New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

Collector Casey has returned from Texas.

The St. Charles Theatre will open on the fifteenth of October with the Lingards.

Fashionable boot makers can't always cure ladies' boots if they are bad; but they heel them.

Our thanks are due to the Southern Express for New York papers of the very latest dates.

The orange crop of Terrebonne parish is excellent, and trees are so loaded that the branches require propping up.

The thermometer at eighty-five degrees at two o'clock P. M. is pretty high for one of the closing days of September.

The Canal street railroad—"You may break, you may ruin the canal if you will; the s(cent) of the road will remain there still."

Household words "after dinner" in every well regulated household: "Husband, darling, don't stay out late. I will sit up for you."

"Mark Twain" has resolved to become a taxpayer in Hartford, which city has been noted for its marked wane for some years past.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice in order to keep off them.

Proposals for paving Bourbon street with square block granite will be received by the Administrator of Improvements till twelve o'clock M., on the fifth of October.

We have received the programme of the fourth annual fair of the Washington County Fair Association, to be holden at the Fair Grounds, Brenham, Texas, commencing on Tuesday, October 24.

Texas papers report that the United States army officer having them in his possession, has refused to deliver up to the State judicial authorities the two Indian chiefs captured by General Sherman.

The Princess Louise is making herself popular at her Highland home. At a tenantry ball recently she was the partner of a farmer, and "went down the middle" between a hundred couples in a contra dance.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 63° at Augusta, 58° at Boston, 67° at Charleston, 45° at Chicago, 51° at Cincinnati, 50° at Louisville, 57° at Memphis, 68° at Savannah and 51° at St. Louis.

The announcement having been made that the Coffins are to have a reunion at Nantucket, Massachusetts, it is suggested that this last effort at a family convention looks like running the thing into the ground.

The machinery and engine for the Calcasieu sulphur mines will be shipped direct from Calais, France, to the mouth of the Calcasieu river, and be there transferred to barges. It will not be shipped to Galveston or New Orleans.

A calf kid manufacturer, after experimenting several months, has succeeded in bringing out glazed kid, which is thought by some to be as good as French manufactured. This is another triumph of our American manufacturers.

There is a man at Omaha who has tried to kill himself by hanging, drowning, and cutting his throat, and failed in each case. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* would like to bet him a trifle that an attempt to kindle a fire with non-explosive coal oil will do the business for him.

A Boston speculator who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

An Oswego resident found something offensive in his last dozen of eggs, and took the dealer to task. "What is the matter with them?" asked that individual. "They ain't good," was the reply. "Well, that ain't to be wondered at," was the apologetical rejoinder, "hens are so drove now they ain't expected to be as particular as usual!"

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park, will be received at the office of the commissioners, No. 11 Carondelet street, from 12 M. till 2 P. M., daily, until the twenty-seventh of October next, for furnishing materials and constructing a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District.

Our attention has been called to the fact that masters and mates of all steam vessels are required, by sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1871, to be licensed by the United States inspectors, and it would be well for them to note the fact and avoid paying the heavy penalty for failure to procure the proper license.

An old woman of Koshkonong, Wisconsin, who lost a goose two years ago through the vindictiveness of an amateur sportsman, has commenced suit for damages in the sum of eighty dollars. She calculates that if the slain fowl had lived, and multiplied in accordance with natural laws, the sale of the flesh and feathers of its descendants would have brought her the designated sum in greenbacks.

The official figures in the late election in Maine give Governor Perham 58,117 and Charles P. Kimball 47,365, a majority of 10,752 for Perham, which is a Republican gain of 2515 over last year's vote. The total vote was 105,482, which is 5681 higher than the vote in 1870. The Senate will stand twenty-five Republicans to five Democrats, and no choice in one district. In the House there will be 113 Republicans and thirty-eight Democrats.

The new round hats differ materially from the old styles, and they are prettier than the bonnets. The most attractive have a high and rather broad crown, with a narrow, sloping brim. A very handsome model made over a frame, has the crown with puffs and rich brown gros-grain. The brim is bound with velvet of the same color and black chantilly lace, and passes through and partly overlays the puffs. The trimming is gros-grain ribbon, shaped ostrich tips and bluish roses.

AN ABLE CRITIC.

Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has certainly established himself an able critic as well as a powerful and eloquent speaker. In a speech recently made in Cincinnati, he reviewed Mr. Groesbeck's Steubenville speech, in which that gentleman gave his views of the political situation of the country, and discussed at great length the principles and measures adopted by the Republican party since its advent to power. Mr. Groesbeck said much in his Steubenville speech that was satisfactory to the law-abiding men of all parties, because he advised the people to accept as finalities the three amendments to the constitution adopted since the close of the late civil war in our country. It appears, however, according to Mr. Morton's criticism, that Mr. Groesbeck's interpretation of the amendments is calculated to destroy their whole force and effect in case a Democratic administration could be had to execute and carry out their provisions. According to Mr. Groesbeck, these amendments are to be enforced in the same manner that other provisions of the constitution are enforced. This position, says Mr. Morton, "nullifies the concluding section of each amendment, which declares that the amendment shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of Congress." When the condition of the States at the time these constitutional amendments were passed is considered, the necessity for appropriate legislation by the national Congress for their enforcement will be admitted by all who now honestly admit that these amendments are valid and binding upon the whole country. These amendments embodied vital principles that had cost the nation much blood and treasure. They were the results of a long and devastating war, that had been waged in the interest of slavery and secession, and as such had to be secured by the people and government of the United States—the friends of liberty and equal rights among men, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. To trust the enforcement of these amendments at the time they were adopted to the States that had rebelled would not only have been unwise—it would have been dangerous to reconstruction; and for that reason the national legislators wisely concluded to make the new additions to the constitution abolishing slavery and granting equal civil and political rights to all men citizens of the United States. Mr. Morton clearly shows, in his speech reviewing Mr. Groesbeck's Steubenville speech, that his interpretation of the amendments, if honestly given, can not stand the test of criticism. Mr. Groesbeck is equally at fault in what he says in regard to the Ku-Klux bill. He charges that this law is a gross violation of the constitution of the United States, and that the fourteenth amendment gave no power to Congress to enact such a law. He further asserts that a previous law made it criminal to deprive any person of any constitutional right, and that judicial proceedings were competent to secure punishment. But under the Ku-Klux law Mr. Groesbeck contends there is no civil process—no court. It is the commander-in-chief at the head of his army entering the State, not to make an arrest, but to cut down and slay the inhabitants. He boldly asserts that "the State government is pushed aside, the courts are shut, they are not wanted, the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and the federal government takes absolute and supreme command." Mr. Morton pronounces this to be all untrue. He says the bill from the first line to the last provides for judicial proceedings, and a perusal of the law will satisfy the reader that Mr. Morton is correct in what he says. His defense of the Ku-Klux bill is able and will be convincing to fair-minded men of all parties; and the same can be said of his remarks in regard to "home governments," treated of by Mr. Groesbeck, and "the bayonet bill." Mr. Morton criticises these portions of Mr. Groesbeck's speech with equal force and severity, and successfully upsets every argument against them, put forth, it must be conceded, very plausibly, and with some ability by the Ohio statesman.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR TRUTH.

Our good friends of the *Price Current* will stick to their prejudices, however much we may turn them over and try to exterminate them out of the land. It will insist that the whole people are cordially disposed toward the black people, even going so far as to assert that there is no distinction in "stores" as to customers. "Politics never cross the counter," says our commercial antagonist, "negroes, Indians and Chinamen entering our business places and trafficking with the same freedom as white people." If this picture were correct, we should have an Arcadian metropolis truly; but, as it is mostly imaginary, we can only assume that it represents a condition of affairs which the *Price Current* would rejoice to see established in our midst.

In the first place, the word "stores" was very adroitly used, because it must be confessed that in the dry goods houses the true business plan has been approached much nearer than in any class of public places. And as these are popularly known as "stores," the statement is not so open to condemnation as it would have been had the editor used any other word. Taken, however, as it should have been written, that all classes enter all our "public places" on the same terms of business equality, the community will agree with us that it would have been open to the most serious dispute. We merely raise this point in order to show the difference between the situation as it is, and what the *Price Current* would have it.

In another respect our friends of the commercial guild wander into a confusion of ideas. They seem to justify the existence of a sort of caste in one class of our people by accepting the planters as a race of benefactors because they pay the laboring people the wages that support them. Going back to first principles, whence do the planters obtain their money? If this question were left to our solution we should say that they get it out of the thews and sweat of the men who work for them, but as we are simply the querist, perhaps the *Price Current* will not accept our response, but will put in a reply of its own manufacture. We shall see.

Again. The *Price Current* deprecates the agitation of this subject because it tends to divide the population, and it apparently seeks to attach to us a kind of malignity in our efforts to eradicate a great social and commercial evil. As we denied the presence of anything like wickedness in our deposition, we stand upon that denial as ending the controversy in that regard. The issue about which we are contending is too important to admit of malignity in the discussion between those who are supremely interested in the welfare of the country. We are searching for the truth. And in the endeavor we discover what the *Price Current* refuses to see, or which it says it does not see, that there is a division in society which is hurtful to all our business relations. We single out and specify the fault, not for the purpose of crucifying the people, or any part of them, but in order that, their attention being called to an error of business conduct, they may correct it. It can not profit us to assail the business welfare of New Orleans, because that is the foundation of our prosperity; and if we see a pestilential swamp at the back door, out of which miasmatic vapors of a deadly quality arise to destroy the people, our criticism of that poisonous deposit can not be considered a malignant attack upon our friends. The social tyranny about which we complain is as apparent to us as are the marshes in the rear of the city, and we can not escape the conviction that it is equally clear to the *Price Current*, since it consents to draw an eloquent picture of that condition of society which we should most like to see established, but which does not exist.

Still further. As a partisan paper, published for none but selfish purposes, as the REPUBLICAN is always assumed to be, it is not to our interest to draw attention to the social tyranny question for the purpose of correcting it. If we had no higher ambition than to foment discord and division in society we should play a different part altogether. By remaining silent as to the rights of our friends and the duties of our opponents, the gulf of separation that now distracts the two classes of our people might be made more profound and distinct; and as the Republicans control a numerical majority of the votes of the State, what power could destroy their supremacy? As a meagre, naked, selfish partisan, looking to nothing but party victories, that politician is a fool who attempts to bridge with reconciliation the chasm that divides the voters of the State. As a thinking, conscientious and patriotic man, that Republican is false to his country and to liberty, who merely upholds his pary by the votes of its adherents. And whosoever denies the patent fact that politics in Louisiana is based on prejudice, and that such journals as the *Price Current* are the apologists of this extraordinary and fatal folly, is either blind or perverse.

AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY.

It is probably within the remembrance of many of our readers that the great Napoleon, while in exile upon the island of St. Helena, predicted that "Europe would be either republican or Cossack." The fulfillment of this prophecy has been the dream of many an admirer of the man of destiny. To the Russian the realization of such an announcement has been and is still an animating hope of the future greatness and glory of his country, and for this he strives and labors with a tenacity of purpose which nothing can shake or disturb. It is a remarkable fact that unfulfilled prophecy seldom diminishes the number of prophets or the interest with which their announcements are made. A prophet on a small scale is almost certain to have his predictions scouted by a sceptical community, but he who prognosticates with the stupendousness and faith of a Mahomet rises to prominence, and so becomes great and interesting, not only in the time when he lived, but also to after generations. This is just what is being attempted by a distinguished Russian nobleman at the present time in Europe, in respect to the future of his country, and his utterances are attracting no little attention by the people and press there. His prophecies are being conveyed in dialogue, and are remarkable for positiveness and the assurances of the certainty of their fulfillment. According to this wonderful, noble seer the Crimean war will prove the foundation of Russia's greatness. It did for her what the campaign of Jena did for Prussia. It showed her that, whatever their numbers or courage, their soldiers were inferior in maneuvering and in discipline. England went to war because she wanted the commerce of Turkey; so also did Russia, but ultimately Russia will have have her way. The English troops in the Crimea were shamefully mismanaged, but her forces now, both on sea and land, are in a worse condition than ever. England will occupy her present position but a few years longer. Her great naval power will soon disappear, and her dominion over the seas will ere long pass away, to be replaced by the "great Scandinavian monarchy, consisting of Sweden, Norway and Denmark." England will not be an exception in the decay of the great maritime nations. As was the fate of the Dutch, Venetians and Spanish, so also will be the English. The ruin of the Spanish Armada was the foundation of England's naval power, and combination of her foes, at no distant day, will be as the Navarino was to Turkey and Trafalgar to France. Russia will take India, but she will first go to war with Prussia. After that the German empire will be "divided into Prussia, as a kingdom, the head of the Protestant States; Bavaria will occupy all the Catholic portion, while Hungary, Bohemia and the Danubian principalities will form the kingdom of Sclavonia, and Austria will become a third rate power. France will recover Alsace and Lorraine, but will lose the portion of Italy ceded to her. There will be no Pope, but Rome will be the capital of Italy."

At the same time Turkey, as an independent power, will cease to exist. "Constantinople will again be the capital of the Greek empire." Spain and Portugal will be consolidated into one kingdom, as will also Holland and Belgium—the latter, as the most powerful, absorbing the former. Malta and Gibralter will fall into the hands of the United States, who will likewise seize Canada and Mexico; and France at this juncture will not help England, because of her conduct during the late war between France and Prussia. Meanwhile, after a trial of the Orleans family, the Napoleonic dynasty will return, and establish itself more firmly than ever before. The Roman Catholic religion will virtually come to an end. The declaration of infallibility was its death blow, and the marriage of priests will come next to hasten its dissolution. Two great churches will subsequently flourish for a long time—the Eastern or Greek, and the Western or Protestant. After a time these two will fuse, as in their tenets they are not far apart. The headquarters of the Western Church will be in England, and Ireland will be an independent kingdom or republic. Russia will wax exceedingly vast and strong, and will last until the five great empires of Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia arise, the latter of which, in the remote future, will become the most powerful. These five empires will be the historical correlatives of the five great monarchies of antiquity, and when this transpires the millenium will be ushered in as the finale of all this rising and falling of nations, powers and principalities.

Many of these speculations are amusing, and may be pleasant enough for light reading. It is safe to say that this prophet, like many another before him, is doomed to disappointment, and the world will not be much alarmed at the prospect of the fulfillment of any of his wild and extravagant predictions, though it is the work of a Russian nobleman.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A small pot of ink, a little time, and a few inches of space "to waste upon the supreme silliness and untruthfulness" of the REPUBLICAN upon the subject of the city tax suits. Apply at the *Times* office.

It is highly important that these supplies be forthcoming without delay. The REPUBLICAN originated a construction of certain statutes which, to the legal mind of the *Times*, was transparently absurd. This circumstance would not have been noticed but for the fact that "some of our Administrators have been induced to adopt the same absurd construction." And now that Judge Cooley, one of the ablest of our district judges, has adopted the same legal heresy, and embodied it in a solemn decision, the popular cry is, "The *Times* to the fore!" Let the people have the true light by all means. And as the REPUBLICAN, the Administrators and Judge Cooley are groping around in the darkness of ignorance, and likely at any moment to become hopelessly lost, we hope our good neighbor will hurry along with his lantern.

CONFLICTING AUTHORITY.

The "Impersonal Journal" has, in the river news column, an elaborate opinion, full, doubtless, of steamboat lore, touching the rights of deckhands and roustabouts. The learned pundit who is employed to paint fine pictures of rather rickety steamboats differs in toto on points of law with Commissioners Weller and Grant and Judge Durell. As these last named jurists do not know much about steamboating, their opinions are entitled to no weight. Were it not for a trifling showing of egotism, exhibited by a prominent use of the pronoun first person plural, in the "opinion" of the self-constituted marine judge, we would gladly copy it into the REPUBLICAN. But it is not sufficiently "impersonal."

PLEASANT.

The sanctum of the *Revolution* (edited by Claflin & Woodhull) was visited by some of our distinguished citizens last week. They were cordially received by the talented ladies who conduct that sprightly paper, and introduced to the several assistants on the editorial staff. This pleasant circumstance proves that the amenities usual among gentlemen are not confined exclusively to the rougher sex. The following paragraph from the *Revolution* notes the event:

DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN VISITORS.

Our editorial rooms were brightened, last week, by the appearance of Ex-Governor M. Hahn, of Louisiana; Judge Henry C. Dibble, Hon. H. Heidenhain, of New Orleans, and Mr. Hyams, a celebrated Carondelet broker, of the above place. These gentlemen left for the sunny South last Monday. We wish them a happy journey and the success in future life due to their intelligence and ability.

As we are rather anxious to hear from the Shreveport *Southwestern* on the "social tyranny question," will it promptly attend to our inquiry as to the entire freedom of Shreveport from anything like partiality as between a Republican, legitimately holding a public position, and a Democrat engaged in the same legitimate and patriotic business? If there is no social tyranny about, a good Republican in office ought to be the social equal of a good Democrat. That used to be the way when Whigs and Democrats divided the honors between them. If, however, Shreveport turns her back upon a man simply because he is a Republican, then there *is* a social tyranny in the atmosphere of that thrifty village which ought to be purified out of the municipalty. It is well to remember that differences of opinion on political questions are very healthy in the community, as they produce that mental friction which improves the mind, if they serve no other purpose.

Clan Alpine is summoned from its retreats and free lunch repasts. Mr. Zacharie blows the bugle, which is the *Times*. A meeting of the Democratic parish committee, on business of importance, is demanded at the rooms of the great chieftain McCaleb. The clan is preparing to put on war paint. We notice that the *Bee* does not bugle on this occasion, which is mournful, as we love to hear its double-barreled tones in the great inharmonic troupe.

Governor Leslie, whose inauguration as the chief executive officer of Kentucky occurred last week, admits and deplores the existence of the Ku-Klux in that State. He urges reform, assuring the people that the prevalence of mobs and murders is a reproach and an injury to the State. Is Kentucky a Southern State? If she is, how would General Beauregard feel if one of these Kentucky "bugbears" was after him?

ON CARONDELET STREET.

A new hope breaks in on cotton operators in the pronounced decline in price here of ⅛c. As all such changes are followed by other alterations, there is strong suspicion that the decline may be more, and then to buy while low gives a margin for profit. Is or not this decline permanent? Is it not the forerunner of a changed opinion about the coming crop? The supplies give more opportunity for buyers, who are timid and refractory. "Am I going to buy at nineteen cents, when I shall not be able in fifteen days to sell out at sixteen?" This was the answer of a buyer to the temptation of buying three hundred bales at this price. This timidity is owing to the uncertainty of cotton reports, upon which no one would bet. The tide of awful reports of vermicular destruction wells up every day, but always telling the same story. This cotton trade has but one side and that is the dark one at present, of course taking many reports at a liberal discount in view of the fact that short crops influence prices. A better demand prevailed yesterday and more inquiries were made. Sales were on the increase over last week. Factors evince a better disposition to meet the demand.

The money market shows no special or interesting features. The gold business is quite slow, as we are not so far advanced in the science of "locking up" and similar movements as the city of Gotham. Opening at 113¾@114, the sales were few and the demand intermittent. The rate soon became nominal, yet with an inclination to rise, closing a dull day at 113¾, $1000 selling even at 114, the New York rate being 114¼@114½.

The stream of remittances shows no eddy in its current; ⅜ premium is the usual rate. The sale of $25,000 sight on Boston is reported at ¼ per cent discount.

As predicted in this column that sterling figures would soon change from 123 to 124 premium, £5000 sold yesterday at the latter figure.

Metropolitan certificates are the chief article that floats on the market, the holders unfortunately being men whose necessities compel them to dispose of their paper, which is now selling at 81@83.

Yesterday over 1200 shares of Levee were sold as follows: 25 shares at $6 12½; 200 and 300 at $6 25; 150, 150 and 100 at $6 37½, and 110 at $6 50. So large a number of shares having been sold, naturally produced quite a change, and, for a while, the street was puzzled. There is faith pinned to the skirts of the Levee company, whose movements are shrouded in mystery. There is a report that the engineer has not any intention of coming South as long as reports of fever, if not the fever itself, fill the air; and until this engineer arrives, little or nothing can be done by the company, who announce, notwithstanding, their intention to go to work on the first of October. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and holders of stock are discouraged.

As the grinding season is now approaching by rapid marches, sugar begins to loom up as an object of future speculation, the essence of which movement is of course the coming crop. The new will soon be under the shed, and indeed it is about time, as supplies of the old are very near exhausted.

The export interest in flour grows languid—scarcely giving signs of life. The local demand is good. The stock being held under limit, few sales showing the state of the market are reported. The supply consists for the greater part of choice extra. Sales were made yesterday of about 2000 barrels.

The levee is reawakening, and shows signs of its former great activity. Supplies arrive continuously, and business is everywhere making itself manifest.

DIED.

CAREY—After a lingering illness, on Tuesday, September 26, at ten minutes to one o'clock, P. M., Hugh Carey, aged fifty-nine years and nine months, a native of Kilpipe, parish of Kilpipe, county of Wicklow, Ireland, and a resident of this city for thirty years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of his son, P. C. Carey, corner of Melpomene and Freret streets.

Toronto (Canada), and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

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

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The opening of our first importation of FALL COSTUMES will take place on

Monday, the Twenty-fifth Instant.

We invite the ladies to call and examine these goods, as they are from

THE BEST FACTORIES IN PARIS.

And are purchased under most advantageous circumstances.

D. H. HOLMES,
Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.
se27 3t 2dp

OUTDOOR AND FURNITURE SALES
J. B. WALTON, AUCTIONEER.
162.....Common Street.....162
Respectfully announces that he will attend personally to all outdoor or Furniture sales, as well as to Real Estate and Stock sales.
He solicits sales of that description particularly.
se24 6t 2p

POTOMAC ROE HERRING.

In KITS and QUARTER BARRELS (the first of the season), just received and for sale by
PACKWOOD & BROTHER,
se26 3t2p Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

BALTIMORE RYE WHISKY.

Baker's justly celebrated
OLD RYE WHISKY
Kept always on hand, in lots to suit purchasers, by
PACKWOOD & BROTHER,
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SINGER'S
NEW IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine.

THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand

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

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
se8 6a Su We 1m General Southern Agents.

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:
Avendano Brothers, No. 155 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

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have lang desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO.,
No. 168 Canal Street.
Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. se22 1m 2p

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

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

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory, and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y 2p No. 136 Poydras street

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 Mintego 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

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.

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It is unequaled in its effects on the respiratory organs and the human voice. It is put up in two forms, and known as

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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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