police Jurors for West Baton Rouge parish.

The Arizona *Miner* knows a terrible warning to teetotalers—a man who has a sand bar in his stomach, caused by drinking river water.

The Charleston, South Carolina, *Daily Republican*, after vainly striving against fate for nearly two years, ceased its existence on Friday of last week.

The Davidson fountain, recently cast in Munich, and intended for Cincinnati, is pronounced "the most beautiful and complete fountain yet cast in Europe."

A sensible lady of mature years says that it does not look well for a young lawyer to put his arm around a girl at a circus and comb her hair with his fingers.

Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, who did so much to save the steamer City of Houston from wreck, is a son of General William Schouler, of Boston, formerly editor of the Boston *Atlas*.

A bankrupt speculator was sold out at Boston, the other day, and the value of his assets may be inferred from the prices they brought. Ten thousand shares of one mining company's stock sold for twenty-five cents.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, of Bossier parish, was drowned in the channel of Bodeau lake, at Durdin's ferry, on the evening of the fifth instant, while on his way to apprise Mr. N. A. Durdin of the death of his wife.

Dr. James Burns will lecture at Lyceum Hall next Monday evening on the tidal wave hoax and its scientific relations. He is capable of presenting the subject in such a manner as to deeply interest an audience.

Miss Sarah Brown, of Charleston, having experienced a change of heart, sought communion with the people of God, and stole an outfit in which to be baptized. She got into the church and jail in one day by this simple single process.

An insane Wisconsin woman threw three of her children into a forty-foot well, and was about to cast the rest of the family after them when she was discovered, and the act prevented. The three were all taken out alive, and only one was seriously hurt.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has been the guest of his friend James Oakes, of Boston, for the last two weeks, and has not been in better health for years. Forrest is not yet sixty-seven, and designs more than one campaign on the stage before he retires.

At Berlin the excavation of a canal to unite the Baltic and the North Sea is now under more serious consideration than ever. The cutting across a plateau of two or three miles wide, and of which the highest elevation is not more than sixty-eight feet, presents no serious difficulties.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* reports the accidental death of P. H. Rosson, Esq., a real estate agent in that city, who was thrown from his buggy and so badly injured that he died the next night. Mr. Rosson was a native of Virginia, but resided in Shreveport the last twenty-eight years.

In old times, when it was the fashion to make your guests drunk, a gentleman was staying in a country house, where they made him very drunk, tarred and feathered him, and put him to bed. In the morning he woke, and was not sober then. He rose and went to a cheval glass, and looking at himself, exclaimed, "A bird, by ——!"

Alluding to the United States loan, one of the English papers says: "A government which has within five years redeemed nearly five hundred millions of the obligations created in the conduct of a great war, and which has at the same time largely cut down the fiscal burdens of the people, stands in a position which investors know how to appreciate."

We learn from the *Planters' Banner* that Sam Wakefield, who was appointed postmaster at New Iberia by President Grant during the last session of Congress, and whose appointment the United States Senate refused to confirm, has again received the appointment, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first of October next.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 72° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 69° at Savannah, 71° at Chattanooga, 73° at Nashville, 74° at Memphis, 80° at Shreveport, 75° at Houston, 76° at Richmond, 75° at Louisville, 70 at St. Louis 69° at Chicago, 72° at Cincinnati, 69° at Pittsburg, 69° at Philadelphia, 70° at New York, 83° at Key West, and 87° at Havana.

One of the city papers says: "In mentioning yesterday in this column the gentleman who was honored with a public dinner by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, at the Cosmopolitan, his name was printed as C. H. Tyffe, whereas it should have been C. D. Fyffe." We might correct the correction by adding that the real name of the actor alluded to is Charles J. Fyffe.

M. Whilldin, Esq., who was for a long time an attache on the editorial staff of the New Orleans *True Delta*, but lately on the Galveston *News*, is in this city on a business visit. We are glad to see he is in most excellent health. The sea breezes of the "Island City" agree with him. We learn that he is now making preparations for establishing a new paper in Galveston to be called the *Commercial*.

We have received the first number of the Plaquemines *Republican*, published at Point-a-la-Hache by the Plaquemines Printing Company, W. A. Brainerd manager and editor. In the salutatory, the editor says: "We shall earnestly support all measures inaugurated by the national and State administrations designed to promote the public good, and especially shall we labor to assist in whatever will develop the abundant resources of our own great State."

EITHER ENFORCE OR REPEAL.

Either the law against dueling is a piece of deliberate hypocrisy or the independent Democratic press of New Orleans does not represent the sentiments of the people. The law is plain in denouncing the "trial by battle" as an offense, and yet the attempt to involve the highest officer of the State in a crime has not met with any earnest rebuke in any other quarter than in the columns of the REPUBLICAN. The *Times* has diffused a milk and water homily on the subject, which leaves an impression something like the track of Martin Van Buren's snake, that seemed to be pointing North when it was really pointing South. The *Picayune* is silent except in its news department, and herein it rather leans to the breach of the peace than otherwise. The *Bulletin* moralizes on the subject striking at nothing but the efforts of modern christianity to inculcate morality by pointing the wicked to the manifest displeasure of God. The *Bee* treats the matter with a mild poultice, taking good care to manifest its partiality for the "code" by calling attention to our intimation that the Grand Jury should investigate the facts. The *Christian Republican* alias *Citizens' Guard*, rather justifies the challenge. What the religious weeklies will say we have no means of knowing as their day of publication has not arrived. They are not of much account, however, being generally filled with reprint of the most inoffensive and uninteresting nature. Our Christian contemporaries are either too pious to know that there is any sin afloat, or they are too weak to attack it except at very long range. This is the status of the press, and on this text we propose to make a few remarks.

Theft is a statutory offense. The mere taking by one man of what another man left out of his immediate possession was not theft until the law made it so, because originally all things were held in common. By a general convention of society the rights of property were ultimately determined and penalty was described against the member who should break this ordinance. So that larceny can not be called a sin, except in that it is a violation of the statutory law. The odium attached to it results from the fact that it is a derangement and an infringement of the rules of society, and these rules are contained in the law books. If we are correct in these propositions, and our general reading of jurisprudence satisfies us that we are, the deliberate violation of any law ought to be attended with the same disgrace that marks the crime of larceny. If one breach of the general rules is odious, why is not a greater breach equally revolting to the popular mind? If the thief who runs off with a loaf of bread, or the scamp who steals a pocketbook, is published and interdicted far and near because he has broken the statutory law, why do we not punish with hue and cry the man who spills his brother's blood in a cool, deliberate, practiced, long sought opportunity? And if the press, which lives upon the community, and which merely represents public sentiment, is law-abiding in its instincts, why does it wink at one serious evil, because it is fashionable, and cry down a poor devil in his sins, because he has worn his iniquities out of the mode?

What was the law against dueling made for? Was it put on the books as a piece of hypocrisy, or was it put there to be enforced? Is it repudiated, or is it held to? If the community intends to uphold this ordinance, let it denounce the iniquity of dueling. If it intends to disregard it, let the rule that makes the act of dueling, or the lesser fact of sending a challenge, be wiped out. We are merely parading our hypocrisy before the world when we publish a law against this great barbarism, and then stand by and encourage parties to break it. And what is worse, we are bringing all law into contempt, for the rising generation, always prompt to profit by evil examples, says to itself, the public breaks the law, and therefore the law is a subject to be broken. Every acceptance by society of demoralization reacts upon itself in the license which it gives to those who always need restraint. Therefore, the premises considered, we insist that this provision which society has engrafted on its local government shall either be repealed as a piece of hypocrisy, or observed as a high Christian rule.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT JOB IN JEFFERSON.

The *Picayune* frequently refers to the contract of the Nicolson Paving Company with the city for paving St. Charles street, and these references are delivered in a sort of apologetical style for the delinquency of the company. Perhaps a little history may be instructive in this connection. The Southern Nicolson Paving Company does not enjoy a contract for laying down its patent on St. Charles street, but rather on a section of it, and even this right is disputed by parties directly interested in paying for the same, as the company will probably find when it comes to collect its bills. It did have, or it pretended to have, a contract with the City of Jefferson for paving another section of the said street, which contract, or pretended contract, it carried out in such a way that even the *Picayune* dismisses it from consideration as "worthless." It is about this "worthless" contract that we propose to be historical.

Sometime in 1867, or perhaps in 1868, the Democrats held the reins of power in the City of Jefferson, and to this popular emanation of white men's votes the Southern Paving Company applied for a contract to pave St. Charles street, from Toledano to Joseph. A provision of the charter required that all such improvements, where they were not paid for entirely by the city, should be petitioned for, or the property owners along the line of the street could not be held responsible for their *pro rata* of two-thirds of the cost. The legal requirement was as follows: that, if one-fourth (or was it one-third?) of the property owners on the street designated for improvement petitioned for a pavement, advertisement of this fact was to be made, and in the event no opposition was made by one-half of the property holders, then the petition should be granted, and the work of laying down the pavement should be sold to the highest bidder. One-fourth of the property holders on St. Charles did petition for the Nicolson pavement, but as the spirit of opposition commenced to manifest itself in a rather lively fashion, a petition was presented pretending to represent one-half of the property holders. The charter prescribed no rule in this respect, and the friends of the measure proceeded at once to advertise for sale the contract for paving the street with a patent pavement, they contending that the petition of a majority precluded the possibility of any protest. An injunction was sued out by some of the property holders, and the Messrs. Ogden were retained to defeat the scheme—first, on the ground that the signatures to the majority petition were insufficient, and that some of them had been improperly obtained; and, secondly, because the pavement was a patent, and, therefore, could not be sold as a piece of competitive work. Who could bid but the holders of the patent? While this demand for an injunction was pending some of the signers of the petition withdrew their names from the application, which it was supposed they had a right to do, as the contract had not been closed.

The prayer for an injunction was withdrawn before the delay stipulated by the advertisement for the sale expired, and the contract was disposed of at auction to the Southern Paving Company. The work was entered upon and completed in manner and form characterized by the *Picayune* as "worthless." The city of Jefferson paid her *pro rata* of the expense like a man, in thirty year bonds, great interest being manifested in this transaction by all the Democratic officials. But when the company applied to the property holders for their part of the expense they innocently answered with a very prompt negative. They alleged fraud in the making of the contract, fraud in the execution of the work, illegality in the sale of the right, and *nil debit* generally. The law was invoked, and Judge Duvigneaud was invited to become the oracle of the litigants. After a long and patient trial, wherein the city took sides against the citizens, which is not a characteristic of the pelican, the case was submitted. Judge Duvigneaud smashed the contract with a single ruling. The charter required all such work to be given out to the lowest bidder at a competitive sale, and in this case, as there was no possibility for competition, the pavement being a patent, the sale was null and the contract had no binding force. The Supreme Court sustained this plain and honest judgment.

The Nicolsen Paving Company thus lost its hold upon the individual property holders. Under its contract, it had no legal claim upon the city, because the charter distinctly provided that in all contracts for work done upon the streets wherein the property holders were required to pay any part of the improvement, the contractor was merely subrogated to the rights of the corporation, and could never lock to the city for his pay. The law, in the plainest language possible, cautioned the contractor that he should either make a legal engagement or lose his money. He was in no event to fall back upon the corporation. And this provision the company was bound to know, and it did know. It entered on and completed a "worthless" job with its eyes open, and it has never dared to sue the City of Jefferson for more than one-third of the cost of the improvement.

We have entered upon this historical relation—first, to inform the city of New Orleans of her exemption from paying the paving company its bill of eighty thousand dollars, and secondly, to illustrate how the Democrats can give out jobs.

MORE THAN TWEED.

There is something really democratic, or rather, there is something of that which at present assumes to be democratic, in the cowardly desertion which is taking place all over the country from Tammany Hall. Two short months ago Hoffman was to be President and Tweed was to be his chief almoner. The Democracy tacitly accepted this conclusion. Tammany was regnant from Maine to Texas, from Maryland to California. A little while and the whole tableaux is changed. Tweed and Tammany are thieves and must be cast overboard. Why? Because it was at last proved that they were thieves, through the persistent enterprise of a Republican newspaper. A discontented section of the Democracy, headed by O'Brien, because one of its parasites was turned out of the Tammany circle, sold the other section by selling its secrets. Mr. O'Brien had a friend, for whom he secured an appointment under Connolly. This friend, being admitted to the confidence of Connolly, copied all his secret papers and betrayed them to O'Brien, who sold them to the *Times*. And thus the measureless robberies of Tammany Hall were revealed to the public. Throughout it was, and is, about as nasty a business as was ever ventilated. It outrages even the common rule that thieves should at least be honest toward each other. But this is not our point. All this rascality was known before. All it needed was the proof. Even this was not needed, for the conscience of the public felt as sure of the rottenness and corruption of Tammany before the exposure as it did after the details were published. And in the face of this knowledge the Democracy stuck to and upheld the ring, and promised to extend its power. Only when it saw that Tammany was bound to fall did it proceed to desert and betray it. Tweed was the boss until it was known that he had failed and then he was nothing. The man who shook his hand, knowing it to be laden with plunder, refused to know him when they saw that his power was about to depart. They did not desert the scoundrel—they merely departed from the broken down politician. They now sing songs in prose of the man who procured his betrayal. Sweeney demands Connelly's impeachment and and Tweed's retirement. O'Brien claims to be boss. Is this not impudence? The partners in crime, after having divided the garments of the people, quarreling in front of their victims for the precedence of right in the matter of still further spoliation. If any man in New York is worse than Tweed it is O'Brien.

BUSINESS STUPIDITY.

As there are eighty thousand Republican voters in the State of Louisiana, it reasonably follows that there are about seventy thousand of these colored men whose average earnings may be set down at one dollar per day. There are about sixty-five thousand Democratic voters, and these may be classified as white men. The trade of the colored people belongs to New Orleans, because it is too small in detail to hunt for distant markets. And yet New Orleans merchants persistently refuse to cultivate this immense business, and actually frown upon any man who talks of trading with negroes. The consequence is, that all this business that can go elsewhere seeks other markets, where it is treated with respect and invited to come back. And the white people, instead of coming to New Orleans, where their prejudices are pandered to, go off to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and trade alongside of a "nigger," just because they can get better bargains. We are running our commercial machine on the basis of three hundred and fifty thousand people, when we should be running it upon the score of nine hundred thousand customers. The negroes produce most of the wealth of the State, and they are driven out of our lines to do their trading. Was there ever a business community that knew so little about business?

Is the *Times* stupid, or does it merely mislead the public innocently? Where does it obtain its authority for saying that the civilization of the South and that of the North conflicts on the subject of dueling? No such thing. Both reprobate the code by making the duelist who kills his antagonist a murderer. A pernicious public sentiment sometimes overrides the law for the time being, but we insist that the solemn authority of the constitution and the laws enables us to deny that there is any conflict in the public conscience as to the civilization of dueling. The South reprobates the practice as much as the North, and because such things happen there is no reason for saying that we favor them any more than there is a reason for affirming that we favor prize fights because they occur in our midst. American civilization is about the same all over the union if the honest conscience of the people could be probed.

Mr. Pepe Llula is not a "Cuban patriot," as was erroneously stated in our columns a day or two ago. On the contrary, he has proven himself the especial champion of the flag of Spain, and risked his life gallantly in its defense. It was an unaccountable oversight that made us so designate him. Mr. Llula has received recognition for his services in the cause of Spain of which any man might be proud.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The news that the Morgan line would refuse Texas freight arriving by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad rapidly spread, and was the lively talk in yesterday's proceedings. The effect the rival interests would have on our transporting trade was freely canvassed and generally condemned.

In cotton, the movement has reached the dead point, the scant supplies as well as pretensions of factors producing a stagnation. The inquiry, however, is searching, and old cotton men may be seen, whose reputation is good for having the eye open to the "main chance," seeking to be posted. In nearly all circulars and cotton letters a vast and imposing display of figures are marshaled in deadly array pointing to the coming crop. But as it has been said that the millions owned by Rothschild after all could only produce what the poorest man has—a livelihood—so all the immense columns of figures, in the maze of which a good pair of eyes would be excusable if they went blind, can only sum up in one conclusion the number of bales in the next crop. And it is often the case that men come to be correct on this question without so much as casting up on the fingers. This prediction of cotton is about all the topic on the street, and the chief talk. Letters are opened and spread out in argumentative pride with the palm of the hand, but discussion and disputations on all sides are upon the same old theme. The fact that St. Louis and Cincinnati are both bidders for our cotton trade and hold forth good inducements, were also the subject of remark, and also the slowness of cotton getting into port. It is by such interchange of ideas and comments that the true result is reached, though great care is required to separate exaggeration from the truth. Nor are the last crop estimates from Washington any more reliable than our own.

The money market is yet without material change, and the demand for accommodations and for discounts does not draw from the reservoirs of cash as much as had been anticipated, and the rates are nominal. Gold was from 113¼ to 113⅜, and a sale of $5000 was made at 113¼. Domestic sight is still the same, and has shown very little inclination to change. We hear of a sale of $50,000 and $15,000 sight on New York at ⅛ premium, and $12,000 on St. Louis at par. These quotations are evidence of the unvarying nature of the elements of the money market of to-day.

The business in stocks was almost entirely confined to Levee and Pneumatic paper. The temporary activity which had been infused into Levee stock settled down yesterday, and few were the sales. The engineer who is to co-operate with the other officers it is quite probable, we have heard it stated, will be here in the early part of the coming week, and it is expected that the appearance of the officers provided for in the law will be sufficient for a rise in the stock to a higher figure than at present rules. The stock is said to be remunerative soon as the work begins on the levees, and, according to the law, the work need not be done until within sixty days after the engineer's have "panned out" the design. The seventy thousand shares held by Messrs. Scott and McComb, are never to appear on the street. This leaves about thirty thousand shares subject to speculation. Of these there are capitalists who bought when Levee was $14 and who simply turn the key on their shares, and nothing but an earthquake or a tidal wave will ever bring them out. There are another class who go in when low enough and buy, and who never sell. In this way the street is gradually becoming winnowed of its stock, leaving a scant few thousands lying around, but not loose. A committee of planters called on the Governor and was informed, we understand, the Levee Company would soon begin operations, and this is all that is needed to make this paper "touch fifteen." There were not a few who availed themselves of the momentary pause in the ascent of Levee stock to buy right and left, and the cheerful occupation of "catching a fly" was indulged to a limited extent. We report 300 shares sold at $7 50, 200 at $7 37½, 100 at $7, and 100 at $6 75, the last sale being below the market rate, which is from $7 to $7 25.

In Pneumatic stock, 50 shares sold at $6 25, 100 deliverable Monday at $6 25, and 150 buyer's option sixty days at $6 50. A stockholder of the company complains that he is not admitted to the experimenting of the tanks, and he argues as the rise and fall of the stock depends upon the success or failure of these air reservoirs, each stockholder should have the right to judge for himself, and not take his opinions, like second-hand clothing, from some dealer in such wares who offers a coat to suit the customer. We have no opinion to give. Companies, like individuals, often get rich by minding their own business.

Slaughterhouse stock is in good request, at a price from $25 to $26 50, three hundred shares that recently appeared being gobbled almost before they were offered.

"Admiral" Semmes has received a delicate hint from a writer in the Mobile *Register*, who says to him: "The ease and audacity which eminently qualify a man to act the sailor or the novelist, may equally unfit him for the role of the historian."

A young lady of Trenton, New Jersey, Miss Adaline Hibbs, has invented a unique stand for a writing table, which in the form of a small castor, combines inkstands, water and stamp boxes, sponge basin, pen rack and call bell.

Several French journals put into the mouth of Thiers the following: "I am an umbrella on which it has been raining these forty years. What signify a few additional drops, more or less?"

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NEW ORLEANS.

Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 36, 66, 76, class 219, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of six thousand dollars, on Thursday, September 14, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at Old Levee street, opposite the postoffice, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

ISIDORE CARB.

Store, corner Common and Claiborne streets.

Witness:

D. CARB. se16 1t

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, 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. no20 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. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y

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Without Odor. Clean, Convenient and Economical.

EARTH CLOSETS AND COMMODES,

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Handsomely constructed under the most approved patents, exclusively owned by the

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NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE. se10 Su Th 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

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de7 2p51y

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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.

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SINGER'S

NEW IMPROVED

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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.

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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 Coughs, Colds, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Eruptions, etc.

Ricord, the great French medical writer, says that "Consumption is Scrofula." No competent authority, we suppose, now dissents from 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.

It is a BLOOD PURIFIER of singular power, and acts like a charm on the whole system.

It is unequaled 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 Tonic,

And may be taken either separately or together. It is extremely agreeable to the taste and absolutely harmless. Facts 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.

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MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

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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.

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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:

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 2p

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AND

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73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS

AND

PLEDGE BANK,

114.....St. Charles Street.....114

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President.

DR. J. WENZ, Vice President.

T. D. VANHORN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

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Dr O. Anfoux,	J. Hassinger,
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This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and collaterals of all kinds. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months.

Deposits of 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. se6 3m

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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:

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or back draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. 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 six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier New Orleans Branch.

mh17 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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Six per cent paid on savings deposits.

Safes rented, and valuables received.

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BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE.

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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,

BILLIGUS 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. 95 ERATO STREET.

Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. de3 1y

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY

Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc.

Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-producing qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application.

Sold by All First-Class Druggists.

PRICE:

25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per Bottle

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323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & Co., and HALL & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY. my26

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DESAIX 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*

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HOMŒOPATHIC 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. my26 1y

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ARMSTRONG'S

FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,

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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.

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(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

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T. A. BARTLETTE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

149.....Gravier street.....149

(Up stairs).

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