New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.

See the "Murder at Cherry Tree Inn" to-night at the Academy. Benefit of Miss Eldridge.

In Colorado a bald person finds himself alluded to as "a man with his head above timber line."

Wisconsin girls hire out to gather apples, and climb the trees as well as a man, and much more gracefully.

The Russian army makes out to get along with 1110 generals and a sprinkling of grand dukes and field marshals.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Charles Lewis, justice of the peace for the eighth ward, Plaquemines parish.

See Miss Lillie Eldridge in Boucicault's drama of "Elfie," played for fifty consecutive nights at Wallack's, New York.

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

The President telegraphs that he will be in Washington in time to attend an agricultural fair, to be held in Carroll county, Maryland, October 4.

Dr. Beecher says: "I do not believe there is such a thing as he-work and she-work. I never saw a woman do man's work handily, but I liked her all the better for it."

The Senate of Texas has passed, by two majority, a bill forbidding common carriers to make any distinction in persons carried by them, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment or both.

A Missouri newspaper claims that the hogs of that State are so fat, that in order to find out where their heads are, it is necessary to make them squeal, and then judge by the sound.

A love letter, picked up in Springfield, Illinois, had the following paragraph: "My best loved one, I chawed the postage stamp on your last letter all to thunder, because I knew you had licked it on."

Colonel C. H. Slocomb was at the New York Hotel, General Hugh J. Campbell at the Fifth Avenue, and General Richard Gaines, of New Orleans, at the Sturtevant House, New York, last Sunday.

A grand fancy dress, mask and calico ball will be given by the Young Men's Concordia Glee Club, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening, October 7. The managers have our thanks for a complimentary ticket.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 53° at Augusta, 52° at Boston, 40° at Chicago, 40° at Indianapolis, 49° at Louisville, 48° at Memphis, 53° at Mobile, 56° at Savannah, 56° at Shreveport, and 50° at St. Louis.

A London newspaper having sought to scare tourists away from Switzerland, by circulating a report that small-pox was prevalent there, the Swiss federal council has issued, through its consul in London, an official contradiction of the slander.

A Chicago man gave his wife, of two weeks' standing, $250 for dress; but upon seeing her arrayed in the fantastic fashion of the season he was seized with alarm, and at once commenced a suit for divorce, on the ground that she was a social evil.

The Alaska *Herald* assures its readers that sea-lion meat and whale meat will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however, that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil."

The *Revolution* has discovered that women who live in seclusion, with none but women for their associates, never realize the ideal of womanly nature. In the convent, says the *Revolution*, woman shrivels and bleaches out into a soft, selfish, simpering, prayer-making automaton.

The *World* says: "Cleaning carpets by steam is an operation now extensively carried on in this city, rather to the disgust of the darkies who make part of their living by shaking carpets. A gentleman who owns tug-boats says the best way to clean a carpet is to take it in tow of one of these and give it a day's run in salt water."

Senator Wilson says the London cabmen, as a class, are the most reckless drivers he ever rode after, yet perfectly gentlemanly. After their charges—sixty-two cents an hour by the day, or two miles for a shilling—he says he was frightened when a New York hackman asked him five dollars for carrying him from the wharf to the Astor House.

Judge Underwood, United States district judge for Virginia, has written a letter, in which he says he feels very confident that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution together with the enforcement act of May 31, 1871, have secured the right to vote to female citizens of Virginia, as fully as are now exercised and enjoyed by male citizens.

A cotton factory, three hundred and twenty-three feet in length and seventy-five feet in depth, with a capacity for fifteen thousand spindles, is just now being completed in Nashville, Tennessee. It is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the South. It is the property of a company with three hundred thousand dollars capital.

A private letter from Atlanta, Georgia, says that Colonel Thomas G. Simmons, who was appointed postmaster at Atlanta by President Johnson, and against whom the Postoffice Department alleged a defalcation of $73,000, has been honorably acquitted by a jury in the United States court. Attorney General Akerman assisted in the prosecution. It was proven that the money was expended for legitimate purposes of the office.

The election in Texas, only for members of Congress, will commence on the third of October and close on the sixth. The candidates in the four congressional districts are—First—George W. Whitmore, Republican; W. S. Herndon, Democrat. Second—A. M. Bryant, Republican; J. C. Conner, Democrat. Third—W. T. Clark, Republican, D. C. Giddings, Democrat; J. W. Stevenson, bolter. Fourth—Edward Degener, Republican; John Hancock, Democrat. Whitmore, Clark and Degener, Republicans, and Conner, Democratic, represented Texas in the last Congress.

"REGULATING COMMERCE."

Galveston has closed her doors by quarantine proclamations in our face very ungenerously on two occasions—once last year, and the second time this year. Her first quarantine created an immense amount of indignation both here and throughout the State of Texas, because it was not only unnecessary at the time, but because it arrested a large number of people who were then moving both to and from this city on matters of urgent business. It was estimated that there were five hundred people in New Orleans last year who were then en route for Texas; and probably one-half of that number of our people were in Texas, homeward bound from excursions on matters of urgent business. Large supplies of goods were in transit at the same time, and considerable shipments of cotton due at this port were diverted to New York and Europe. Our weekly loss was estimated at five hundred thousand dollars, and the corresponding injury to our Texas friends must have been equally great. Business arrangements that had been perfected for months ahead were demoralized, and the trade and traffic of the Southwest was thus measurably thrown out of working order. The same misfortune, only on a larger scale, will occur this year, if the present quarantine is continued in force until frost appears.

As we intimated yesterday, it is our decided opinion that this entire proceeding originates out of commercial rivalry on the part of Galveston. This is just the season when hundreds of Texans are preparing to visit New Orleans for the purpose of settling up their old accounts and entering into new business relations. They are indebted to our merchants, and their cotton and country produce have either been shipped to this port or to Europe, and they depend upon the proceeds from these consignments to make their annual settlements. Many of them are not prepared to go North, as their means and time do not justify such expenditure and delay, and they, no doubt, proposed to secure their fall and winter supplies in this market. Their detention in Galveston will destroy this arrangement, and the result will be that their purchases will be made in Galveston. The merchants of that place, having locked our customers up from coming to us, can take advantage of their necessities, and sell them goods at an advance upon even the local market. This is what was done last year, to great profit, and we verily believe it is intended to practice the same speculation this year.

If this is not regulating commerce between the States by impeding it in the interest of speculators, it looks so much like it that Congress will probably be solicited to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. If one community can arrest the trade and travel of two great States in the interest of a few local merchants, then the general government will be invoked to interpose its constitutional power to disembarrass the people of any such fetters. Under that provision of the constitution which gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce between the States, this quarantine difficulty can be lodged in hands that will preserve it from being exercised in the interests of a body of merchants instead of being limited to a strict application where the lives of the people are concerned. This is not an argument to address to the traders who are profiting by the present injustice, for before the general government can interfere they will have made their money and disappeared. But it is a suggestion which we throw out for the consideration of the politicians of the country, and particularly that class of politicians who believe that the States should be left to the control of these local matters. It is to their interest to join us in seeing that the principle of local government, as involved in the question of quarantine, is divested of all taint of speculation.

AN INTRUDER.

An intruder is a person who thrusts himself into places where he is not wanted, without right, invitation or welcome. In private life a gentleman will not force himself upon others; will not invade the right of any individual. In public life the same rule of action governs all honorable, intelligent and high-minded men.

The course of the Lieutenant Governor of this State in forcing himself into the executive office without invitation has inclined many persons to regard him in the light of an intruder. We are not prepared, however, to believe that the Lieutenant Governor would knowingly become an intruder either in private or public life. We have always regarded him as a very amiable and modest man; one who was as devoid of selfishness and rude ambition as he was honest and gentle in manners; in fact, a man who bore his rank not only with the air and simplicity of a gentleman, but with a determination to make every act of his public life a model for those who should come after him. If we have been mistaken in the Lieutenant Governor we are sorry for it; for it must be confessed that he has been considered by many the best pattern of a man of his race that has stepped into public life since the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But we still cling to the hope that the Lieutenant Governor has not knowingly, willfully and perversely attempted to make himself an intruder. We would rather attribute his conduct to ignorance of the law than to suppose, for one moment, that he could, either from his own choice or the advice of bad men, make so fatal a misstep. But to the facts:

According to proceedings in the Eighth District Court, it appears that Governor Warmoth has been compelled to institute suit to recover a portion of his salary due him as Governor; and this necessity arises from the action of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, who, it would appear, has determined to act as Governor without being notified by the Governor *de facto* and *de jure* that his services were wanted. The Lieutenant Governor, acting upon his own construction of the constitution, proceeds to draw the salary of Governor for a certain length of time that he deems him absent from the State; and the State Auditor honors the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor to that effect, and refuses to pay the Governor.

To repel this intrusion upon his rights, and settle the constitutional question raised and determined by the Lieutenant Governor, Governor Warmoth quietly appeals to the courts. He petitions for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Auditor to warrant for his full salary, and the matter is thus brought before the Eighth District Court, Judge Emerson acting in the absence of Judge Dibble. A judgment is obtained in this court, and an appeal taken for the purpose of testing in the Supreme Court of the State the validity of the position assumed by the Lieutenant Governor in attempting to discharge the duties of Governor, and receive pay for the same, without any authority from the Governor for such action. If this question is decided adversely to the interpretation the Lieutenant Governor has placed upon the constitution, it will place him in the very unenviable position of being something more than a mere intruder. He will be placed before the people in the light of an invader and usurper; and if he has drawn his pay as Governor, Lieutenant Governor and ex-officio president of the Board of Police Commissioners at the same time, it is quite certain there is no law that will authorize any such conduct. If the Lieutenant Governor becomes Governor, his functions, it is reasonable to suppose, must cease as Lieutenant Governor and ex-officio president of the Board of Police Commissioners; and if he draws the pay of Governor, he certainly has no law for drawing the pay of Lieutenant Governor. We do not say that Mr. Dunn has done this, for we do not know. Nor can we say that he has not done it. But as he has given a most liberal interpretation in his own favor to the constitution in order that he might become Governor, it is but reasonable to suppose he might be liberal to himself in construing the constitution as to his right to act as Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the same time.

In arguing the case brought in the Eighth District Court, the learned counsel for the Governor truthfully said:

I object to there being any testimony introduced to show where the Governor was on the date referred to. We have had in this State the only instance of the kind in the history of the country, the indecent spectacle of the chief executive watched, as if by detectives, so that if he so much as placed his foot across the State line, the pretext that he was absent from the State was seized upon, and the Lieutenant Governor would proceed to exercise the functions of the office.

Can such a state of things be allowed? Is there any law which justifies such a course? Is it possible that the law or constitution leaves it in the province of the Lieutenant Governor to haunt the movements of the executive, and as soon as the cars which bear him across the line, to sume the functions of the Governor?

True, an absence from the State by the Governor causes the duties of the office to devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, but the question is, what is the mode prescribed by law to ascertain the absence of the Governor? Is it evidenced by pay, or by the memory of witnesses? The law has prescribed no mode by which this may be ascertained, and brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor or the public, that the latter may understand to whom to look as the controlling power.

If the Legislature has passed a law by which the fact of the Governor's absence should be brought to public notice, then that mode ought to be pursued. They passed none.

All States should provide authentic evidence of such a transaction, and any State which fails in this, fails in its duty.

During the absence of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor pardoned a man confined in the Penitentiary, but our courts have no right to recognize such pardon unless there were evidence that the person who signed it was properly acting as Governor. There is not a particle of evidence to show that he had a right to act as Governor. The evidence which seeks to establish the absence of the Governor from the State must not be that of witnesses, it must be documentary.

Suppose the Governor should at any time chose to absent himself? The law has not provided how that absence shall be made known, but leaves it to the discretion of the Governor himself, because there is no law. If in the judgment of the Governor the government of the affairs of the State will be affected, then he will leave directions with the Lieutenant Governor, and if he fails to do so, he is liable to be punished by impeachment. Another principle would open the judicial door of inquiry into every act performed during his absence. Were I the Governor, I would bring back the man pardoned by the Lieutenant Governor, and test the fact whether the courts would recognize such a proceeding on his part.

Everything goes to show that this question of absence is left entirely to the discretion of the Governor. Never before in the history of this country has a lieutenant governor tried to exercise the functions of the governor, except at the request of the executive, or in the event of his death. Adopt the other theory, and the public labors under a state of uncertainty. Therefore the evidence can not be introduced as testimony. How did the Auditor know the Governor was absent? Why did he pay Lieutenant Governor Dunn? Has he established a court of inquiry to ascertain the absence of the Governor? He adjudicated the fact by paying Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Judge Emerson sustained the objection made by Mr. Semmes, remarking at the same time, that the evidence of the Governor's absence must be documentary; and he might have gone further and said in this case the document must emanate from the Governor. In case of death or removal from office of the Governor, an absence is established that conclusively entitles the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor; and not then until he is sworn in as Governor. And then his duties would cease as Lieutenant Governor. A decision of the Supreme Court upon the subject will prevent further intrusion upon the executive office.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE QUARANTINE.

We insist that all the public and private representatives of popular sentiment in New Orleans shall unite at once in a vigorous remonstrance to Governor Davis, of Texas, against the Galveston quarantine. Governor Warmoth, Mayor Flanders, the Common Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Public Health, the press, and whatever other instrumentality the reason of the wise may suggest should unite at once in such a representation and protest as would leave Governor Davis no other alternative but to rescind his order or to assume the entire responsibility of sundering two communities that are united in active commercial life. Action should be prompt. Let the quarantine be struck by lightning, if the telegraph is capable of translating the vigorous indignation of the public.

We are satisfied that Governor Davis, in issuing the order to quarantine the commerce of New Orleans out of Galveston, was imposed upon, and we are confident that just so soon as this suggestion is made clear to him, as it can be by a correct representation of the facts, he will recede from his hasty disposition in the premises. There never was less reason for apprehension than exists at present. Every year, what are assumed to be, sporadic cases of yellow fever appear in our midst, as they have this season, but such visitations were never heretofore made the excuse for terminating communication between the city and the country. In the first place, the medical mind is never assured that such isolated cases are legitimately entitled to be classified as yellow fever, there being malarial diseases that are quite as fatal as yellow fever, but lacking in the quality of contagiousness which is ascribed to that scourge. And in the present instance it is even suggested that if the cases which have been reported are the genuine yellow fever, they are of so mild a character as to be almost harmless in their danger to the general public.

Dr. Heard reports that he has visited every person reported as sick of the disease, six in all, and that they are all fast recovering. In his opinion, there is no danger of any spread of the fever.

It will be seen from the reported action of the authorities and the citizens, which will be found in other portions of the REPUBLICAN, that our suggestion has been promptly acted upon by the Governor, in conjunction with a delegation of merchants, and that the first telegram has already been dispatched to Governor Davis. Collector Casey has also entered his official representation, using a very strong argument, that since all the Texans who have been arrested at this port from entering Texas by way of Galveston, will proceed home overland, reaching Houston in three days, the quarantine is liable to be avoided in that way, and is therefore useless. We hope the week will not close without a united remonstrance from every public body in New Orleans being sent by telegraph to the Governor of Texas. Under such a pressure of protests the quarantine ought not to last more than a week.

We again take occasion to affirm that if there was the least danger, we could not find it in our disposition to suggest this opposition to the Galveston quarantine. The public health of every community is its most precious treasure, and if Galveston was in peril from our suffering, we should defend her in defending herself. But we are so well satisfied that there is no danger, either here or elsewhere, that we insist that the quarantine at Galveston is a needless precaution.

THE BUSINESS THAT WAS BRISK.

We find the following in the columns of the *Picayune* yesterday morning:

Business is quite brisk at the Customhouse, and the various departments appear to have plenty of work. * * * The return of the collector seems to have inspired new energy in all the departments.

We would like to know what kind of business it was that was brisk at the Customhouse? Was it the figuring up of the expenses and net proceeds of the late trip to Texas? We know it was quite a costly trip for Uncle Sam, and Mr. Boutwell, if he gets a correct report, will find it so. Of course, it will not take the clerk who makes out the pay rolls very long to figure out the amount of time to be deducted from the pay roll of each of Kelly's band, who were away tooting their horns in Texas; but it will not be so easy a task to figure out and proportion the incidental expenses of Casey, Carter and company. That is a matter that will no doubt give "the various departments plenty of work."

So "the return of the collector seems to have inspired new energy in all the departments." Are we to understand that in the absence of the collector they had been "soldiering?" or did they fall into a despondent, lethargic state—pining away—refusing to be comforted because of the absence of their beloved chief? We would really like to know how this is. Now, as to the "new energy." We want to know something about that. Was it that circular that acted as an eye-opener? Didn't that wake up 'em up? Now, neighbor *Picayune*, be frank. Was it not the circular that was delivered to all the employes who had not already taken stock in the new paper that is to be, the *National Republican*, that "inspired new energy?" Fancy the poor laborers being invited to take one or more shares at $25 each out of a salary of $55 per month. The worst of it is, it is well understood among them that any man who neglects to avail himself of so desirable an investment, why, off goes his head. Among the few who have subscribed, we make no doubt that more than half of them have done so to keep their places. It must not be forgotten that this is not the first time this newspaper game has been played upon the employes of the Customhouse. How many had the *Citizens' Guard* laid on their desks, and were called upon to pay a year's subscription against their will? From what we can hear, or rather think, some folks wish the collector had not come back for some time. The energy he inspires among the employes is very depleting—to the pocket.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Some of the city editors can see nothing in the Governor's suit for his salary except a contest for two or three hundred dollars in State warrants. As the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, we expect the real question in issue will be judicially settled. For the information of those faithful sentinels on the watch-towers, who fear the people will be compelled to pay both Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Dunn, we will state this point. It is: Whether the temporary absence of the Governor, at Pass Christian, for instance, is sufficient to justify the Lieutenant Governor in breaking open the executive offices, or whether it is not necessary for the Governor to notify the Lieutenant Governor of his intended absence, before the latter can assume executive functions? It is suggested that an official notification of the kind would save our future lieutenant governors the expense of placing spies at the railroad depots.

The Democratic papers are expending much of their energy in abusing the Republicans because a man named Hodge, paymaster in the United States army, defaulted with a considerable amount of public money. Hodge is now in prison, and will, no doubt, be convicted and condemned as a defaulter, all of which may be credited to the Republican officials who arrested, tried, and will convict him. Let us look at another picture. Tweed, of New York, is not only a defaulter and plunderer of a much more detestable character than Hodge, and this is admitted even by the Democratic press. Now, what is the Democracy of New York doing with Tweed? On Tuesday night it held a monster meeting in his honor, and the chances are that he will be elected to the State Senate. The difference is very plain. The Republicans put their defaulters in prison; the Democrats send theirs to the Senate. It is all owing to the way a party is brought up.

Galveston is entitled to a defense from all the parties that have been pitching into us about our views on the "social tyranny" question. Galveston evidently desires to shut out all strangers from the benefits of her business with the interior of Texas, and for that purpose she institutes a quarantine that is a physical tyranny which operates in the same way that the "social tyranny" does. A man who is found out of town is in no better condition than his neighbor who is refused permission to enter. Let the defenders, then, of social tyranny advance to the rescue.

The New York *World* says that the demand for "new" goods is large and active. This is why Galveston put a quarantine on travel. She had but few "new" goods, and the only way that presented itself to get rid of her "old" ones was to arrest all the traders and send them home empty handed or loaded down with her remnants.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The stock market has no buoyancy, and the demands are intermittent. To lead off with Levee, the principal medium of speculation, hopes are freely entertained of a subsequent rise in the stock, which is firm at $6 75. Indeed no stock is to be had at this price, $7 having been obtained for two hundred shares. The stock has stiffened during the past ten days, and the fluctuations have been small. It really begins to look as if the company would soon go to work in dead earnest, providing the engineer matter could be settled. That the paper is going up appears to be the general conviction. Why the organizers of so grand a scheme should not give it play, is rather mysterious, when we are assured that if the gentlemen who have "bought in" desire to vacate, three men could easily be found here who will at once "put up" a million to help the work along. In this condition of "great expectations" it is not surprising that new sales of Levee were made on either side of the fence.

Pneumatic is again out of wind and subsides easily at $3 50. No sales to report.

A few shares of Waterworks are sold as follows: 2000 and 1000 shares at 25 cents; 200 at 30 cents, and 100 at 20 cents.

The Ammonia Propelling Company had shares on the market 100 and 50 shares of which sold "at private terms."

The quarantine at Texas is struck the gold and silver business with an acute form of paralysis. From Texas a great portion of "hard money" is derived for operations, and the current sets back again, the under swallowing the upper stream when it is time to buy cotton. Just now there is a dead lock to specie movements, and the epidemic for stopping railroad trains and rousting about steamship passengers by far more damaging than the fever itself, which is the great bugbear of the hour. Dullness sits upon the vitals of our money transactions like a nightmare. Gold stood still at 111¼ against 111¾ in New York. We quote the highest figure, any sales being made under the rate, conspiring to show nothing but an activity empty of results. The usual demands for gold were easily filled. But sterling is firm, but we have no transactions to report. There has been a decided ¼ premium for exchange on New York.

No sales were heard of in State warrants, which are quoted from 50@53c. City appropriation certificates are worth from 78@81c, and another authority from 81@83c on the dollar, and there is no hope of a party demand for them unless the stream turns.

There is nothing so monotonous as to follow the movements of cotton, where, as of late, the changes in price are so small as to be scarcely appreciable. He would stand on the sea shore and look out upon the waters in a state of sleepy calm, or would "shut his eye" on a telescopic barrel and look steadily at a planet disc, can appreciate the feelings, probably, of one whose business is a chronicle of changes when there is no change or a record of variations when there is no variance, and where the day to day trend is but one long and lasting repetition and revolution of the same facts and the identical hopes. Inquiries are moderate; so are sales and receipts at exports and reports—everything except fancy, which is most immoderate and rapacous, and indeed is about the only spirit stirring in the street. We are almost afraid to state that the market is steady, lest one of those cynical cotton jobbers with an eye to business might sneer, that he "saw that in the paper yesterday." The real state of the street is that every one is in a wait—waiting for some basis on which to found an opinion, a conclusion or a hope for the future—waiting in patience for the crop to pronounce itself and spell its record from one end of the cotton States to the other—waiting for something more than probabilities. In this condition of things buying is only done to fill orders or complete shipments, to stop up ugly gaps or to sell again immediately, and opportunities for the last process are slim. The belief is gaining ground by advancing steps that producers are more inclined to hold back than to ship, and are partial to all narrations breathing destruction. Planters are in no hurry, but the distinction of one day's operations from another is scarcely to be noticed. When uncertainties end and accurate intelligence is received—when the crop is no longer under a cloud of misapprehension something may be expected.

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

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER.
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle,) NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp1y

NOTICE.
The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of September, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., over the rooms of the company.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
Only 20,000 Numbers.
TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.
The public are requested to witness the drawing.
se29 1t 2p

FALL COSTUMES.
The opening of our first importation of FALL COSTUMES will take place on
Monday, the Twentyfifth 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. 135 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.
se27 3t 2dp

OUTDOOR AND FURNITURE SALES
J. B. WATSON, 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 2p 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.
PACKWOOD & BROTHER,
se26 3t2p Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street.

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

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 8s 8n & 7n 1y

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. 186 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.

GUSTAVE 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.
George H. Braughn, A. Hero, Jr., Dr O. Anfoux, J. Hassinger, L. T. Delassize, Thomas Isabelle, Dr. W. H. Hire, W. H. Pemberton, Dr. J. Wenz.
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

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. EATON, Actuary
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
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 bank 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:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, H. J. Mullan.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

MEDICAL.

NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
203 Camp street, above Julia.
BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE.
Tooth Brushes, Dentifrices, and other Toilet Articles. oct4 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one
GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE
For all diseases of malarious origin.
FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE
And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.
SWEET QUININE
Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.
SWEET QUININE
Acts as an antidote to, as well as a curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for
SWEET QUININE
over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.
SWEET QUININE
Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.
STEARNS, FARR & CO.,
my15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

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

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-promoting 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
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer
323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & Co., and HALL & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.
my28

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se23 1y

DOCTOR BELDEN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 46 Camp street.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients.
my28 1y

MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kins, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JAMES H. VEAZIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice his profession in Concordia and adjoining parishes. He will also act as commissioner and conveyancer. Office in Newcomb building Natchez. my30 3m d & w

HAWKINS & THARP.
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts a13

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
149.....Gravier street.....149
(Up stairs),
jel3 1y NEW ORLEANS.